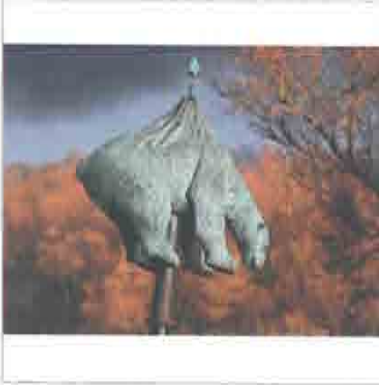


CLIMATE TALKS WRAP UP WITH PROGRESS ON PARIS RULEBOOK

By FRANK JORDANS, Associated Press

Nov. 17, 2017 12:08 PM ET

BONN, Germany (AP) — Global talks on curbing climate change wrapped up Friday, with delegates and observers claiming progress on several key details of the 2015 Paris accord.



Martin Meissner

A sculpture with polar bear on a spear by Danish artist Jens Galschiot is pictured outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

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The two-week negotiations focused on a range of issues including transparency, financial assistance for poor nations and how to keep raising countries' targets for cutting carbon emissions.

"We are making good progress on the Paris agreement work program, and we are on track to complete that work by the deadline," Fijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama told diplomats hours before the meeting in Bonn, Germany, was due to conclude.

Bainimarama, who presided over the talks, faced the challenging task of reconciling the often conflicting positions of rich and poor countries, especially when it comes to what each side needs to do to curb climate change.

By late Friday, two main issues remained unresolved: the question of how far in advance rich countries need to commit billions in funding to help developing nations, and a dispute over whether Turkey should have access to financial aid meant for poor countries.

Signatories of the Paris agreement want to keep global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) by the end of the century. That goal won't be achieved unless countries make further efforts to sharply reduce carbon emissions caused mainly by the burning of fossil fuels.

Observers say the U.S. delegation played a largely constructive role during the talks, despite the Trump administration's threat to pull out of the Paris accord.

While one group of American officials led by White House adviser George David Banks raised eyebrows by hosting a pro-coal event during the talks, a second group consisting of seasoned U.S. negotiators quietly got on with the painstaking job of refining the international climate rulebook, said Elliot Diringer, a veteran of such U.N. meetings.

"It's a smaller team but a strong team," said Diringer, who is the executive vice president of the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, a Washington think tank. "From all accounts they have been playing a constructive role in the room advancing largely the same positions as before."

Ottmar Edenhofer, chief economist at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, cautioned that while the Bonn talks might be considered a diplomatic success, little concrete progress has been made on tackling what he called the "coal trap."

"We are being pressured by the mass of available coal: it's very cheap on the market but it's very expensive for society because of air pollution and climate change," he said, noting that Japan, Turkey, Egypt and Indonesia plan to keep investing in coal-fired power plants — a major source of carbon emissions.

Environmental groups voiced disappointment at German Chancellor Angela Merkel's failure to announce a deadline for her country to stop using coal, even as other nations such as Canada, Britain and France committed to a phase-out during the talks.

Leadership hopes are now being pinned on President Emmanuel Macron of France, who is hosting a climate summit in Paris next month to mark the second anniversary of the landmark accord.

Further low-level talks will take place over the next year in order to present leaders with final drafts for approval at the next climate meeting in Katowice, Poland, in December 2018.

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Après la COP23, une année 2018 "chargée" pour les négociateurs climat

Environnement



Une réplique de la statue de la Liberté, émettant de la fumée, et une sculpture d'ours empalé, créés par le Danois Jens Galschiot, et exposés le 16 novembre 2017 à Bonn en marge de la Cop23 PATRIK STOLLARZ / AFP

Les délégués de près de 200 pays réunis à la 23e conférence climat de l'ONU se sont séparés samedi au petit matin au terme de deux semaines de travaux compliqués par la défection des Etats-Unis, et avant une année 2018 qui s'annonce chargée.

A Bonn, ils se sont mis d'accord sur la tenue d'un an de "dialogue", afin de pouvoir dresser fin 2018 un bilan collectif de leurs émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

L'idée est d'encourager et aider les pays à revoir leurs engagements, à ce stade insuffisants pour permettre au monde de rester bien en-deça de 2°C de réchauffement comme le stipule l'accord de Paris de 2015.

Ce dialogue devra être "constructif et tourné vers les solutions", et ne viser personne, prévient la décision adoptée.

A Bonn, les négociateurs - délégation américaine incluse - ont aussi commencé à mettre en forme les règles de mise en oeuvre de l'accord de Paris, prévu pour s'appliquer à partir de 2020: comment les pays rendent compte de leurs actions, quel suivi pour l'aide financière promise par les pays riches, etc.

Mais rien n'a été tranché sur le fond: ce sera le rôle de la COP24, prévue en décembre 2018 à Katowice (Pologne).

"Et ça ne va pas être une mince affaire, car on s'attendait à beaucoup plus de progrès" à Bonn, souligne David Levai, de l'Institut des relations internationales (Iddri), relevant le "manque cruel de leadership" après la décision de Donald Trump de désengager son pays.

"On aura beaucoup de travail en 2018", admet une négociatrice européenne.

Une fois de plus, pays en voie de développement et pays développés se sont opposés sur l'épineuse question des financements climatiques. Les premiers dénoncent notamment le manque de visibilité quant aux 100 mds de dollars annuels promis d'ici 2020 par les pays riches.

L'administration Trump, qui a confirmé son intention de quitter l'accord mais ne pourra le faire formellement avant fin 2020, a d'ores et déjà annoncé qu'elle ne verserait pas les fonds promis par Barack Obama, notamment 2 milliards de dollars destinés au Fonds vert de l'ONU.

Une session de négociations intermédiaires est programmée pour mai 2018, et le dossier des finances, qui a fait durer les tractations jusqu'à samedi matin, devrait figurer au menu.

ONU et vie réelle

"Avec la sortie de Trump, les étoiles ne sont pas très alignées" pour le climat, dit Seyni Nafo, chef du groupe Afrique. "La position des Etats-Unis a une influence sur les pays développés et cela a des conséquences sur le positionnement des grands pays en développement. Chacun s'observe".

"Je n'ai jamais vu une COP avec un taux d'adrénaline aussi bas", relevait un diplomate européen.

Mais Laurence Tubiana, cheville ouvrière de l'accord de Paris, voit aussi des progrès. "Cette COP a été un moment de mélange complet entre gouvernements, autorités locales, entreprises, tous les acteurs", réunis non loin des halls de négociations.

Villes et Etats américains en particulier étaient venus en force.

Pour de nombreux défenseurs de l'action climatique, il faut désormais rapprocher le processus onusien et la "vie réelle", qui voit se multiplier innovations techniques et initiatives en faveur d'une transition vers les énergies vertes.

Le "dialogue" acté par la COP23 découle de cet esprit.

Parallèlement aux négociations, les mois à venir seront jalonnés d'événements destinés à partager les expériences et informer les pays.

A commencer par un sommet organisé le 12 décembre à Paris pour tenter d'avancer sur les financements.

Un "sommet de l'action climatique mondiale" réunira à San Francisco en septembre 2018 villes, scientifiques, citoyens, entreprises...

Car le monde ne fait pas assez, ont rappelé plusieurs rapports alarmants publiés pendant cette COP.

Les engagements actuels des Etats couvrent à peine un tiers des réductions de GES nécessaires. Et en 2017, les émissions de CO2 liées aux énergies fossiles (gaz, pétrole, charbon), responsables de l'essentiel du réchauffement, sont reparties à la hausse, après trois ans de stabilité.

A l'automne 2018, le GIEC, groupe d'experts climat de l'ONU, remettra un autre rapport probablement annonciateur de mauvaises nouvelles, sur l'objectif 1,5°C ardemment défendu par les pays les plus vulnérables et inscrit dans l'accord de Paris.

Vendredi, le groupe des petites îles a publié une déclaration exprimant sa "profonde préoccupation quant au rythme des efforts internationaux".

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Illustration de la bataille entre énergies qui se joue dans le monde, Washington avait organisé une réunion à Bonn, en marge des négociations, pour faire valoir le rôle des énergies fossiles.

Ce à quoi une vingtaine de pays ont répondu par une "alliance pour la sortie du charbon". Mais ils ne représentent qu'une portion minime de la consommation mondiale de charbon.

Trumps udsending fastholder nej til Paris-aftale på COP23

USA kræver stadig genforhandling af Paris-aftalen for at blive. Obamas chefforhandler kalder Trump latterlig.

TORS DAG D. 16. NOVEMBER 2017 KL. 19:48



Den grønne klimatour Jens Galschierts kører af tilhængere med røg fra fyrtårnet i Rheinsau-parken i Bonn under klimakonferencen COP23. Scarpis/Patrick Stollatz

USA's præsident, Donald Trump, fastholder, at USA vil forlade klimaaftalen fra Paris, så snart det er muligt. Med mindre USA kan få en genforhandling, som er »mere favorabel for det amerikanske folk«.

Det siger Judith Garber, USA's udsending på COP23, FN's klimakonference i Bonn.

Donald Trump udtalte før sin valgsejr for et år siden, at klimaforandringer er »et svindelnummer«.

Ikke desto mindre vil USA fortsætte med at nedbringe CO2-udslippet. Regeringen vil også videreføre bilateralt samarbejde om klima og energi med andre lande, siger Judith Garber, en embedsmand i udenrigsministeriet i Washington.

»USA vil stadig være ledende inden for ren energi og innovation,« hævder Garber.

Hun udelukker dog ikke, at USA fortsat vil satse på kul, som mange af verdens lande ellers arbejder på at udfase.

»Vi vil støtte den rene og mest effektive energiproduktion, uanset hvilken kilde den kommer fra,« siger Garber, hvis tale var imødeset med spænding.

USA har holdt lav profil på klimamødet i Bonn, når man ser bort fra et arrangement tidligere på ugen til fordel for "renere kul". Det vakte mishag hos mange delegerede.

Energi- og klimaminister Lars Chr. Lilleholt (V) gav udtryk for tilfredshed med USA's ageren på COP23, inden han torsdag middag forlod Bonn. USA har ikke obstrueret forhandlingerne, sagde han.

Til gengæld får Trumps klimapolitik torsdag en gedigen bredside fra Todd Stern, tidligere præsident Barack Obamas chefforhandler gennem syv år. Stern var med til at sikre vedtagelsen af Paris-aftalen i 2015.

Han er efter eget udsagn vred og frustreret og ryster på hovedet over Trump. Beslutningen om at ville forlade Paris-aftalen er "fuldstændig hovedløs", siger Stern til nyhedsbureauet AFP i Bonn.

Han henviser til, at det tog to årtier at forhandle aftalen på plads og få alle verdens lande med.

»Klimaforandringerne er en enorm udfordring, det ved vi alle. Vi er i et kapløb mod tiden for at omlægge økonomien hurtigere, end klimaet ændrer sig,« siger Todd Stern.

»At sige, at det er et svindelnummer, eller at det ikke betyder noget, eller at det er en forfærdelig aftale, og at resten af verden griner af os - det er bare så ... latterligt,« erklærer Obamas chefforhandler.

Una réplica de la Estatua de la Libertad cuya antorcha emite humo y con la leyenda 'libertad para contaminar', creada por el artista danés Jens Galschiot, el jueves 16 de noviembre en un parque de Bonn (Alemania), con motivo de la COP23

Bonn , ALEMANIA



Negociadores de casi 200 países abordan este viernes la última jornada de discusiones en la conferencia del clima de la ONU (COP23) tras haber constatado con resignación que EEUU seguirá su propio rumbo.

— Noticias, *DePeru.com*

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Un artista construye una figura humana con pedazos de madera el jueves 16 de noviembre en el parque Rheinaue de Bonn (Alemania), con motivo de la COP23 de la ONU sobre el cambio climático



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Den danske kunstner Jens Galschiets kopi af Frihedsgudinden med røg fra faklen er udstillet i Rheinau-parken i Bonn under klimakonferencen COP23. Scenpix/Patrik Stollarz

København. USA's præsident, Donald Trump, fastholder, at USA vil forlade klimaafalen fra Paris, så snart det er muligt. Med mindre USA kan få en genforhandling, som er "mere favorabel for det amerikanske folk".

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/ritzau/

#WELTKLIMAKONFERENZ 16 | 11 | 2017 Blog

COP23 - UNSPEKTAKULÄRE VERHANDLUNGEN IN SPANNENDEM UMFELD



Gestern bin ich zur COP23 nach Bonn gereist, um im Rahmen der Delegation des Europäischen Parlaments und durch den Austausch mit Kolleginnen und Bekannten aus der ganzen Welt besser zu verstehen, nicht nur wo wir stehen sondern wie wir endlich besser vorwärts kommen beim Klimaschutz. Die Erwartungen an den Gipfel sind in diesem Jahr nicht sehr hoch. Auch wenn ein robustes Regelwerk für die Umsetzung der Pariser Vereinbarungen sehr wichtig ist, richtet sich die Aufmerksamkeit eigentlich bereits auf den Prozess des nächsten Jahres, wenn die teilnehmenden Nationen ihre nationalen Verpflichtungen überprüfen müssen. Wenn wir das Pariser Ziel erreichen wollen, den Klimawandel auf deutlich unter zwei Grad zu begrenzen, müssen die nationalen Klimaziele deutlich verschärft werden. Das gilt auch für die EU-Klimaziele bis 2030, die heute noch weit von dem entfernt sind was nötig und auch machbar wäre.

Die Verhandlungen in Bonn verlaufen zwar unspektakulär. Aber das politische Umfeld ist umso spannender. Es ist der erste Klimagipfel nachdem Donald Trump angekündigt hat, dass die USA das Klimaabkommen von Paris verlassen werden. Viele sind gespannt zu sehen, wie sich die USA auf diesem Gipfel präsentieren. Die Zeichen sind durchaus gemischt. Zum einen war die einzige Veranstaltung, die das Weiße Haus in diesem Jahr im Rahmen des Gipfels ausrichtete, eine Werbeveranstaltung für Kohle, die nicht nur von den Umweltorganisationen heftig kritisiert wurde. Andererseits gibt es die alternative US-Delegation der Demokraten (Gouverneure, Senatoren, Bürgermeister), die vehementer als je zum Ausdruck bringen, dass sie zu den Zielen von Paris stehen und in ihrem Verantwortungsbereich den Klimaschutz weiter vorantreiben werden. Der Kalifornische Gouverneur Jerry Brown war in der letzten Woche auch im EU-Parlament in Brüssel. Er hat sehr klar Wasserknappheit, Waldbrände und Wirbelstürme mit der Erderwärmung in Zusammenhang gebracht. Er zeigte sich auch sehr selbstkritisch. All das, was in Kalifornien zum Schutz des Klimas bereits geleistet wurde, reiche noch lange nicht aus, um katastrophalen Klimawandel zu verhindern. Kurios war allerdings das Bild, das viele meiner Kolleginnen und Kollegen im Europäischen Parlament zu vermitteln versuchten. Sie diskutierten mit Brown als seien sich Europäische Politiker vollkommen einig darin, dass die EU sich streng an die Erfüllung des Pariser Abkommens halten müsse.

Das bringt mich zum zweiten spannenden politischen Zusammenhang, in dem die Klimaverhandlungen stattfinden. Das sind die Verhandlungen für eine neue Regierung in Berlin. Während des Wahlkampfes rissen Unkenrufe nicht ab, die die schlechten Umfrageergebnisse für die Grünen damit erklärten, dass grüne Kernthemen wie der Klimaschutz mittlerweile bei allen Parteien gut aufgehoben seien. Was wir durch die Sondierungen wissen ist, dass die deutschen Klimaziele für 2020 ohne das Grüne Insistieren längst vergessen wären. Es ist bezeichnend, dass ausgerechnet der Klimaschutz - sei es beim Kohleausstieg, bei klimafreundlicher Mobilität oder bei der Landwirtschaft - nun die größte Hürde in den Verhandlungen zu sein scheint. Dabei stellen sich breite gesellschaftliche Mehrheiten hinter die Ideen des Klimaschutzes und der nachhaltigen Entwicklung. Angela Merkel hat es mit ihrer Rede in Bonn gestern schwer gehabt. Die Kunde von den stockenden Gesprächen in Berlin war ihr vorausgeeilt. Sie kam wegen der verkanteten Sondierungen zum Klima zu spät zur Eröffnung in Bonn und hatte dann den geduldig Wartenden wenig zu sagen. Anders als der französische Präsident Macron, der gleich nach Merkel sprach und auch beim Klima die EU neu anstacheln will. Ohne starkes Engagement wird es aber auch ihm nicht gelingen, die EU in die Spur zu kriegen.

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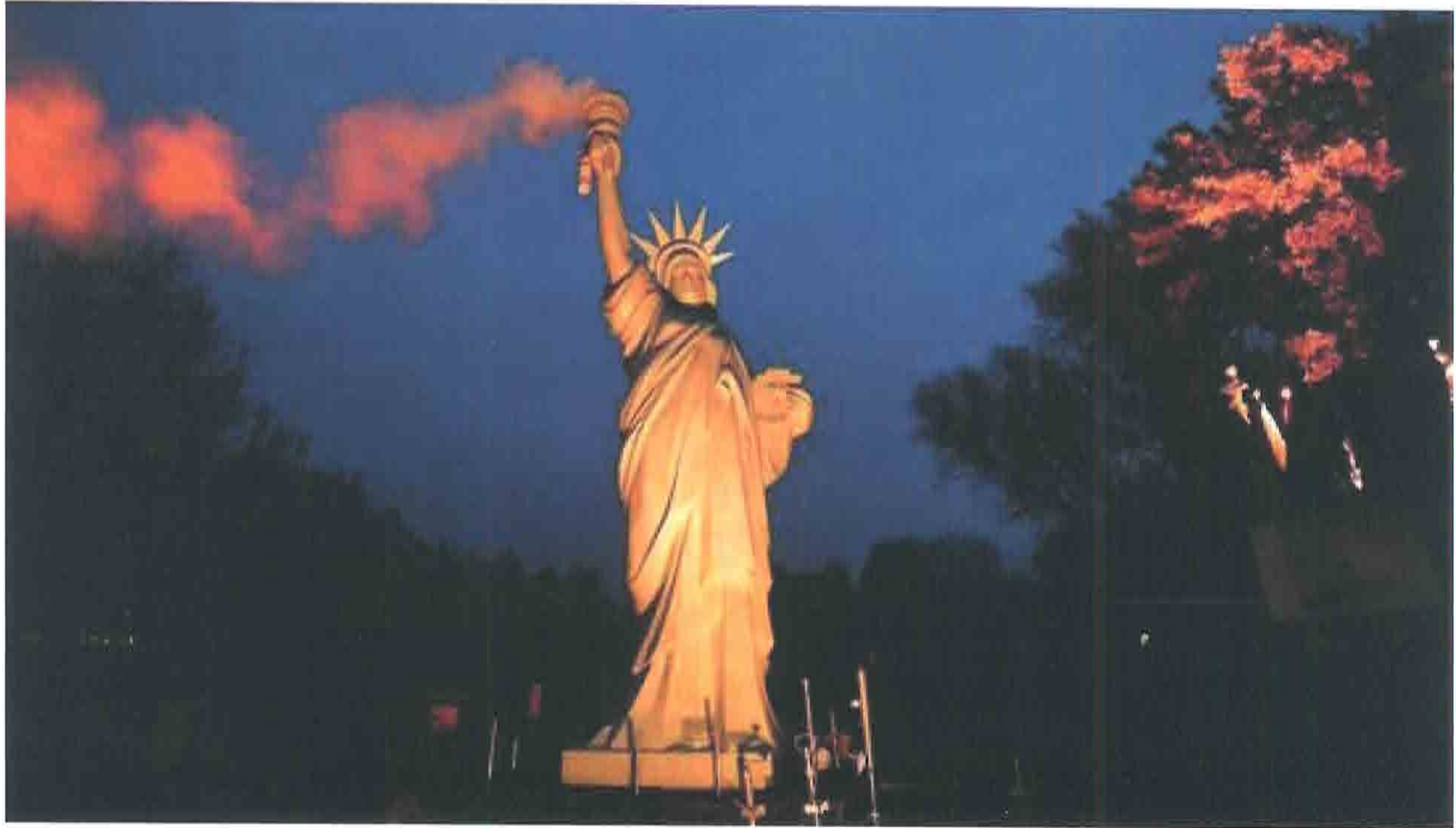
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Commentary | How Trump is failing to put America first



A picture taken on Nov. 16, 2017 shows a replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the top of its torch as it is lit up by the German artist Jeroen Grootenboer and displayed at the 19th Avenue park during the COP22 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. (Getty Images)

By **GORDON G. KAPLAN**

NOVEMBER 16, 2017 2:30 PM

Now that President [Donald Trump](#) has enfeebled the [Environmental Protection Agency](#), reversed climate regulations opposed by fossil fuel interests and announced U.S. withdrawal from the [Paris Climate Accord](#), it is right to examine whether his agenda on climate change really puts “America first,” which he so often proclaims is his overriding goal. In four critical areas, it does not.

Our public health: The Trump agenda apparently disregards that the burning of fossil fuels spews volumes of gases and particulates into the air that are toxic to human health. Numerous studies show that the most severe effects include acute and chronic bronchitis, asthma attacks, lead and heavy metals poisoning, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, heart attacks and premature death, with those most vulnerable to these ills being the elderly and our children.

Moreover, pollution from the burning of fossil fuels costs billions of dollars in health care costs that are “hidden” in that they are not reflected in the market price for these fuels. These “hidden” costs include lost work days, increased emergency room visits and hospitalizations, increased insurance premiums and the overall growth in our national health care costs. In a 2009 report requested by Congress, the National Academy of Sciences estimated that in 2005 alone these costs were more than \$120 billion.

Our economy: Although President Trump proclaims he will bring back jobs by cutting environmental regulations, the evidence shows that new clean-energy technologies and the industries formed around them create far more jobs than are lost in the transition from burning fossil fuels.

According to a 2015 report by the [Environmental Defense Fund](#), based upon Department of Energy data, clean energy jobs already outnumbered those in fossil fuel by more than 2.5 to 1 and were growing at a rate 12 times faster than the rest of the U.S. economy. In a 2017 report, the Department of Energy predicts that energy-efficient employment will grow at the rate of 9 percent in the next 12 months, faster than any other energy sector.

Our national security: Trump’s agenda also ignores a stark warning from the Department of Defense contained in a 2015 report requested by Congress, “National Security Implications of Climate-Related Risks and a Changing Climate.”

The report goes straight to the heart of the matter: “DoD recognizes the reality of climate change and the significant risk it poses to U.S. interests globally. The National Security Strategy, issued in February 2015, is clear that climate change is an urgent and growing threat to our national security, contributing to increased natural disasters, refugee flows, and conflicts over basic resources such as food and water. These impacts are already occurring, and the scope, scale, and intensity of these impacts are projected to increase over time.”

Our global leadership: President Trump has announced that the U.S., the world’s largest polluter after China, will withdraw from the 2015 Paris climate accord, an international agreement, signed by the United States with 196 other countries, which commits the world community to a concerted effort in combating climate change. Our withdrawal would leave the U.S. isolated as one of a tiny handful of nations in the world that is not a member the pact.

China, however, has signed the agreement and sees climate action as a way to fill the leadership vacuum left by the U.S., announcing plans to invest more than \$360 billion in renewable energy by the end of this decade. Moreover, according to the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis, China is accelerating its foreign investments in renewable technologies and related equipment, a growing international market in which China may soon become the dominant player.

Our announced withdrawal from the Paris agreement amounts to abdication of leadership in the global effort to combat climate change, at our cost and to China’s benefit.

Let it therefore be said that President Trump’s agenda on climate change not only fails to put “America first” by ignoring the hard facts, it also puts in jeopardy our critical interests as a nation both at home and in the global arena.

Kaplan is an international business attorney in San Diego. He was a previously a Foreign Service officer with the State Department.

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This article is related to: [Donald Trump](#), [Paris Climate Accord](#), [Environmental Defense Fund](#), [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#)

Independent News for International Students



Children are seen during climate march prior to the opening session of the COP23 UN Climate Change Conference 2017, hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, in World Conference Center Bonn, Germany, November 6, 2017. Source: Reuters/Wolfgang Rattay

15,000 scientists issue global warning to save Earth from climate change

Max Walden | November 16, 2017 | @maxwalden

Social Buzz

More than 15,000 scientists from universities and research institutes in 184 countries around the world have provided a “warning to humanity” to curtail environmental destruction and man-made climate change.

Published in the scientific journal *BioScience*, the World Scientists’ Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice expresses concern over the “current trajectory of potentially catastrophic climate change due to rising GHGs [greenhouse gases] from burning fossil fuels.”

Prof William Ripple from Oregon State University’s College of Forestry who started the campaign told *CBC News* that “the trends are alarming, and they speak for themselves.”

The warning – popularised through the hashtag #ScientistsWarningToHumanity – comes along with the establishment of the Alliance of World Scientists, an organisation which aims to be a “collective international voice of many scientists regarding global climate and environmental trends and how to turn accumulated knowledge into action.”

It follows an initial warning from the Union of Concerned Scientists in 1992 which cautioned that “a great change in our stewardship of the Earth and life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided”.

The new document reads that in the 25 years since that message, “humanity has failed to make sufficient progress in generally solving these foreseen environmental challenges, and alarmingly, most of them are getting far worse.”



Demonstrators dressed as Donald Trump and as a polar bear are seen during a demonstration in Bonn against the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, Germany, on Nov 11, 2017. Source: Reuters/Wolfgang Rattay

“We have unleashed a mass extinction event, the sixth in roughly 540 million years, wherein many current life forms could be annihilated or at least committed to extinction by the end of this century,” it said.

The Alliance of World Scientists said that people in the scientific profession have a “unique responsibility” to act as “champions of evidence-based decision-making”. Scientists from any field – whether it be biology, chemistry, economics or medicine – were invited to endorse the article.

In an epilogue published on the website of Oregon’s College of Forestry, the authors wrote that “we have been overwhelmed with the support for our article and thank the more than 15,000 signatories from all ends of the Earth.”



UN Climate Talks Wind Down, Deflated But Not Derailed By Washington

UN climate talks wind down, deflated but not derailed by Washington



A replica of the Statue of Liberty – created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park – is seen emitting smoke from the torch during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, November 16, 2017. AFP/Patrick Stollarz

BONN: UN negotiations to activate the Paris Agreement, designed to avert a climate catastrophe, were wrapping up Friday deflated, but not derailed, by Washington's rejection of the process and its defence of fossil fuels.

President Donald Trump's decision to withdraw the United States from the hard-fought global pact cast a long shadow over the talks, marked by revived divisions between developing countries and rich ones.

With a wary eye on America, which still has negotiators at the forum it has spurned, envoys from nearly 200 countries got on with the business of designing a "rule book" for enacting key provisions in the agreement which enters into force in just three years' time.

"The Trump administration failed to stop the global climate talks from moving forward," said Greenpeace observer Jens Mattias Clausen.

But it may have slowed things down.

"I have never seen a COP with so little adrenaline," a senior European negotiator told AFP, using the shorthand for the 23rd Conference of Parties (COP 23) to the UN climate convention.

"The world is still in urgent need of action," Clausen said. "Bonn still leaves a daunting task of concluding the Paris rule book", which must be adopted next year.

The Paris Agreement, adopted to cheers and champagne in 2015, commits countries to limiting average global warming to under two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over Industrial Revolution levels, and 1.5 C if possible, to avert worst-case climate change.

Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal championed by Trump's predecessor Barack Obama.

But scientists say current pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 C or more, and counsel urgency in reducing planet-warming greenhouse gases produced from mankind's voracious burning of coal, oil and natural gas.

The rule book will specify how countries count and report on their promised emissions cuts.

40 years

A report this week said emissions of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, are set to rise by two percent in 2017 after three years of no growth.

"Starting now, emissions need to decrease to zero over the next 40 years to prevent us breaching the 1.5 C threshold," Piers Forster, a professor of climate change at the University of Leeds, said Friday.

In Bonn, negotiators gathered to work out the modalities for putting the agreement into action.

But they disagreed on key issues, not least of which the financing pledged by rich nations to help the developing world make the costly shift away from atmosphere-fouling coal, and to shore up their defences against increasingly intense superstorms, droughts, floods, and sea level increases attributed to climate change.

Yet the headline dispute at COP 23 was about coal.

On Monday, White House officials and energy company executives hosted an event on the conference margins to mount a defence of continued fossil fuel use. This did not go down well at a forum dedicated to the drawdown of fossil fuel emissions.

On Thursday, about 20 governments from both wealthy and developing nations countered with the launch of a coal phase-out initiative – led by Canada and Britain – that also has the backing of several regional governments.

"When your closest neighbours and allies are the ones leading the global effort to phase out fossil fuel, it just shows how much Trump is out of tune with the rest of the world," said Mohamed Adow, a climate analyst with Christian Aid, which represented the interests of poor countries at the talks.

The United States is the world's biggest historical greenhouse gas polluter, and second only to China for current-day emissions.

In spite of America's apparent isolation in the climate forum, delegates said not enough progress was made in the talks, and lamented the "political leadership" void left by Obama and by German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who declined to promise a coal phase out when she addressed the conference this week.

Nations at risk

The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), countries at the forefront of climate change-boosted sea level rise, put forward the "Urgency of Now Declaration" Friday, expressing the coalition's serious concerns about the pace of negotiations.

"While the Paris Agreement represents a remarkable diplomatic achievement, it will be judged by history as little more than words on paper if the world fails to take the level of action needed to prevent the loss of entire island nations," said Maldives environment minister and AOSIS chairman Thoriq Ibrahim.

Union of Concerned Scientists analyst Alden Meyer said a main dispute at the talks was about money, with developing countries demanding more certainty and transparency from rich nations on their promise to raise climate financing to \$100 billion (85 billion euros) per year by 2020.

For their part, donor nations insist on comparable obligations under the Paris pact for developing greenhouse gas polluters, who demand a certain degree of leeway.

The United States, which under Trump has slashed funding for climate bodies and projects, has taken a tough stance in the finance negotiations, delegates say.

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16-11-17

The New York Times

A version of this article appears in print on November 17, 2017, on Page A10 of the New York edition with the headline: U.S. Softens Its Hard Line As the World Talks Climate.

A More Conciliatory Tone on Climate from the U.S. at Global Talks

Photo



The United States offered a seemingly contradictory message at the United Nations climate conference in Bonn, promising to engage in further talks while also vowing to exit the Paris accord. Credit Patrik Stollarz/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

BONN, Germany — The senior American diplomat at the United Nations climate talks here told world leaders Thursday that the United States would remain engaged in global climate change negotiations even as it planned to exit the Paris agreement “at the earliest opportunity.”

Sign up for our newsletter to get our latest stories about climate change — along with answers to your questions and tips on how to help.

You agree to receive occasional updates and special offers for The New York Times's products and services. [Judith G. Garber](#), a State Department acting undersecretary, gave the first official American remarks to the United Nations climate body since President Trump announced in June that he would [abandon the Paris](#)

[deal](#). It was a far more conciliatory message than a presentation earlier in the week by White House officials promoting fossil fuels, which drew catcalls and a walkout.

“President Trump has made clear the U.S. position with respect to the Paris agreement,” Ms. Garber said. “Although he has indicated that the United States intends to withdraw at the earliest opportunity, we remain open to the possibility of rejoining at a later date under terms more favorable to the American people.”

Ms. Garber’s address made no mention of coal while promising to help other countries “adapt to the impacts of climate change.” It was the only mention of climate change in the three-minute presentation, but that was one more than many Trump administration critics had expected. And in contrast to the [noisy protests](#) that greeted the White House fossil fuel event, Ms. Garber’s speech in a tightly-controlled plenary hall was met with polite applause.

Photo



Judith G. Garber, a State Department acting undersecretary, on Capitol Hill in 2016. In Bonn, she delivered the first official American remarks to the United Nations climate body since President Trump announced he would abandon the Paris deal. Credit Pete Marovich/Bloomberg, via Getty Images

The Trump administration has sent two sets of officials to the Bonn climate talks, where 195 nations are gathered to seek ways to strengthen the Paris agreement. White House officials, led by George David Banks, Mr. Trump’s international energy adviser, have been far more visible, talking to reporters and mingling with environmental activists as well as energy executives.

[Continue reading the main story](#)

But because the Trump administration cannot officially exit the Paris climate agreement until 2020, it also sent a small State Department team to negotiate details of international climate policy, like greater transparency for emissions reporting from China and India.

Environmentalists here said they found Ms. Garber’s message confusing, and a sign of the awkward tightrope that America’s diplomats are walking as they work on a deal Mr. Trump has disavowed.

Here’s How Far the World Is From Meeting Its Climate Goals

Two years after countries signed a landmark climate agreement in Paris, the world remains far off course from preventing drastic global warming in the decades ahead.



“The few people in Bonn who were interested in this speech heard a muddled explanation of Trump’s dangerously incoherent climate policy,” said [John Coequyt](#), global climate policy director at the Sierra Club.

Todd D. Stern, the former State Department climate envoy under President Barack Obama who helped design the Paris agreement, traveled to Bonn to tell his former counterparts that he believed America’s absence from the global accord would be short-lived.

He said his message to other nations was “not to let the retrograde, head-in-the-sand conduct in Washington divert you from your purpose and your course and your commitment. It’s too important to let that happen. And I just firmly believe the U.S. will be back in.”

Climate Change Is Complex. We’ve Got Answers to Your Questions.

[We know. Global warming is daunting. So here’s a place to start: 17 often-asked questions with some straightforward answers.](#)



White House officials have declined to say what new and more favorable terms Mr. Trump seeks. Mr. Banks said that was a conversation that Mr. Trump would have to have with other world leaders. He did not indicate when that might occur or if it was on the president’s to-do list.

Mr. Stern said the White House itself was divided on the question of whether or how to find a way back into the accord. “I don’t think it’s clear who are the key decision makers, or who will be the key decision makers on a road that’s three years long,” he said.

In her remarks, Ms. Garber noted that the United States had cut its greenhouse gas emissions 11.5 percent through 2005, thanks to both public policies and private sector innovations in natural gas and solar power. But she pointedly avoided any promises to cut emissions further, as the Obama administration had done under the Paris agreement.

This week, scientists [reported](#) that the pace of emissions reductions in the United States likely slowed in 2017. For the world to meet its climate goals, the country would [almost certainly need to accelerate its efforts](#).

“The United States will continue to support a balanced approach to climate mitigation, economic development, and energy security that takes into consideration the realities of the global energy mix,” Ms. Garber said.

Brad Plumer contributed reporting.

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JydskeVestkysten

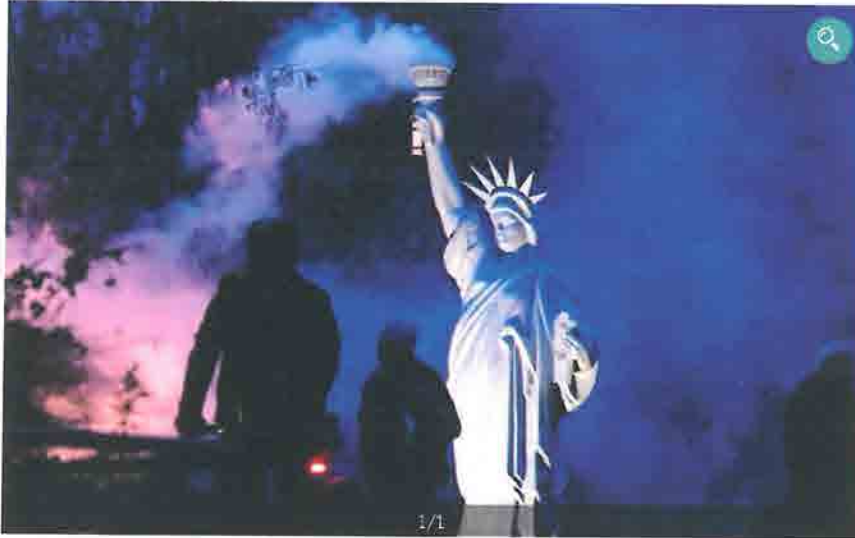
SAMMEN OM DET LOKALE

■ UDLAND

Trumps udsending fastholder nej til Paris-aftale på COP23

AF RITZAU

Publiceret 16. november 2017 kl 19:46



Den danske kunstner Jens Galschiøts kopi af Fihedsgudinden med røg fra faklen er udstillet i Rheinaue-parken i Bonn under klimakonferencen COP23.

USA kræver stadig genforhandling af Paris-aftalen for at blive. Obamas chefforhandler kalder Trump latterlig.

USA's præsident, Donald Trump, fastholder, at USA vil forlade klima-aftalen fra Paris, så snart det er muligt. Med mindre USA kan få en genforhandling, som er "mere favorabel for det amerikanske folk".

Det siger Judith Garber, USA's udsending på COP23, FN's klimakonference i Bonn.

Donald Trump udtalte før sin valgsejr for et år siden, at klimaforandringer er "et svindelnummer".

Ikke desto mindre vil USA fortsætte med at nedbringe CO2-udslippet. Regeringen vil også videreføre bilateralt samarbejde om klima og energi med andre lande, siger Judith Garber, en embedsmand i udenrigsministeriet i Washington.

- USA vil stadig være ledende inden for ren energi og innovation, hævder Garber.

Hun udelukker dog ikke, at USA fortsat vil satse på kul, som mange af verdens lande ellers arbejder på at udfase.

- Vi vil støtte den reneste og mest effektive energiproduktion, uanset hvilken kilde den kommer fra, siger Garber, hvis tale var imødeset med spænding.

USA har holdt lav profil på klimamødet i Bonn, når man ser bort fra et arrangement tidligere på ugen til fordel for "renere kul". Det vakte mishag hos mange delegerede.

Energi- og klimaminister Lars Chr. Lilleholt (V) gav udtryk for tilfredshed med USA's ageren på COP23, inden han torsdag middag forlod Bonn. USA har ikke obstrueret forhandlingerne, sagde han.

Til gengæld får Trumps klimapolitik torsdag en gedigen bredside fra Todd Stern, tidligere præsident Barack Obamas chefforhandler gennem syv år. Stern var med til at sikre vedtagelsen af Paris-aftalen i 2015.

Han er efter eget udsagn vred og frustreret og ryster på hovedet over Trump. Beslutningen om at ville forlade Paris-aftalen er "fuldstændig hovedløs", siger Stern til nyhedsbureauet AFP i Bonn.

Han henviser til, at det tog to årtier at forhandle aftalen på plads og få alle verdens lande med.

- Klimaforandringerne er en enorm udfordring, det ved vi alle. Vi er i et kapløb mod tiden for at omlægge økonomien hurtigere, end klimaet ændrer sig, siger Todd Stern.

- At sige, at det er et svindelnummer, eller at det ikke betyder noget, eller at det er en forfærdelig aftale, og at resten af verden griner af os - det er bare så ... latterligt, erklærer Obamas chefforhandler.

world (<https://citizen.co.za/category/news/news-world/>) 16.11.2017 11:34 pm

Battle lines drawn over coal at UN climate talks

by Marlowe HOOD/AFP



A replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch, created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot, is displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany on November 16, 2017.

A score of mostly wealthy nations banded together at UN climate talks Thursday to swear off coal-fired power, a key driver of global warming and air pollution.

To cap global warming at "well under" two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) – the planet-saving target in the 196-nation Paris Agreement – coal must be phased out in developed countries by 2030, and "by no later than 2050 in the rest of the world," they said in a declaration.

The dirtiest of fossil fuels still generates 40 percent of the world's electricity, and none of the countries that truly depend on it were on hand to take the "no coal" pledge.

One country participating in the 12-day talks, which end Friday, has made a point of promoting the development of "clean fossil fuels": the United States.

The near-pariah status of coal at the UN negotiations was in evidence earlier in the week when an event featuring White House officials and energy executives was greeted with protests.

The US position "is only controversial if we choose to bury our heads in the sand and ignore the realities of the global energy system," countered George David Banks, a special energy and environment assistant to US President Donald Trump.

Led by ministers from Britain and Canada, the "Powering Past Coal Alliance" committed to phasing out CO2-belching coal power, and a moratorium on new plants that lack the technology to capture emissions before they reach the atmosphere.

"In a few short years, we have almost entirely reduced our reliance on coal," said British Minister of State Claire Perry.

The share of electricity generated by coal in Britain dropped from 40 percent in July 2012 to two percent in July of this year, she noted.

Other signatories included Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands and New Zealand.

Germany – where coal powers 40 percent of the country's electricity – was asked to join, said environment minister Barbara Hendricks.

"I asked them to understand that we can't make a decision like that before forming a new government," she told journalists.

Most of the enlisted countries don't have far to go to complete a phase-out.

Deadlines range from 2022 for France, which has four coal-fired plants in operation, to 2025 for Britain, where eight such power stations are still running, and 2030 for the Netherlands.

– No economic rationale –



French President Emmanuel Macron (C-R) and French Minister for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition Nicolas Hulot (C-L) arrive to attend the UN conference on climate change (COP23) on November 15, 2017 in Bonn, western Germany.

"This climate meeting has seen Donald Trump trying to perversely promote coal," said Mohamed Adow, top Climate analyst at Christian Aid, which advocated for the interests of poor countries.

"But it will finish with the UK, Canada and a host of other countries signalling the death knell of the world's dirtiest fossil fuel in their countries."

But not all countries are in the same boat, said Benjamin Sporton, president of the World Coal Association.

"There are 24 nations that have included a role for low-emissions coal technology as part of their NDCs," or nationally determined contributions, the voluntary greenhouse gas cuts pledged under the Paris treaty.

Coal continues to play a major role in powering the Chinese economy, and will see "big increases in India and Southeast Asia," he told AFP.

Making coal "clean", Sporton acknowledged, depends on the massive expansion of a technology called carbon capture and storage (CCS), in which CO2 emitted when coal is burned is syphoned off and stored in the ground.

The UN's climate science panel, and the International Energy Agency, both say that staying under the 2 C temperature threshold will require deploying CCS.

The problem is that – despite decades of development – very little CO2 is being captured in this way.

There are only 20 CCS plants in the world that stock at least one million tonnes of CO2 per year, a relatively insignificant amount given the scope of the problem.

One reason is the price tag: it costs about a billion dollars (900,000 euros) to fit CCS technology to a large-scale, coal-fired plant.

"If you could develop cost-effective technology that would be permanent and work at scale, it could be a real game-changer," said Alden Meyer, a climate analyst at the Washington-based Union of Concerned Scientists.

"But you have to be realistic about the prospects."

At the same time, the price of wind and especially solar power has dropped so much that CCS may no longer be economical.

The crucial issue is not retro-fitting old plants, but avoiding the construction of new ones, Meyer added.

"There's really no economic rationale for coal, and there's certainly no environmental rationale for it," he told AFP.

Artribune**L'artista danese Jens Galschiot invade la conferenza sul clima di Bonn con le sue opere**

di Mariacristina Ferraioli - 28 novembre 2017

Durante la Conferenza mondiale delle Nazioni Unite sul clima in corso in questi giorni a Bonn, in Germania, un artista danese invade lo spazio pubblico con due grandi sculture che denunciano gli effetti negativi del surriscaldamento globale sul pianeta. E prende di mira Trump e le sue posizioni al riguardo.



Unbearable Jens Galschiot

Provocare per far discutere, per creare dibattito ed eventualmente suggerire una soluzione. Un atto apparentemente utopico che ha al suo interno una potenza visiva intrinseca volta ad attirare l'attenzione dei media per generare una nuova coscienza sulle conseguenze del riscaldamento globale. Nasce da qui il progetto dell'artista danese Jens Galschiot (Frederikssund, 1954) che ha invaso con due sue sculture le strade di Bonn nel pieno della Conferenza mondiale delle Nazioni Unite sul clima in corso in questi giorni in Germania.

UN VERTICE IMPORTANTISSIMO

La ventitreesima conferenza mondiale sul clima è partita con un intento ben preciso: mantenere le promesse della conferenza di Parigi del 2015 per contrastare il riscaldamento globale riducendo notevolmente le emissioni di anidride carbonica, uno dei più pericolosi gas serra. L'accordo era stato sottoscritto nel dicembre 2015 da 196 tra cui gli Stati Uniti guidati da Obama. Obiettivo non semplicissimo da raggiungere anche perché gli Stati Uniti, guidati da Trump, hanno dichiarato lo scorso anno di voler uscire dall'accordo di Parigi. Trovare una soluzione è quanto mai urgente almeno secondo l'opinione di 15.000 ricercatori di 184 paesi che hanno firmato un documento in cui si chiede di agire con la massima fretta prima che i danni per la Terra diventino irreversibili. I progressi fatti per limitare i danni provocati dall'uomo al Pianeta con cambiamento climatico, deforestazione, mancanza di accesso all'acqua, sovrappopolazione e animali in estinzione, sono per gli scienziati troppi pochi. E il rischio che la situazione diventi irreversibile è sempre più alto.

LE OPERE E L'ATTACCO A TRUMP

Freedom to Pollute Jens Galschiot

Uno scenario complesso in cui tutti devono fare la loro parte. A cominciare dall'arte, almeno secondo Galschiot, convinto che gli artisti debbano usare il loro potere visivo per reinterpretare il nostro modo di guardare il mondo e creare una coscienza critica sull'attualità. Per questo l'artista danese ha scelto Bonn come palcoscenico per le sue opere in un momento in cui l'attenzione dei media di tutto il mondo è puntata proprio sul vertice. Si tratta di due enormi installazioni interamente finanziate dall'artista. La prima è Unbearable, un enorme scultura che riproduce un orso polare di dimensioni reali impalato da un oleodotto che percorre nella forma la linea curva dei grafici che denunciano le emissioni di gas nocivi. L'opera è una chiara denuncia nei confronti del riscaldamento globale che sta causando lo scioglimento dei ghiacci e l'estinzione di diverse specie animali tra cui appunto quella degli orsi polari. La seconda opera, forse la più discussa, ha invece il titolo esplicativo di Freedom to Pollute (and Trump). Si tratta di una riproduzione kitsch alta sei metri della Statua della Libertà che ha in una mano la torcia che emette fumo tossico e nell'altra un documento intitolato appunto Freedom to Pollute (libertà di inquinare), a simboleggiare il contrasto tra l'ostentata libertà occidentale e la mancanza di rispetto per il pianeta che è di tutti.

- Mariacristina Ferraioli



Mariacristina Ferraioli

Mariacristina Ferraioli è giornalista, curatrice e critico d'arte. Dopo la laurea in Lettere Moderne con indirizzo Storia dell'Arte, si è trasferita a Parigi per seguire corsi di letteratura, filosofia e storia dell'arte presso la Sorbonne (Paris I e Paris 3). Ha conseguito il Master in Organizzazione e Comunicazione delle Arti Visive presso l'Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera. Ha vinto la Residenza per Curatori della Dena Foundation for Contemporary Art presso il Centre International d'Accueil et d'Echanges des Récollets di Parigi. Ha lavorato al Centre Pompidou collaborando alla realizzazione della mostra "Traces du Sacré" e ha pubblicato un testo critico sul catalogo della mostra. Ha coordinato l'ufficio Master dell'Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera e ha curato mostre sia in Italia che all'estero. Redattrice di Artribune, collabora stabilmente con Cosmopolitan Italia e Icon Design. Sta conseguendo un dottorato in Comunicazione e mercati: Economia, Marketing e Creatività presso l'Università Iulm di Milano ed è docente a contratto presso diverse istituzioni tra cui l'Accademia di Belle Arti di Brera.

COP23: Sanat iklim değişikliğine karşı

BM İklim Değişikliği Konferansı'nda müzakereciler küresel ısınmayı yavaşlatmak için alınması gereken önlemleri ve hedefleri konuşuyorlar. Konferansta ayrıca sanatçı ve aktivistler yaratıcılarını iklim için sergiliyor.

15.11.2017 - 22:47



BM İklim Değişikliği Konferansı'nda müzakereciler küresel ısınmayı yavaşlatmak için alınması gereken önlemleri ve hedefleri konuşuyorlar. Konferansta ayrıca sanatçı ve aktivistler yaratıcılarını iklim için sergiliyor.

Hepimiz aynı gemideyiz

COP23'ün evsahibi Fiji'nin başbakanı Frank Bainimarama, konferansın açılış konuşmasında katılan 196 ülkeye seslendi ve, "Ortak bir irade ile hedeflerimize ulaşmak için birlikte yol almamız gerekiyor" dedi. Katılımcılar ne zaman bu Fii kanosunun yanından geçse bu düşüncüyü hatırlıyorlar.

Talanoa: Saygılı bir şekilde düşünce alış veriş

İklim Konferansı'nda Fiji herkesi açık görüşlü olmaya çağırıyor. Başbakan Bainimarama, "Müzakereleri Talanoa adını verdiğimiz anlayış ve saygı ruhumuzla yönetmek istiyoruz" dedi. Fiji'nin konferanstaki pavyonu geleneksel mobilya ve bitkilerle döşenmiş durumda. Katılımcıların burada vakit geçirip Pasifik adalarına özgü açık iletişim geleneği olan Talanoa'yı yaşamaları isteniyor.

Küresel tığ işi

İklim değişikliğinden en fazla gelişmekte olan ülkeler ve burada yaşayan yerliler etkileniyor. Farklı ülkelerden temsilciler küresel ısınmanın yıkıcı etkilerinden bu insanları korumak için COP23'te birtakım kurallar oluşturmayı hedefliyor. Konferansın düzenlendiği Bonn'daki bu kızıldere çadırı da küresel bir çabayı simgeliyor. Çadır, farklı yerlerden gelen insanların tığ işlemesiyle oluşturuldu.

Kutup ayısının hazin kaderi

Hayvanlar da küresel iklim değişikliğinden etkileniyor. Kuraklık, sel ve fırtınalar doğal yaşam alanlarını tahrip ediyor. Bunun en simgesel örneği de kutup ayıları. Küresel ısınma sebebiyle buzullar pençelerinin altında giderek eriyor. Konferansta kazığa oturtulmuş olarak sergilenen ayı heykeli de bu konuya dikkati çekiyor.

Dostlarımız ağaçlar

Ormanlar iklim için çok önemli. Her sene atmosferdeki milyonlarca ton karbondioksiti emiyor. Ormanların daha iyi korunmasını isteyen Almanya Orman Derneği'nden aktivistler bu sanat eserini Bonn şehrine getirdi. Zirve süresince eklemelerle sekiz metre boyuna erişecek olan ağacın tepesinde bir dünya maketi olacak.

Tehlike altındaki dünya

Paris İklim Anlaşması'nın amacı küresel ısınmayı 2 derecenin altında tutmak. Günümüzde bile insanlar küresel ısınmanın kuraklık ve sel gibi farklı sonuçlarını çekiyor. Bonn'daki "İklim Gezegeni"nde katılımcılar küresel ısınma ve etkileri hakkında bilgi alabiliyorlar. Bu 20 metre çapındaki dünya Almanya Kalkınma Bakanlığı tarafından düşünüldü.

Çin ve Hindistan farkı kapatıyor

Uzun vadede, yenilenebilir enerjinin fosil yakıtların yerini alması bekleniyor. Çin ve ABD'den sonra Hindistan, sera gazlarının üçüncü büyük yayıcısı. ABD iklim anlaşmasından çekilmek isterken, Çin ve Hindistan ise iklimin korunması konusunda arayış kapatıyor. Hindistan, ülke pavyonunda, yakında yenilenebilir enerjilerde lider olma konusundaki isteğini sergiliyor.

Syria signs Paris climate agreement, leaving US as lone outsider

War-torn country becomes 169th to sign up to UN climate control convention

By APF
14 November 2017, 4:29 pm

11



BONN, Germany — Syria has officially signed up to the Paris Agreement, the UN said Tuesday, leaving the United States as the only country rejecting the global climate-rescue pact.

"The Syrian Arab Republic deposited its instrument of accession of the Paris Agreement on 13 November 2017," said the UN climate secretariat (UNFCCC) hosting the annual round of global climate negotiations in Bonn, Germany.

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FREE SIGN UP

War-torn Syria became the 169th of 196 countries that are members of the UN climate convention to take the legal step of ratification.

After Nicaragua signed up in October, Syria was the only country not to have adopted the pact. Another 27 nations that have signed the treaty have yet to pass domestic laws required for full accession.

The United States, which championed the agreement under Barack Obama, adopted it in the French capital in December 2015, signed it at the UN in April 2016, and ratified in September last year.

But in June this year, Obama's successor, Donald Trump, announced that America would pull out of the agreement, which he said imposed "draconian financial and economic burdens" on the United States.

The US can only withdraw four years after the deal officially entered into force in November 2016, which means November 2020 — two months before Trump's term ends.

The hard-fought pact commits countries to limiting average global warming to under two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over Industrial Revolution levels, and 1.5°C if possible, to avert calamitous climate change-induced storms, drought and sea-level rise.

To bolster the agreement, nations submitted voluntary commitments to curb greenhouse gas emissions from burning coal, oil and natural gas.

But the 1°C mark has already been passed, and scientists say that on current country pledges, the world is headed for a 5°C warmer future, or more.

Many fear that America's exit from the agreement will make the 2°C goal that much harder to reach.

On November 14, White House Information Director Anthony Scaramella said the withdrawal of the US from the Paris Agreement is a "historic moment."



Klimaatop in Bonn gaat beslissende fase in

10 NOVEMBER 12:16 BONDENLAND (FOTOVRIEDLAND)



Betogers bij de Klimaatop in de straten van Bonn. REUTERS

Waarom dit boeit

Helsen Eider
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Op de Klimaatop in Bonn schuiven vandaag uit alle landen ministers aan. Namens Nederland is Eric Wiebes er. Daarnaast zullen de Franse president Macron en de Duitse bondskanselier Merkel hun opwachting maken.

De jaarlijkse Klimaatbijeenkomst, die tot vrijdag duurt, gaat daarmee z'n laatste, beslissende fase in. Traditiegetrouw onderhandelen de eerste week ambtenaren uit de landendelegaties met elkaar, om besluiten voor te bereiden die de politici in de laatste dagen kunnen nemen.

President Macron heeft al aangegeven dat hij vindt dat Europa meer moet doen om het klimaatprobleem aan te pakken. De vraag is of zijn Duitse collega Merkel hem daarin wil volgen.

Sombere rapporten

Op de top regent het intussen sombere rapporten. De wereld zit nog lang niet op het goede spoor (<https://nos.nl/artikel/2201341-klimaatdoelen-paris-zijn-ver-weg-situatie-alarmerend.html>) om de doelen uit het Parijse Klimaatakkoord te halen: de opwarming van de aarde tot ruim beneden de 2 graden, liefst in de buurt van de anderhalve graad te beperken.

Zo verscheen vanochtend de [Climate Change Performance Index](https://www.germanwatch.org/en/14839) (<https://www.germanwatch.org/en/14839>), samengesteld door milieuorganisaties. Voor het maken van die ranglijst is gekeken hoe landen het doen. Niet alleen op het gebied van het terugdringen van de uitstoot van broeikasgassen, maar ook welk klimaatbeleid al is aangekondigd.

Nederland doet het op het eerste vlak nog altijd niet best, op het tweede inmiddels een stuk beter. Maar geen enkel land, zo blijkt, doet volgens deze ranglijst al genoeg om "gevaarlijke gevolgen van klimaatverandering te voorkomen".

Bas Eickhout, Europarlementarier voor GroenLinks en aanwezig op de top, zegt dat de ranglijst bevestigt dat Nederland nog altijd veel te weinig doet. "De uitstoot per hoofd van de bevolking is in Nederland enorm hoog, zeker vergeleken met andere Europese landen. Daarnaast is het aandeel duurzame energie in Nederland beschamend laag."

Landbouw

Op de top zelf is al wel bescheiden vooruitgang geboekt, zegt de Nederlandse Klimaatgezant Marcel Beukeboom. De onderhandelingen die tot nu toe gevoerd zijn, waren tamelijk technisch, vertelt hij. Maar over de hele linie is er voortgang bereikt. Zo is er volgens hem zelfs sprake van een "kleine doorbraak" op het gebied van landbouw.

"Er is al vijf jaar lang onderhandeld over allerlei praktische afspraken in de landbouw. Hoe ook daar de uitstoot effectief kan worden teruggedrongen. Nu is daar echt vooruitgang in geboekt. En tegelijk is afgesproken hoe arme landen kunnen worden geholpen om de juiste maatregelen te nemen bij het aanpakken van hun landbouw."

Kleinste VS-delegatie ooit

De duizenden deelnemers aan de top moeten het deze keer doen zonder een grote aanwezigheid van de VS. Bestond de Amerikaanse delegatie in voorgaande jaren doorgaans uit honderden mensen, nu zijn er slechts enkele tientallen, de kleinste delegatie ooit. Ter vergelijking: Nederland heeft een delegatie van 24 mensen afgevaardigd.

Toch is de Amerikaanse aanwezigheid (<https://nos.nl/artikel/2201489-de-klimaatop-in-bonn-begint-wat-doeft-de-vs.html>) goed voelbaar, maar dan van andere Amerikanen dan van de overheid, zegt Klimaatgezant Marcel Beukeboom. "Net buiten de onderhandelingszone staat een grote tent van allemaal Amerikanen, van bedrijven en ook uit de politiek, die stullen: 'We're still in'. En dit wordt wel degelijk gevoeld tijdens de onderhandelingen met de ministers."

POLITICO

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Trump is blasted at climate talks, but Paris accord lives on

The president is 'going to be a blip' in history, one official said.

By DAVID SIDERS, EMILY HOLDEN and KALINA OROCHAKOFF | 11/14/2017 06:47 PM EST | Updated 11/14/2017 08:33 PM EST



A demonstrator dressed as President Donald Trump parades with other activists during a protest against the denial of climate change at the United Nations climate conference in Bonn, Germany. | Bernd Thissen/AFP/Getty Images

BONN, Germany — President Donald Trump is taking a beating at the United Nations climate conference here.

Politicians from across the globe mischievously pose for photographs beside a sign at a French pavilion that reads "Make Our Planet Great Again." Climate activists repeatedly chastise Trump in panel conversations and throughout the convention halls. The leaders of Mexico and Canada formalized an agreement to circumvent the president and work directly with mostly Democratic governors of climate-minded states.

Yet despite the vitriol and disregard for Trump — and his announced withdrawal from the Paris climate agreement — the diplomats and other officials in Bonn are breathing a sigh of relief. Climate advocates had feared the worst — that the White House would make moves to undercut the pact, a disruptive posture that might do serious damage to the international accord.

Instead, the Trump administration made no notable efforts other than to hold a single public event promoting clean coal, leaving hope here that the Paris agreement would endure.

"They haven't thrown a bomb yet, have they?" said California Gov. Jerry Brown, who was at the conference promoting state- and regional-level efforts to address climate change. "So that's good."

Christiana Figueres, a former United Nations climate envoy who helped orchestrate the Paris agreement's adoption two years ago, said that in the long-term effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Trump is "going to be a blip" in history.

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Several Democratic governors, mayors and lawmakers from the United States were beginning to filter out of the conference Tuesday, after a coordinated push to persuade world leaders that Trump does not represent the United States on climate. Earlier this week, leaders of Canada and Mexico agreed to enter into discussions about clean-energy initiatives with an alliance of 14 states and the island territory of Puerto Rico, which have pledged to meet their share of the U.S. commitment to the Paris accord.

Catherine McKenna, Canada's environment minister, said at a meeting with Brown and Washington Gov. Jay Inslee that the agreement was a "great example that we're all in this together."

Inslee said: "This strategy is working. Not one single country has expressed one single word of doubt or lack of confidence in the Paris agreement just because Donald Trump is still a climate denier."

The specter of Trump loomed large over the conference, where activists wore "We are still in" buttons, drank from reusable water bottles and traveled between buildings on free, shared bicycles.

Trump has called climate change a hoax, and the White House sparked a protest Monday with its event promoting coal. Protesters yelled that "clean coal is bull—" and that White House officials are "a bunch of liars."

Laurence Tubiana, France's former ambassador for climate change negotiations, said: "The United States is really isolated from the process point of view. ... Nobody's backtracking. And even the discussion, the negotiation is going well — with its normal difficulties — it's going well."

While Trump has announced the United States' withdrawal from the Paris agreement, the exit cannot take effect until 2020. Miguel Arias Cañete, European commissioner for climate action and energy, said he did not yet know how to assess the White House's position in the talks. But he said he was encouraged by U.S. governors and mayors insisting that they will still move to cut emissions.

THE POLITICO MAG PROFILE
Jerry Brown, President of the Independent Republic of California
By DAVID SIDERS

"America is still in," Cañete said. "Our perception is, fortunately, there is real action on the ground, and we're very pleased."

He said as long as the U.S. hasn't left the agreement, the country is "entitled to participate" in talks.

With higher-level politicians from other countries expected to arrive at the conference Wednesday, Cañete said, "We're now landing in the political level, and we'll see what the positions of the United States are."

Few observers were expecting a dramatic shift, however, from the previous week. Dave Banks, Trump's energy adviser, who led the controversial coal panel, told POLITICO that U.S. policy on fossil fuels is separate from what American diplomats are quietly discussing in negotiation halls.

"There's a reason we didn't talk about negotiations, because negotiations are over there," Banks said, referring the other side of a sprawling campus here where global environment leaders are discussing implementation of the Paris agreement. "Over here is where you can have more general policy discussions."

Tom Shannon, a State Department veteran who has served as ambassador to Brazil, will not arrive Wednesday as planned to take the reins from career negotiators who were in charge for the first week, the State Department said Tuesday.

But Banks said Shannon would not have taken up the White House's coal banner.

"So you think he's going to say, 'We're going to promote coal?'" Banks said. "No, that's a policy discussion. It's not a negotiation."

Banks also insisted the controversial U.S. panel on coal wasn't meant to push exports of U.S. fossil fuels but rather to open a practical discussion that wouldn't otherwise occur at a climate conference.

"We're not selling coal or gas or nuclear power," he told reporters in a huddle

In their official discussions with foreign diplomats, State Department negotiators are taking positions similar to the Obama administration on technical issues, including on how countries should report on and demonstrate their progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Banks confirmed that the delegation has the same goal to require more developed countries to meet the same standards as the U.S.

White House coal pitch sparks climate outcry in Bonn
By EMILY HOLDEN and KALINA OROCHAKOFF

One senior African negotiator described the situation for U.S. delegates as "a bit weird."

"I think the mandate is not to be a blocker," he said. "They engage, but in the end they're not the ones calling the shots."

American negotiators are also taking a "tough line" against industrialized nations paying more for less-developed countries to address climate change, said Alden Meyer, director of strategy and policy for the Union of Concerned Scientists.

While the negotiations on technical matters continued to unfold, climate activists were looking forward to a potentially difficult climate conference next year in Poland, a major coal-producing state — and to the next presidential election in the United States.

As Inslee told one audience, "The next president of the United States is not going to be a climate denier."

14.11.17

Pacific Standard

STORIES THAT MATTER

America's Mortifying Performance at the Bonn Climate Talks

On Monday, the U.S. delegation held a panel to push nuclear and coal. The rest of the world rolled its eyes.



Climate change activists, including one dressed as U.S. President Donald Trump, march to demonstrate against coal energy on November 4th, 2017, in Bonn, Germany.

(Photo: Sean Gallup/Getty Images)

The United States delegation held a side event at the [COP23](#) climate talks in Bonn on Monday, an affair run by fossil-fuel and nuclear-industry boosters that reprised the same tune heard at the [G7](#) and [G20](#) summits this summer: According to the U.S., using clean coal and nuclear energy is the only way to meet the goals of the [Paris climate agreement](#).

Making it clear that [U.S. climate policy](#) is under direct control of the White House, the U.S. team was led by David Banks, a presidential adviser for international energy and environment, whose remarks promoted a climate [realpolitik](#)

that clashes with the rest of the world's vision for a sustainable future and reinforces the U.S. as a global [outcast](#)—the only nation in world that [might actually reject the Paris Agreement](#).

As Banks began talking about clean coal Monday evening, several dozen people suddenly stood and started singing a coordinated protest song to the tune of Lee Greenwood's "God Bless the U.S.A.," re-booted with [anti-coal lyrics](#)—a performance that delayed the presentation by about five minutes.

It's naive of the protesters, or anyone else, to think that renewables alone can meet the growing energy demands of the developing world, according to the U.S. panel. Banks said that the [International Energy Administration](#) projects a 30 percent growth in energy demand in developing countries by 2030. Currently, about 1,600 new coal-fired power plants are being built or planned in 60 countries.

And while the Paris Agreement eyes a near-total phaseout of coal by mid-century, nearly 20 countries included clean coal development as part of [their official pledges](#) under the agreement, Banks said. Across Europe, more than [700 coal-fired power plants](#) are still in operation; in the U.S., that number is more than 7,600.

Even Germany, one of the world leaders in the transition to renewable energy, is [struggling to finalize](#) a coal phaseout plan, and in the latest global evaluation of CO2 emissions from fossil fuels, the Global Carbon Project announced that big jump in coal use in China will likely boost [global carbon emissions](#) by as much as 3 percent in 2017.

In other words, the world will still be burning a lot coal in the next few decades, and it's in everyone's best interest to "make sure that fossil fuels are as clean and efficient as possible," Banks said.

In reality, the global energy equation is much more dynamic than the official U.S. account is willing to acknowledge. Just in the past 12 months, about seven gigawatts of proposed and planned coal-power capacity has been canceled, according to [E3G](#), a London-based clean energy think tank.

The global trend away from coal is so clear that most of the delegates at COP23 couldn't take the U.S. presentation seriously. A day before the event, Fijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, president of the COP23 summit, said in a press conference, "There is really no need to talk about coal because we all know what coal does with regard to climate change."

At the U.S. panel, Barry Worthington, executive director of the [U.S. Energy Association](#), claimed that clean coal is needed to reach many of the United Nations [Sustainable Development Goals](#), including universal access to energy, zero hunger, and zero poverty. The organization, which includes public and private energy companies as well as government agencies, has outlined an international financing [plan](#) for funding technology to capture coal emissions from coal-fired power plants.

"We don't need regulatory requirements, we don't need the Paris plan or the [Clean Power Plan](#)," Worthington said. "Governments at the local and state level want us to reduce emissions, shareholders want us to reduce emissions, our customers want us to reduce emissions," he said.

Worthington also drew on the Trump administration's demagogic notion of an ongoing "war on coal," charging that international development banks have an "anti-fossil bias" that blocks investments for financing coal plants in poor countries, potentially at the expense of public safety.

The U.S. side event also included pitches for [liquid natural gas exports](#) from the U.S. to developing countries as a bridge fuel to help power the shift to renewable energy, as well as for small-scale [modular nuclear reactors](#) that can serve a similar purpose.

Washington Governor [Jay Inslee](#) was [quoted on Twitter](#) as saying that the U.S. event was a "sideshow," and most international delegates spent the day and evening meeting with delegates of a sub-national U.S. delegation, including former California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, who [spoke](#) at a summit of local and regional leaders advocating for sub-national climate action.

Tags

[Bob Berwyn](#)

Scientists: Global 2% rise in CO2 'giant leap backwards'

November 14 2017 12:34 AM



The bronze sculpture *Unbearable* by the Danish artist Jens Galschiot, featuring a polar bear impaled on an oil pipeline, is on display at Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn.

Rate

By Marlowe Hood, AFP/Bonn

The carbon dioxide emissions that drive global warming, flat since 2014, are set to rise 2% this year, dashing hopes they had peaked, scientists reported at UN climate talks yesterday.

"This is very disappointing," said Corinne Le Quere, director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia and lead author of a major study detailing the findings.

"With global CO2 emissions from human activities estimated at 41bn tonnes for 2017, time is running out on our ability to keep warming below 2° Celsius (3.6° Fahrenheit), let alone 1.5°C."

The 196-nation Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, calls for capping global warming at 2°C below pre-industrial levels.

With the planet out of kilter after only one degree of warming – enough to amplify deadly heatwaves, droughts, and superstorms – the treaty also vows to explore the feasibility of holding the line at 1.5°C. Earth is overheating due to the burning of oil, gas and especially coal to power the global economy.

Deforestation also plays a critical role.

"The news that emissions are rising after a three-year hiatus is a giant leap backward for humankind," said Amy Luers, a climate policy adviser to Barack Obama and executive director of Future Earth, which co-sponsored the research.

This year's climate summit is presided by Fiji, one of dozens of small island nations whose very existence is threatened by rising seas engorged by warmer water and melt-off from ice sheets on Greenland and Antarctica.

Thousands of diplomats in Bonn are negotiating the "rulebook" for the Paris pact, which goes into effect in 2020.

To stay below the 2°C threshold, greenhouse gas emissions should peak and begin to curve downward by 2020, earlier research has shown.

Stalled CO2 emissions from 2014 through 2016 – due to better energy efficiency, a boom in renewables, and reduced coal use in China – raised expectations that the world had turned the corner.

Those hopes were premature.

"As each year ticks by, the chances of avoiding 2°C of warming continue to diminish," said co-author Glen Peters, research director at the Centre for International Climate Research in Oslo, Norway.

"Given that 2°C is extremely unlikely based on current progress, then 1.5°C is a distant dream," he told AFP.

The study fingered China as the single largest cause of resurgent fossil fuel emissions in 2017, with the country's coal, oil and natural gas use up 3%, 5% and 12%, respectively.

China alone accounts for nearly 30% of global carbon pollution.

Emissions from India – the world's fourth largest emitter after the United States and the European Union – are projected to grow by 2%, down from a 6.7% increase the year before.

This year CO2 emissions in the United States will drop by only 0.4%, compared to 1.2% annually over the previous decade.

For the first time in five years, US coal use is projected to rise.

"Human-induced warming has accelerated over the past few years despite the slowdown in carbon dioxide emissions because of other drivers of climate change, notably methane," said Myles Allen, a professor at the University of Oxford, commenting on the findings.

The Paris Agreement rests on voluntary carbon-cutting pledges from virtually every country in the world.

But even if fulfilled, those promissory notes are not enough to keep Earth in the safe zone, and would still see global temperatures rise a devastating 3°C (5.6°F) by the end of the century.

"Global commitments made in Paris to reduce emissions are still not being matched by actions," said Peters.

The bottom line, say experts, is that the global economy is not shifting quickly enough from fossil fuels to low- or zero-carbon energy.

Solar and wind energy have grown 14% annually since 2012, but still only account for a tiny fraction – less than 4% – of global energy consumption.

The transition from dirty to clean energy has been slowed by oil, gas and coal subsidies that topped \$320mn (€270mn) in 2015, according to the International Energy Agency.

Oceans and forests combined absorbed over half of the CO2 emissions from human activity, with the rest staying in the atmosphere, the study showed.

"We would expect that the carbon sinks will eventually weaken as temperatures continue to rise, but how much and how fast is an active area of research," said Peters.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature, meanwhile, released a report showing that climate change now imperils one in four natural World Heritage sites, including coral reefs, glaciers, and wetlands – nearly double the number from just three years ago (see lead report).



"Unbearable" sculpture lies about polar bear extinction: UN Climate Change Conference

4.735 visninger



Rebel Media
Opstillet den 14. feb. 2017

Sheila Gunn Reid of TheRebel media reports on a sculpture at the UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany that's based on 'a pile of lies'. <http://www.therebel.net>

Indlægstype: Nyheder og politik
Lisens: YouTube's standardlicens

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ABONNER

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L'ÉDITO POLITIQUE

mardi 14 novembre 2017



L'appel des 15 000

▶ 2 minutes

À (ré)écouter

PODCASTS

RÉAGIR

Partager



15 000 scientifiques du monde entier alertent sur la dégradation rapide de l'environnement... Pourquoi donc le débat politique ne porte pas principalement sur la principale question qui se pose à nos sociétés ?



La sculpture "Unbearable" réalisée par l'artiste danois Jens Galschiot et présentée dans le parc Rheinaue de Bonn © AFP / PATRIK STOLLARZ

Leur texte très alarmant représente – disent-ils – un « avertissement à l'humanité » parce que « le temps presse ». En les lisant, on est pris de vertige.

Pourquoi, alors que l'évidence scientifique est établie depuis des années, pourquoi notre débat public n'a pas pris la mesure de l'urgence ? Pourquoi continuons-nous à faire vivre une vie politique, au contenu aussi secondaire, au regard de la gravité des enjeux environnementaux ?

Les questions identitaires, celles même de la répartition des richesses, les questions sécuritaires, opposent les gens sérieux de la politique. En 1974, René Dumont alertait le premier, lors d'une présidentielle, sur l'insoutenable de notre mode de vie. On le considérait comme un hurluberlu.



À (ré)écouter

HUMOUR

Cop 23 : la sonnette d'alarme va finir par nous rester dans les mains

Aujourd'hui, dans le débat public, un homme tel que Pierre Rabhi est vu comme un sage, pourtant on l'écoute d'une oreille distraite. Son discours doux est en fait une remise en cause radicale. Mais il est moins important – et les 15.000 scientifiques de l'appel avec pour le spectacle politique et intellectuel quotidien, pour le fond sonore de nos polémiques que Zémour, Onfray, Todd ou n'importe quel bestseller qui aura un avis tranché sur les banlieues, le terrorisme, l'islam, le retour de l'autorité à l'école, la PMA ou l'écriture inclusive.

Avez-vous entendu un seul mot sur l'environnement dans le débat pour la présidence de Les Républicains ? Non, ce sont, pour eux, des sujets de bobos parisiens. De l'autre côté, Jean-Luc Mélenchon et Benoît Hamon avaient placé l'écologie au cœur de leur campagne mais leur activité d'opposant n'est pas principalement axée sur ces thèmes et ce n'est pas sur ces sujets que nous les interrogeons, ni qu'ils descendent dans la rue. La gauche comprend lentement que son futur n'est plus la lutte des classes pour la répartition des fruits du productivisme prédateur de biodiversité, mais l'écologie.

Et Emmanuel Macron ?

A-t-il décidé, puisqu'il prétend incarner la modernité, de réorienter notre économie et notre modèle social en vertu de l'impératif environnemental ? Non, pour l'instant ce n'est pas le cas : Nicolas Hulot doit sans cesse mettre, implicitement ou explicitement, sa démission dans la balance, se battre contre les vents contraires. Notre commentaire le plus courant (et le plus dérisoire), à son égard, consiste à mesurer le mètre linéaire de couleuvres avalées.

Pourquoi donc le débat politique ne porte pas principalement sur la principale question qui se pose à nos sociétés ?



À (ré)écouter

SOCIÉTÉ

Portrait d'un maire, pionnier du bio dans les cantines !

En dehors de notre égoïsme de contemporains matériellement gâtés, il y a une inadéquation croissante entre la réalité de nos problèmes et le cadre de leur résolution : toutes solutions pour sauver ce qui peut encore l'être, de la biodiversité et du climat, résultera non pas des Etats-nations mais de deux niveaux :

- le niveau le plus proche, comme la commune (et beaucoup de maires sont très actifs quitte à être décriés comme Anne Hidalgo)
- le niveau le plus large, le monde.

Le cadre national est peu adéquat et relativement impuissant sur ces sujets. Mais ça reste le cadre principal de nos débats, le cadre institutionnel de la vie démocratique : voilà comment la crise écologique peut engendrer aussi (en rendant nos débats nationaux vains et impuissants) une grave crise démocratique.

Mots-clés :

Politique environnement écologie démocratie

Suivre l'émission

Sur Twitter

Bonn climate talks: In second week, ministers will try to break impasse on pre-2020 agenda

In the first week, developing countries were perplexed by the US and EU acting in tandem, as also the less-than-neutral stance of Fiji as president

by [Nilan Sathi](#) & [Kumar Sambhav Shrivastava](#)
Published Nov 13, 2017 · 12:30 pm



Wolfgang Rottgeff/Timsters

Nov 13, 2017 · 12:30 pm



Bonn climate talks end as developing countries fight the odds to keep their hopes alive

When ministers from 196 countries join the climate change summit in Bonn on Monday for the second week of talks, they will get the sour aftertaste of the first week of negotiations. The summit, which aims to discuss the fine print of ensuring that the Paris Agreement is implemented from 2020, began on an acrimonious note on November 6. It has not quite recovered from that bad start.

Behind closed doors, the ministers will attempt to break the unexpected impasse, besides resolving some differences that observers had already anticipated.

The negotiations in Bonn are not the end of the road. The implementation arrangements for the Paris Agreement are to be put into place by the end of next year. The ministers have the leeway to postpone decisions on some vexed issues and use this round of talks only to understand what each important block of countries will definitely not cede as a position – what negotiators call redlines.

The ministerial talks will include formal open meetings under the United Nations negotiations, closed-door discussions, meetings of formal groups of countries that negotiate as blocks as well as bilateral meetings between various countries to broker compromises. Observers and members of non-governmental organisations will not be able to attend many of these meetings, which usually makes it difficult for them to assess what each important country or group of countries is really aiming to do

A senior negotiator from a developing country said that the best result that could be hoped for in Bonn would be that the participants are able to submit their differing points of views on various steps that have to be taken to implement the Paris Agreement. These submissions will become the basis for understanding the range of options countries are looking at to resolve an issue. "Next year, we will negotiate based on these compiled texts," the negotiator said. "Only in few minor cases do I expect concrete decisions this year itself."

But one issue that will need to be resolved at Bonn, this person said, is reintroducing the pre-2020 agenda into the negotiations and clearly deciding from this agenda what the address on the part of the court needs to act fast

What Bonn summit must resolve

The pre-2020 agenda refers to the commitments developed countries have made to cutting their greenhouse gas emission and providing finance to developing country to fight climate change by 2020. But when the talks opened on November 6, developing countries found that a discussion about assessing these commitments was missing from the negotiating table. Some thought it was an inadvertent mistake on the part of Fiji, which is presiding over the negotiations. But soon realised this was being pushed by the developed world wanted. The US and European Union got together to block the attempts of developing countries to put the issue back on the table.

The controversy spiralled as 137 developing countries accused the developed countries of refusing to meet their pre-2020 obligations. Developed countries insisted that they were already doing enough to meet their commitments. So the developing countries made another concrete proposal asking for the rich nations to deliver on their commitments against strict deadlines.

This got the attention of the community of the world's nations, who are negotiating behind closed door to find a resolution. But none of their solutions included a plan to reintroduce the pre-2020 agenda back into the negotiations.

The tension from this impasse also swept into other negotiating rooms.

"It seems it was a premeditated move to ensure conversations on ratcheting up action against climate change before 2020 dies at Bonn," a negotiator from the G77+China block of developing countries said on the condition of anonymity. "They have refused to engage on details for issues like transparency of their financial commitments. In parallel developed countries want to advance work on only those post-2020 arrangements that favour them."

Developing countries think this is a ploy to rewrite the Paris Agreement through the backdoor at the Bonn summit.

US as usual

National Trust Going Green
 Fit for the Future: "The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing." Walt Disney

Day 7. #COP23 Bonn. Vinaka. My last day!

Posted on November 13, 2017 by Keith Jones



We had all sorts over for the last few days. Al Gore yesterday. This bloke today. All with the same message, 'we have to do... and now!'

Vinaka is thank you in Fijian. I have now completed my stint at COP. I have gained much more than I gave. So many lessons learnt from my side and many of ours in National Trust Wales shared. It is a Sunday which from previous COPs is a day of rest. But not this year. I was in early as WWF were hosting a Global EV side event. Roseanna Cunningham from Scottish Gov was an inspiration speaker in intent and ambition for an EV near future for Scotland (100% by 2032). Only trumped by the Oslo vice mayor Lan Marie Berg who is already getting there in scale and sheer breadth. We also had Dr Becker from BMW who said the future is electric but it's causing a head scratcher for them in terms of business planning e.g. 63% of all BMW's sold in Norway are EV's but only 1% in Italy. All governed by National, regional and then urban priorities. One thing he said which is true for Wales that if the infrastructure is not there... the car take up will not follow. Job for government! Oslo gearing up for another 600 rapid chargers! One thing though in the event was the focus was more urban than rural... but I suppose you start where the population is. But Norway is keeping an eye on social justice



As I keep telling people, I am not competitive... at all. Even though I was winning the EV quiz at the Global EV event, I am not competitive! 'back of the net'... at all!

A certain Mr Schwarzenegger was in da house. Next to our afternoon presentation actually. You could spot him in our zone just by the crush of TV cameras. It was my last presentation this pm before heading back home. Heritage and the impact of climate change. It was a shame again that the ones most impacted are the ones who will lose the most of their cultural inheritance. Oliver carries on for the next week. best of luck!

The not so stop me in my tracks part of today was the normal use of EV and hydrogen buses in the city?... and why not!



A lot of the EV Bonn buses. It was strange not seeing belching black smoke, the knock of the engine. All you hear was a slight whirr from the electric motors. cool!

Learnt a new word today which is the same as our Welsh word for place, people, belonging, defining... difficult to translate 'Cynffin' which in Fijian is Vanua



The Fijian pavilion before the throngs arrived at COP. Such a good place to 'have a chat' and discuss big subjects. The german site was really good as well... might have been because of the excellent low-carbon coffee but I can't comment

Vinaka COP23! (more to come as I assimilate a lot of the info I have gathered over the last week or so. Now on to London to run my annual lecture for New York University

Posted in climate_change | Tagged bonn, climate, cop23, energy, environment, fit_for_the_future, International_National_Trust_Organisation, Keith_Jones, National_Trust, sustainability, vanua, Wales | Leave a comment

Day 6 #COP23 from Bonn. Au maru

Posted on November 11, 2017 by Keith Jones



There are many view points in Bonn. These were handed out by the nuclear lobby. They were comparing the radiation of a banana as the same as a power plant. They forgot to mention the fact that a banana does not melt down and pollute thousands of square miles. Or I have been eating the wrong bananas?

Au maru is 'I'm happy' in Fijian (not sure if you remember but Fiji holds the seat this time for the climate change talks... hence all the Fijian language over the last few days!) Tomorrow International National Trust Organisation and ICOMOS have the honor of presenting at the Fijian stand in COP23. Today was an early start and a radio call in to gods own country of Wales (BBC Cymru) to talk of my findings to date of the process and what its been like. Think I have another one with BBC Cymru again on Monday. I was invited to take part in BBC Radio 4 'Costing the earth' but unfortunately I will be on my way home. Oliver my partner in crime over here from INTO was also invited and he will be doing the honors. From here it was over to a local church to take part in another presentation and again sharing what we have done and what we have learnt on the renewable energy but also mitigation journey over in National Trust Wales.



many a gadget has been tried out as well here in Bonn, this is Pavagen or a generating pavement on the G3 stand. Interesting!

Back in the afternoon and another side event this time on the EU stand and it was Peat, wet lands and satellites (a title and a half). The importance of peat as a climate change mitigator and adaptation biome has really hit home to me in this conference. The amount of carbon leaking out of 1Ha of drying peat per annum is the same as flying round the world three times, the figures kept coming and coming from the presentation. I will do a separate blog on peat. One interesting fact is that as we take carbon out of the atmosphere in the decades to come (there's confidence) the sea will then leak out the extra amount its has been absorbing from us...and so it's not just the atmosphere we have to deal with. We have the legacy of the sea to mop up as well. As we were getting into the case studies and the free satellite data now available a 200 person German oompah band struck up outside the building. We smiled, the presenter shrugged and we went out to enjoy the spectacle... life is too short sometimes to learn everything about peat when you have an oompah band to listen and look at!

13-11-17



Not only did this stop me in my tracks but also brought a smile on my face (there were 200 of them here resplendent in uniforms and large-scale oompah brass band) Its been a long week!

Posted in climate change | Tagged climate, cop23, Fit for the Future, International National Trust Organisation, Keith Jones, National Trust, National Trust Blog, Paul Southall, sustainability, Wales | Leave a comment

Day 5 COP23 Bonn. V akanuinui V inaka and a surprise

Posted on November 10, 2017 by Keith Jones



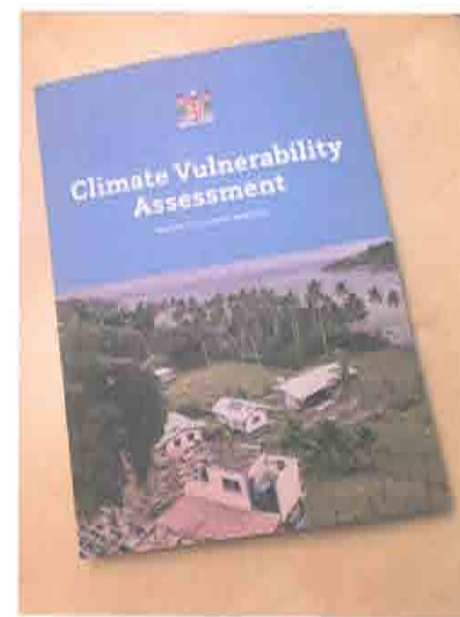
Virtual Reality (VR) abound here on many of the stands at COP23. It makes for a strange sight with people lost in other worlds. I suppose you could say the same of the negotiations happening stones throw away to save us all!

My words of today are Vakanuinui Vinaka or good luck in Fijian. It was my first real presentation (before the rest in the next couple of days) about the National Trust in Wales's work on renewable energy mitigation within special places and then how we share what we have learnt locally with communities and nationally through the fit for the future network. Today was a full on day, end to end. We had a side event in the UK pavilion in the morning. Highlighting the problem but also the solutions and that the heritage and community sector have a big part to play. We as part of the International National Trusts Organisation (INTO) Delegation are working with many players including the Global Village Network and the Center for Alternative Energy here at the conference.



The UK stand was our site for the morning. Sharing with others what we have learnt on making our heritage fit for the future

From here it was my first ever video blog for the Future Generations Office here in Wales. (should be out next week sometime) on the progress to date here in COP23. Then a full on planning session for tomorrow's events where we have taken over a local church for a full day of presentations and such like. I still had time for the odd side event hosted by others. The event on Global Importance of Agricultural heritage systems was a revelation for me and scientific evidence for our work. Prof Mauro Angeletti was presenting his research on how we have so much to learn from previous generations to help future generation. His examples of terrace farming in Italy preventing land slide today, orange tree growing in stone enclosures in sites where normally orange trees would not grow and the list went on and on. The ancient 70,000Ha Hani rice terraces in China were one of the only sites to withstand the recent one a hundred year drought in 2016 (actually crops increased) where modern systems failed completely. This to me was the evidence that heritage systems and cultural ways have a big part to play in tackling some of the changes we are going through with climate change. We just need to look at them afresh.



The Fiji vulnerability report is a good read if you want to assess your countries options.

Lastly it was the launch of the Fiji climate vulnerability report at the end of the day. A really good piece of economic and development plan review of risks, impacts but also the nitty gritty of what to do. I have a copy of the rather large report...bed time reading



My surprise of the day, not so much stopped me in my tracks but put a bounce in my step!

The stopped me in my tracks bit today was a text from a friend Shea saying that I had won this years outstanding advocate award in the annual Renewables UK Wales Green energy awards . Not sure who put me forward but thanks and its only because I work with some stunning people and they make my work possible

Early start tomorrow as I have an Interview on BBC Radio Cymru 'Galwad Cynnar' on the work in COP

Posted in climate change, Wales | Tagged climate, climate change, cop23, Fit for the future, International National Trust Organisation, INTO, Keith Jones, sustainability, Wales | Leave a comment

Day 4 COP23 Bonn. Bula V inaka

Posted on November 10, 2017 by Keith Jones



I do have to say the Fijians know how to host a presentation and meeting, facilitators drawing live images, comfy seats and stunning meeting places

Bula Vinaka is a warm welcome in Fijian which was the greeting we got this morning in the first event . Warm welcome but big subject. Loss and damage leading to climate justice. The pacific islands as they say have almost no impact on global warming but are having to take the brunt of the developed worlds impacts. We had eminent well informed people presenting us with some startling facts such as the one that 25 companies generate 70% of the worlds carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel extraction and mining. The suggested solution was around Climate damage tax as many of these countries and companies are currently 'out sourcing' their true cost to others. But they were suggesting that half this tax in the developed world be kept to help those most in need in their own countries and half go to a global fund. All of the damages tax be kept in developing nations to deal with the impacts. But ensuring this tax is simply not passed through to the customer and not from the companies profits would be difficult!



These got us talking and eating! This was my moment today! (the winner)

The Nordic center ran a day on food and the impacts it has on us all from health to climate and was a big subject. The whole day was dedicated to it as its as complex as its huge. The edible grubs on the table made an interesting talking point. (They were ok actually). in terms of tomatoes for example 1/3 of its cost is energy and then the carbon impact of this... wished I could have stayed for longer

spent the rest of the day preparing for the next three days of presentations. Tomorrow its the UK pavilion.

I also had a philosophical chat today with a UN person about the negotiations and how they reach agreements. The psychology is incredible. He gave me an example. If one party calls a something an apple and the other calls it a banana and neither will move from this fact, then you have a problem. The UN will suggest that the two of them can agree that its a fruit and then they can move on. (but leaves the fundamental problem there for a later date) he said discussions on commas can take lawyers and such on... how will we survive as a species!

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Day 3 COP23 Bonn. Ediok tudu bok

Posted on November 8, 2017 by Keith Jones



Inspirational session from the Pacific Warriors this afternoon

Tokelauan (apologies probably miss spelled of the saying) for how the Panadan tree forms deep secure roots in the sand and will not move. Tokelau is a small country in the Pacific which has already gone 100% renewables but is also only 5m meters above sea level. It's a metaphor being used for the people and this challenge of climate change. The warrior message is simple 'we are not drowning we are fighting. Today was one of those days when people say deep things and they stir something in you. The Pacific Warriors (<http://350pacific.org/pacific-climate-warriors/>) held a side event here at COP in Bonn and what a side event. The passion, deep belief, heritage, culture, religion and sense of place came over stronger than I have ever heard it before from anyone. We have in Welsh similar words such as hiraeth and cynefin but I have never heard it said with such strength. We are dabbling around the edges with deals up on deal with fossil fuels. You should have all been here today. I would like to get many a senior manager of most if not all of the organisations (NGO's included) of the developed north to talk Net Present Value, return on investment, risk modeling, economic models to these warriors and their countries who are having to pick up our bill for fossil fuel use. Even at 1.5c increase many of these islands and some countries are doomed. Astonishing



Our Oliver Maurice from INTO sharing and provoking

Earlier in the day we got going with an International National Trusts Organisation side event co hosted with Eco Villages Network, Centre for Alternative Technology, Nordic Folk Centre and Open Team looking at heritage, community, local and global solutions to the problems we have today from Climate change. I love going to presentations where I come away with 'an I've had an idea moment' I can hear Paul Southall groan from here! Some inspirational presentations from around the World and even a small mention of the National Trust Wales hydro on Snowdon. I'm now getting ready for a similar event in the UK pavilion on Friday where our work in Wales will be used as I hope inspiration for others and how we have then helped communities learn from this



Posted in climate change | Tagged energy, environment, Fit for the future, International National Trust Organisation, INTO, Keith Jones, other, rnautes, pedic, warriors, sustainability, Wales, we are not drowning we are fighting | Leave a comment

Day 2 COP23 from Bonn. Bula

Posted on November 7, 2017 by Keith Jones



It was my day on transport. The COP organizers have supplied us with thousands of bikes to get between sites

Day 2 and things are starting to settle into the COP routine. The word 'Bula' is welcome in Fijian (the presidency of COP23 is under Fiji) but also the name of the second COP site located about 1km from where I'm based which is the Bonn zone. I forgot to say yesterday why I'm here which is a basic mistake. INTO (International National Trusts Organisation) which I'm a delegate of is here to represent and raise a voice about something called loss and damage in IPCC speak (international panel on climate change) from climate change of heritage and culture. Too easy to gloss over the loss from climate impacts to tangible and intangible heritage and culture but once its gone its gone for ever. In UN speak I'm an Observer but also taking part in the hundreds of what are called side events to the main negotiations here in Bonn



The US Peoples delegation. Telling it as it is. Even Syria has signed the Paris agreement today making Mr Trumps US the only country in the world now not to agree with the agreement

I was fascinated by one title of an event which was called 'the U.S. Peoples delegation Takes on the Trump administration' the anger from the speakers of what the administration in the US is doing or not doing was visceral and to quote Dallas Goldtooth from the Dakota tribe 'that idiot in the Whitehouse does not represent the people of the US' he then went on to list the many climate change refugees already in the US especially around Louisiana. But in going here I missed a session on the disappearing small island states in the Pacific which was a shame.

Wow the level of abbreviations here is astonishing. I thought I knew jargon but we are in a new language area here in Bonn. SDG, LDC's, SDC and the list goes on and on. Google translate should have climate change language translation on it. I'm keeping up but just about!



hydrogen car with an EV bus in the background... the near future is here in Bonn.

My big thing from today was on sustainable travel. Bonn has gone for EV, Hybrid and Hydrogen buses in a big way but then put in the fact that every manufacturer has supplied hydrogen and EV cars for delegates and it looks like the very near future in terms of low-carbon... can't wait

I also started to get my head around (finally) blockchain from another side event which has been touted for a few years now as a way of ultimate peer-to-peer supply (of almost anything from energy to carbon to services) and got me thinking on some projects but more on this later



the award for interpretation and stopping me in my tracks goes to this 5m copper polar bear impaled on a steel oil pipe sculpture. The pipe is curved into the shape of the CO2 graph curve from 1950 to 2017. The sculpture is called Unbearable by Jens Galechiot. Stunning art!

Posted in climate change, Wales | Tagged climate, EV, Fit for the future, fuel cell, International National Trusts Organisation, INTO, Jens Galechiot, Keith Jones, National Trust, sustainability, Wales | Leave a comment

Day 1 COP23 Bonn. 'Talanoa'

Posted on November 6, 2017 by Keith Jones



First day and first hour of COP23 in Bonn. Nice and slow start before the 20,000 people storm to come

Here again at a COP. By the way Talanoa is a site within COP but also a Fijian word for a safe place to sit down and have a chat 'have it out' which I really like. I'm here as an environmental advisor and also father looking to see how we can save the future generations from picking up our bill for miss managing the planet and also sharing with and gaining from others. Bonn in Germany is the venue for Fiji's presidency of the COP and its my day 1. I'm here both representing the International National Trust organisation and the National Trust Wales.



The prime minister of Fiji opening the Fiji stand at COP.

From the bomb scare yesterday meaning a minor inconvenience in registration to the lack of re usable coffee cups the perspective is set in terms of priorities from various people I have spoken to. Speaking with Prime Ministers and Arch bishops I have gained a good insight into the main themes. One of my first side events as they call them here was in the meaning of COP23 and expectation from developing countries. From my first presentation, its about responsibility and money. Excellent presentation by Andres Mogro from Ecuador about the funding issue.

Interesting use of a word mobilizing and then the dropping of a single comma before the drafting of the Paris agreement has meant the devil and his detail.



The winner of today's engagement award from me has been the chocolate handing out work of Plant for the Planet and their trillion trees campaign, compelling and delicious

In Paris a \$100bn was promised for mitigation and adaptation but interestingly this money was termed as \$100bn mobilized with the change of a single comma. Mobilized has turned out to be for every \$1 given by a developed country that a developing has to find \$6 dollars to match hence the word mobilized means that those with least with give the most (paying for our bill in the developing countries). Another pet grumble from me has been the focus on mitigating rather than adaptation because mitigating can make money and adaptation costs. (90% funding for mitigation since it makes income vs. 10% for adaptation or dealing with the consequences)



strong pitch from young people presentation on climate change and the impact of a category 5 typhoon last year in Fiji

few lines from today's side events.

if we lose our peat soils then we have no chance of keeping global warming below 2C

Ocean acidification is here and now. It is negatively impacting most of the species in the sea (the sea absorbs most of the CO2 currently)

the German Fiji youth exchange especially following the Category 5 typhoon Winston was one of the most powerful presentations today

problems and solutions abound here!

Posted in climate change | Tagged climate change, cop23, Keith Jones, National Trust, National Trust Blog, Paul Southall, sustainability, Wales | Leave a comment

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Tuesday, November 28, 2017

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Published on Monday, November 13, 2017 by Common Dreams

US 'Spits in the Face' of World by Promoting Fossil Fuels at UN Climate Summit

"The Trump Administration should be held criminally accountable for what they are doing in the U.S. and around the world on climate change."

by Jon Queally, staff writer

39 Comments



A protester wearing a mask of U.S. President Donald Trump with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demonstration at the COP23 UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. (Photo: Reuters)

Climate campaigners on Monday said that for the U.S. delegation to promote fossil fuel expansion and nuclear energy at the UN climate summit in Bonn, Germany is to "spit in the face of victims of climate change."

While President Donald Trump—currently on a 10-day trip through Asia—has drawn global scorn for his decision earlier this year to end the U.S. commitment to the Paris climate agreement designed to lower emissions to address the threat of global warming, the skeleton crew sent to represent the country in Bonn was lampooned after changing the name of a sponsored event from one focused on "innovation" and "advanced technologies" to simply, "The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation."

"Trump's actions demonstrate callous disregard—and possibly even genuine malevolence—toward people in poor countries whose lives and livelihoods have been threatened, diminished, and in some cases destroyed by the devastating effects of climate change."

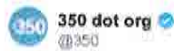
—Karen Orenstein, Friends of the Earth US

According to Reuters, the members of the delegation behind pro-fossil fuel event include:

"George David Banks, a special assistant to Trump on energy and environment; Francis Brooke, a policy adviser to Vice President Mike Pence; and representatives of coal producer Peabody Energy Corp, nuclear engineering company NuScale Power and liquefied natural gas company Tellurian Inc."

Extolling "the virtues of fossil fuels at the year's most important international climate talks," said Karen Orenstein, deputy director of economic policy at Friends of the Earth U.S., should be considered a "slap in the face to countries that are party to the Paris Agreement—literally every nation on Earth except the United States."

Even worse, she added, "Trump's actions demonstrate callous disregard—and possibly even genuine malevolence—toward people in poor countries whose lives and livelihoods have been threatened, diminished, and in some cases destroyed by the devastating effects of climate change. The Trump Administration should be held criminally accountable for what they are doing in the U.S. and around the world on climate change."



It was supposed to be about renewables, but Trump's cronies changed this #COP23 panel to be about fossil fuels

theguardian.com/environment/2017/11/13/cop23-panel-fossil-fuels

5:35 PM - Nov 13, 2017

2 35 19

At the conference, NGOs, Indigenous rights groups, and advocates for climate action staged a protest outside the event:



Slæt op af Indigenous Rising Media
9901 vanning

Meanwhile, Andrew Light of the World Resources Institute told the Guardian, "Whoever the Trump administration is trying to target with this event, it isn't people in the negotiating hall – they're clearly focused on the booming global markets in renewable energy. At best, this event will be a curiosity, given the isolation of the U.S. now in the international process."

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Bangladesh ranks 6 in climate risk index again – Prothom Alo (English)

doyelteam
Nov 13, 2017

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Prothom Alo (English)

Bangladesh proposed at the COP23 (Conference of Parties) of the UN Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to affiliate the UN Adaptation Fund with the Paris Agreement, so that the GCF (Green Climate Fund) aids would be available for LDCs (Least ...
Climate change: Bangladesh remains among most affectedThe Daily Star

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CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS WERE STABLE FOR THREE YEARS—2017 WILL SEE THEM RISE

By Newsweek Staff

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Carbon dioxide emissions are rising again.

After leveling off for three years, a report published Monday revealed that carbon dioxide emissions are expected to rise by the end of 2017 by about 2 percent.

"Global carbon dioxide emissions appear to be going up strongly once again after a three-year stable period," said Corinne Le Quéré, a lead researcher of the 2017 Global Carbon Budget report and director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia. "This is very disappointing."

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Democratic Sen. Al Franken and a polar bear are seen during a demonstration in Berlin, Germany, against the COP 23 climate change conference in November 2017.

NEWS

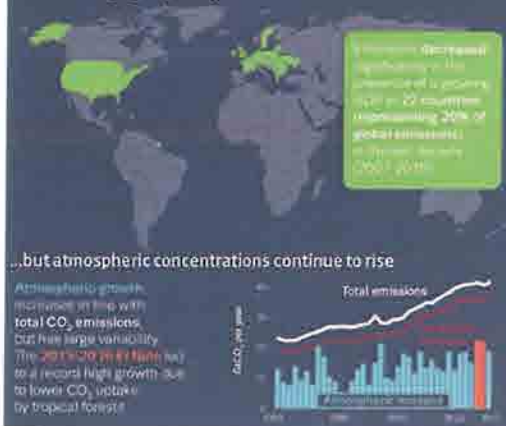
The news arrives as hundreds of countries enter the second week of the climate change conference in Bonn, Germany, where leaders will discuss how to implement the standards set during the 2015 Paris climate agreement. The goal set in Paris was to keep global temperatures from warming more than 2 degrees Celsius.

"With global carbon dioxide emissions from all human activities estimated at 41 billion tons for 2017, time is running out on our ability to keep warming well below 2 degrees Celsius, let alone 1.5 degrees Celsius," said Le Quéré.

Global Carbon Budget 2017

In 2017, CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and industry are projected to grow by 2.0% (1.5 to 2.5%). This follows three years of nearly no growth (2014-2016).

We are changing trajectory...

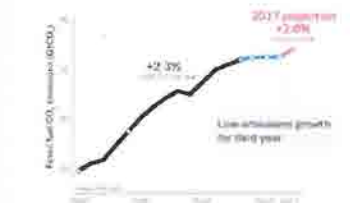


GLOBAL CARBON BUDGET

"All human activities" includes fossil fuels, industry and land-use change. Emissions from fossil fuels alone will reach around 37 billion tons...

The rest of the world's emissions—representing 40 percent of the global total—are expected to increase by 2.5 percent.

The plateau of last year was not peak emissions after all...



GLOBAL CARBON BUDGET

"The global economy is picking up slowly," said Robert Jackson, a co-author of the report and co-chair of the Global Carbon Project. "As [gross domestic product] rises, we produce more goods, which, by design, produces more emissions."

He also referenced the common measure used to determine how a country's economy is doing—GDP. Rising carbon dioxide emissions are generally associated with a rising GDP, but the report noted that 22 countries lowered their emissions while their economies grew. In 101 countries, emissions increased as GDP increased.

Renewable energy took some of the credit in the countries that managed to curb their carbon dioxide emissions while growing their economies. Technologies—including wind and solar power—have surged about 14 percent each year in the past five years, though the starting point was low.



President Donald Trump poses for a Getty photo during the a reception at the White House in Washington, D.C., on November 13, 2017.

NEWS

President Donald Trump announced his intention to pull out of the 2015 Paris climate agreement in June, which left the U.S. as the last country with such intentions after Syria signed the agreement last week. Despite setbacks on various policies and the decision on the global climate agreement, Jackson said his is "cautiously optimistic" that renewable energy will continue to increase in the U.S.

"The federal government can slow the development of renewable and low-carbon technologies, but it can't stop it," Jackson said. "That transition is being driven by the low cost of new renewable infrastructure, and it's being driven by new consumer preferences."

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US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

Frank Jordans and Dorothee Thiesing, Associated Press Updated 12:19 am, Tuesday, November 14, 2017



IMAGE 1 OF 20

Demonstrators costumed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernd Thissen/dpa via ... more

BONN, Germany (AP) – A group of U.S. states, cities, businesses and universities said Saturday they are still committed to curbing global warming even as U.S. President Donald Trump's administration is walking away from the Paris climate accord.

But the alliance, which has an economy larger than Japan and Germany combined, says it won't be able to achieve the necessary cut in greenhouse gas emissions without some efforts at the federal level.

"It is important for the world to know, the American government may have pulled out of the Paris agreement, but the American people are committed to its goals, and there is nothing Washington can do to stop us," former New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg said at a global climate meeting in Bonn, Germany.

Gov. Jerry Brown of California echoed those comments.

"In the United States, we have a federal system, and states have real power as do cities. And when cities and states combine together, and then join with powerful corporations, that's how we get stuff done," he said.

His speech was briefly interrupted by anti-coal and anti-fracking protesters, who held up banners and shouted "We're still in! Trump's still out!"

The group calling itself "America's Pledge" said states, cities and private groups have been taking considerable steps to reduce emissions by promoting renewable energy use and climate-friendly transportation systems.

"This is a pledge, and it's a pledge that you can cash, because it's real," Brown said. "We are doing real stuff in California."

In a report, however, the group said that "we cannot underscore strongly enough the critical nature of federal engagement to achieve the deep decarbonization goals the U.S. must undertake after 2025."

Daniel Firger, one of the report's contributors, said it was intended to show that many in the U.S. aren't prepared to wait for Trump to change his mind on climate change again or wait for the next administration to tackle the issue.

"The good news around Trump's announcement to withdraw is that it has galvanized a groundswell of bottom-up support from all corners of the U.S. economy," Firger told The Associated Press.

Cities, regions and businesses in other nations around the world could look to the group for inspiration and support, he said, noting that the lessons learned by local authorities and businesses in the U.S. could be applied elsewhere.

Also Saturday, German Chancellor Angela Merkel said in her weekly podcast that every country needs to pitch in to keep global temperatures from rising.

Merkel also said it's the responsibility of the industrial countries to develop environment-friendly technologies that are future-oriented, but "don't lead to a loss of jobs."

"We don't gain anything if steel mills, aluminum plants and copper mills leave our countries and go somewhere else where environmental regulations are less strict – because then we haven't made any gains for world climate," she said.

—

Jordans reported from Berlin. Kirsten Grieshaber contributed from Berlin.

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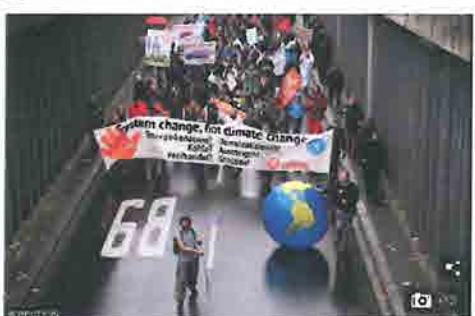
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Demonstrators dressed as Donald Trump and as polar bears during the demonstration through Bonn



Anti-coal and anti-fracking protesters held up banners and shouted 'We're still in Trump's still out!'



The COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, Germany



A car with a skeleton on the front takes part in the protest. The 'America's Pledge' group said other towns and cities in the world could take action by themselves



German Chancellor Angela Merkel said every country needs to pitch in to keep global temperatures from rising.



'This is a pledge, and it's a pledge that you can cash, because it's real,' Brown said. 'We are doing real stuff in California.'

In a report, however, the group said that 'we cannot underscore strongly enough the critical nature of federal engagement to achieve the deep decarbonization goals the U.S. must undertake after 2025.'

Daniel Figer, one of the report's contributors, said it was intended to show that many in the U.S. aren't prepared to wait for Trump to change his mind on climate change again or wait for the next administration to tackle the issue.

'The good news around Trump's announcement to withdraw is that it has galvanized a groundswell of bottom-up support from all corners of the U.S. economy,' Figer told The Associated Press.

Cities, regions and businesses in other nations around the world could look to the group for inspiration and support, he said, noting that the lessons learned by local authorities and businesses in the U.S. could be applied elsewhere.

Also Saturday, German Chancellor Angela Merkel said in her weekly podcast that every country needs to pitch in to keep global temperatures from rising.

Merkel also said it's the responsibility of the industrial countries to develop environment-friendly technologies that are future-oriented, but 'don't lead to a loss of jobs.'

'We don't gain anything if steel mills, aluminum plants and copper mills leave our countries and go somewhere else where environmental regulations are less strict - because then we haven't made any gains for world climate,' she said.



Former U.S. vice-president Al Gore is a supporter of the 'America's Pledge' group of states, cities and businesses

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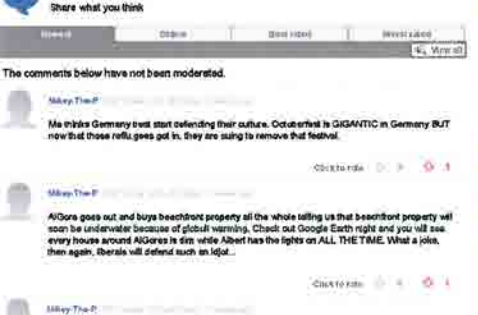
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Scientists warn of 'giant leap backward' at climate talks

By AFP
 PUBLISHED: 01:15 GMT, 14 November 2017 | UPDATED: 01:15 GMT, 14 November 2017



Time is running out on mankind's ability to keep global warming below two degrees Celsius, scientists say.

Carbon dioxide emissions are set to rise this year after a three-year pause, scientists said at UN climate talks Monday, warning that "time is running out", even as White House officials used the occasion to champion the fossil fuels that drive global warming.

CO2 emissions, flat since 2014, were forecast to rise two percent in 2017, dashing hopes they had peaked, scientists reported at 12-day negotiations in the German city of Bonn ending Friday.

"The news that emissions are rising after a three-year hiatus is a giant leap backward for humankind," said Amy Luers, a climate policy advisor to Barack Obama and executive director of Future Earth, which co-sponsored the research.

Global CO2 emissions for 2017 were estimated at a record 41 billion tonnes.

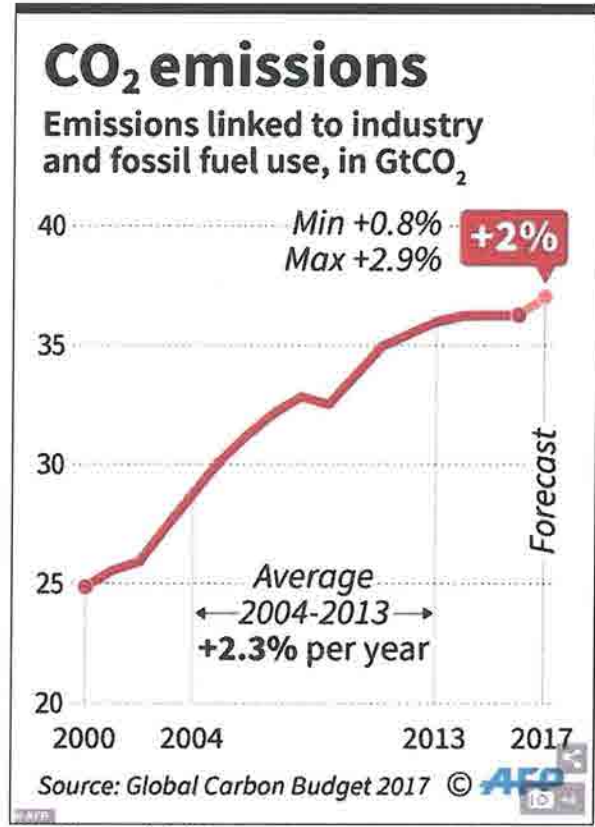
"Time is running out on our ability to keep warming below two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit), let alone 1.5 C," said lead author Corinne Le Quere, director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia.

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- Now Meghan went from a ready Los Angeles temptress to a Palace. The ambition she inherited from her father and the lippy side she got from her mum.
- Quoting around when the camera stops rolling! Candid shots during Meghan and Harry's engagement interview give an insight into their relationship.
- Gold ruff! Kim Kardashian covers her naked body in glitter to announce new KKW Beauty products. Certainly knows how to sparkle.
- "I'm going to kill her", tensions boil over between Rebekah Vardy and Stacey Keating in 'In A Calabry' as Stanley Johnson calls him Lee 'abductor'.
- Janet Wilkinson jokes about getting pregnant for a FOURTH time during Dancing On Ice reboot... as she was expecting during two previous series.
- "This candy don't come for free": Gemma Collins flaunts her curves in glamorous fashion shoot... as TOWIE star reveals she's into 'inky sex'.
- Breanna Dix Jordan poses seductively in a wet T-shirt and bikini bottoms as she showcases her svelte physique for sizzling 2018 calendar.
- Danielle Llanes, 32, says women who have been sexually harassed can be blamed for 'making themselves look attractive'.
- No boom deal! Topless Emily Ratajkowski treats fans to a seriously sexy snap as she flaunts perky posterior as barely-there bikini bottoms.
- Dawn French recalls 'being utterly allergic to his own mother' as she discusses fractious relationship with her adopted daughter in his candid confession.
- She's been a bit down? I'm a Celebrity bossess 'unimpressed with Miss Kaita Ougdale for barely trying in the tasks and ignoring campmates.
- Flanjerling for complicit? He puts on a VERY busy display in plunging dress ensemble as she returns to the set of Accredited Developers.
- This beautiful woman



CO2 emissions set to rise in 2017

The 196-nation Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, calls for capping global warming at 2 C below pre-industrial levels.

With the planet out of kilter after only one degree of warming -- enough to amplify deadly heatwaves, droughts, and superstorms -- the treaty also vows to explore the feasibility of holding the line at 1.5 C.

"As each year ticks by, the chances of avoiding 2 C of warming continue to diminish," said co-author Glen Peters, research director at Center for International Climate Research in Oslo, Norway.

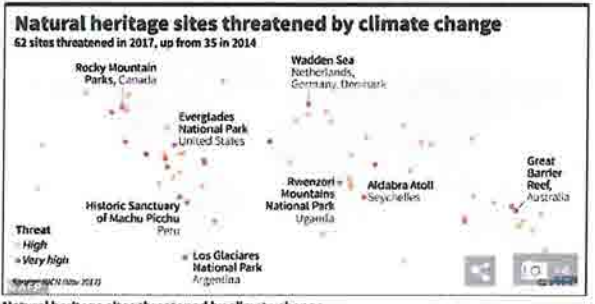
"Given that 2 C is extremely unlikely based on current progress, then 1.5 C is a distant dream," he told AFP.

The study identified China as the single largest cause of resurgent fossil fuel emissions in 2017, with the country's coal, oil and natural gas use up three, five and 12 percent, respectively.

Earth is overheating due to the burning of oil, gas and especially coal to power the global economy.

- "You're liars!" -

That did not discourage US officials from the administration of President Donald Trump from making a case at the UN negotiations for "The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation."



Natural heritage sites threatened by climate change

"Without a question, fossil fuels will continue to be used," George David Banks, a special energy and environment assistant to the US president told a standing-room only audience, citing projections from the International Energy Agency (IEA).

Faced with this reality, "we would argue that it's in the global interest to make sure that when fossil fuels are used, that it's as clean and efficient as possible."

Flanked by Francis Brooke from the office of Vice President Mike Pence, and senior representatives of American energy companies, Banks addressed a packed room where protesters shouted "you're liars!" and "there's no clean coal!".

- Tripped and fell into my life! Loestruck's Harry reveals how he went down on one knee as they cooked meat chicken in his cottage.
- Meghan's ex-husband goes to work in Hollywood as her engagement is announced - and no wonder he's smiling, he's planning a show.
- Ermine edged pots and a cravvy mishap at pure American vivacity JAN MOR gives her view from the sofa as loved up Harry and Meghan's first interview.
- The one that got away! Prince Harry's ex-girlfriend Criselda Moroz purifies with London socialites, amid engagement news to Meghan Marks.
- Former Coronation Street star Bruno Langley heads for court to face two charges of sexual assault. Has left the soap in wake of allegations.
- West-end interest! Kate Beckinsale showcases some sums in revealing tank top as she goes shopping. She is famed for her gym-honed physique.
- Ex-ACDC frontman Brian Johnson weeps as he bids farewell to the band's co-founder Malcolm Young - who died at 64 after leukemia diagnosis.
- Ouch! Bella Hadid and Hailey Baldwin display bruises on legs as they step out in Miami after getaway to Bahamas. Modelling appears to be leaving its mark.
- Time passes so very fast! Robb Williams' daughter Zella pays tribute to her late father as she marks the 25th anniversary of Disney movie Aladdin.
- Simon Cowell plunks down a whopping \$25 million for seven-hour session peering into the ocean. Getting a margin.
- EXCLUSIVE: Love Island's Chris Hughes contrasts 'Katie Price-style' reality show with girlfriend Orla Aherne... following very public feud.
- There's nothing like about it! Alexandra Burke hits back at 'upsetting' claims her strictly tears were faked... and faces real for backlash.
- What a good sport! Charli XCX shows off her toned figure in revealing workout gear. Justin Bieber's former lover certainly caught the eye.
- Has Ben Affleck introduced Lindsay Snook to Jennifer Garner? This said to have 'hung out' during 'quite friendly' encounter at her home.
- Jazzy! Clu koo! Ignore doctor's orders to give up drink despite quitting 40-a-day smoking habit... three months after six-day hospital stay.
- Arnie Hammer DELETES his Twitter account after stunning 'biter' article exposing he's only successful because he is a prodigee white man.
- Kate Winslet left squealing in shock as boyfriend Rio Ferdinand's son Tate, one, shows off his rapping skills to VERY X-rated song.

Former New York mayor Michael Bloomberg, UN special envoy for cities and climate change, tweeted: "Promoting coal at a climate summit is like promoting tobacco at a cancer summit."



A demonstrator dressed as US President Donald Trump waves from a car as he parades with other activists dressed as polar bears during a protest of the action group 'No Climate Change' at the weekend in Bonn, Germany

The US is the only country in the world that has opted to remain outside the Paris Agreement.

More than 15,000 scientists meanwhile warned that carbon emissions, human population growth, and consumption-driven lifestyles were poisoning the planet and depleting its resources.

"We are jeopardising our future," they wrote in a comment entitled "World Scientists' Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice," echoing a similar open letter from 1992.

It is "especially troubling" that the world continues on a path toward "potentially catastrophic climate change due to rising greenhouse gases from burning fossil fuels," they said.

- Rainforest into savanna -

"We have unleashed a mass extinction event, the sixth in roughly 540 million years."

Another group of scientists cautioned that rising global temperatures were bringing Earth ever closer to dangerous thresholds that could accelerate global warming beyond our capacity to rein it in.

"In the last two years, evidence has accumulated that we are now on a collision course with tipping points in the Earth system," Johan Rockstrom, executive director of the Stockholm Resilience Centre.

Some scientists, for example, have concluded that the planet's surface has already warmed enough -- 1.1 degrees Celsius (2.0 degrees Fahrenheit) on average -- in the last 150 years to lock in the disintegration of the West Antarctic ice sheet, which holds enough frozen water to lift global oceans by six or seven metres.

It may take 1,000 years, but -- if they are right -- the ice sheet will melt no matter how quickly humanity draws down the greenhouse gases that continue to drive global warming.

Rockstrom and colleagues identified a dozen such natural processes that could tip into abrupt and irreversible change.

An increase of 1-3 C, for example, would likely provoke the loss of Arctic summer sea ice, warm-water coral reefs, and mountain glaciers.

A degree or two more would see large swathes of the Amazon rainforest turn into savanna, and slow a deep-sea current that regulates weather on both sides of the northern Atlantic.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), meanwhile, released a report Monday showing that climate change now imperils one in four natural World Heritage sites, including coral reefs, glaciers, and wetlands -- nearly double the number from just three years ago.

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2% rise in CO2 'giant leap backwards for humankind'

Thousands of diplomats in Bonn are negotiating 'rulebook' for Paris pact, effective from 2020

By AFP - Nov 13, 2017 - Last updated at Nov 13, 2017

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BONN — The carbon dioxide emissions that drive global warming, flat since 2014, are set to rise 2 per cent this year, dashing hopes they had peaked, scientists reported at UN climate talks on Monday.

"This is very disappointing," said Corinne Le Quere, director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research at the University of East Anglia and lead author of a major study detailing the findings.

"With global CO2 emissions from human activities estimated at 41 billion tonnes for 2017, time is running out on our ability to keep warming below 2°C, let alone 1.5°C."

The 196-nation Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, calls for capping global warming at 2°C below pre-industrial levels.

With the planet out of killer after only one degree of warming — enough to amplify deadly heatwaves, droughts, and superstorms — the treaty also vows to explore the feasibility of holding the line at 1.5°C.

Earth is overheating due to the burning of oil, gas and especially coal to power the global economy. Deforestation also plays a critical role.

"The news that emissions are rising after a three-year hiatus is a giant leap backward for humankind," said Amy Luers, a climate policy advisor to Barack Obama and executive director of Future Earth, which co-sponsored the research.

This year's climate summit is presided by Fiji, one of dozens of small island nations whose very existence is threatened by rising seas engorged by warmer water and melt-off from ice sheets on Greenland and Antarctica.

Thousands of diplomats in Bonn are negotiating the "rulebook" for the Paris pact, which goes into effect in 2020.

To stay below the 2°C threshold, greenhouse gas emissions should peak and begin to curve downward by 2020, earlier research has shown.

Stalled CO2 emissions from 2014 through 2016 — due to better energy efficiency, a boom in renewables, and reduced coal use in China — raised expectations that the world had turned the corner.

Those hopes were premature.

"As each year ticks by, the chances of avoiding 2°C of warming continue to diminish," said co-author Glen Peters, research director at Centre for International Climate Research in Oslo, Norway.

"Given that 2°C is extremely unlikely based on current progress, then 1.5°C is a distant dream," he told AFP.

The study fingered China as the single largest cause of resurgent fossil fuel emissions in 2017, with the country's coal, oil and natural gas use up three, 5 and 12 per cent, respectively.

Earth outside

the safe zone

China alone accounts for nearly 30 per cent of global carbon pollution.

Emissions from India — the world's fourth largest emitter after the United States and the European Union — are projected to grow by two per cent, down from a 6.7-per cent increase the year before.

In 2017, CO2 emissions in the United States will drop by only 0.4 per cent, compared to 1.2 per cent annually over the previous decade.

For the first time in five years, US coal use is projected to rise.

"Human-induced warming has accelerated over the past few years despite the slowdown in carbon dioxide emissions because of other drivers of climate change, notably methane," said Myles Allen, a professor at the University of Oxford, commenting on the findings.

The Paris Agreement rests on voluntary carbon-cutting pledges from virtually every country in the world.

But even if fulfilled, those promissory notes are not enough to keep Earth in the safe zone, and would still see global temperatures rise a devastating 3°C by the end of the century.

"Global commitments made in Paris to reduce emissions are still not being matched by actions," said Peters.

The bottom line, say experts, is that the global economy is not shifting quickly enough from fossil fuels to low- or zero-carbon energy.

Solar and wind energy have grown 14 per cent annually since 2012, but still only account for a tiny fraction — less than 4 per cent — of global energy consumption.

The transition from dirty to clean energy has been slowed by oil, gas and coal subsidies that topped \$320 million dollars (270 million euros) in 2015, according to the International Energy Agency.

Oceans and forests combined absorbed over half of the CO2 emissions from human activity, with the rest staying in the atmosphere, the study showed.

"We would expect that the carbon sinks will eventually weaken as temperatures continue to rise, but how much and how fast is an active area of research," said Peters.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature, meanwhile, released a report on Monday showing that climate change now imperils one in four natural World Heritage sites, including coral reefs, glaciers, and wetlands — nearly double the number from just three years ago.



The bronze sculpture 'Unbearable' by the Danish artist Jens Galsbolch featuring a polar bear impaled on an oil pipeline is on display at Bressanone Park during the COP 23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany (AFP photo)

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SAY IT WITH A SONG

“Keep it in the ground”: Protesters interrupted the US panel on fossil fuels at the UN’s climate conference

Zoe Schlanger & Akshat Rathi November 13, 2017



📷 The US's contribution to the UN climate conference was a fossil fuels panel. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

At the UN’s climate conference in Bonn, Germany, where nearly 200 countries were meeting to discuss Paris agreement goals, the US held a side event titled “The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation.” Just weeks before, the American panel had a different name—“Action on Spurring Innovation and Deploying Advanced Technologies”—but the US delegation drew international press attention when it [amended the name](#) to include an explicit emphasis on fossil fuels.

Shortly after the event began, a demonstration by dozens of protesters brought it to a halt. It resumed after roughly seven minutes, according to the [Washington Post](#).

“The idea that the world can meet ambitious mitigation goals, support development in poor countries (the way we should), and ensure energy access by only deploying solar and wind, is naive,” said the White House energy policy adviser George David Banks at the start of the presentations from other panel members. “The US is not alone in its acknowledgment that clean, more efficient fossil fuels have to play in climate mitigation.”

Moments after his remarks, protesters [began singing](#) an anti-coal mining version of Lee Greenwood’s “God Bless the USA,” swapping the lyrics “And I gladly stand up next to you and defend her still today” for “I’ll gladly stand up until you keep it in the ground.”

Donnerstag, 28.11.2017

Neuheiten



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Trump zum Trotz

US-Zivilgesellschaft will sich an zugesagten Klimaschutz halten

Er macht es seinen Unterhändlern in Bonn nicht leicht: US-Präsident Donald Trump will beim Klimaschutz nicht mitmachen. Doch zur Halbzeit der UN-Klimakonferenz bringt eine Erklärung zahlreicher US-Firmen, -Städte und -Bundesstaaten neuen Schwung: Sie wollen zu den zugesagten Zielen stehen.

Von Georg Ehring

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Vor der Weltklimakonferenz hatten Demonstranten in Bonn noch mit einer qualmenden Freiheitsstatue gegen Trumps Abwendung vom Klimaschutz protestiert. Jetzt gibt eine Erklärung der US-Zivilgesellschaft Anlass zur Hoffnung (picture alliance / dpa / Roland Weihrauch)

Die USA werden ihre Zusagen im Klimaschutz erfüllen, obwohl Präsident Donald Trump das Pariser Abkommen verlassen will. Mit dieser Ankündigung hat eine Koalition der US-Zivilgesellschaft zur Halbzeit der Bonner Klimakonferenz neuen Schwung in die Verhandlungen gebracht. Ben Cardin ist Senator für den US-Bundesstaat Maryland und Mitglied der Demokratischen Partei:

"Oja, ich bin absolut sicher, dass eine überwältigende Mehrheit in den USA mit uns dafür ist, dass wir unsere Zusagen aus dem Pariser Abkommen erfüllen und dass wir mit der internationalen Gemeinschaft zusammenarbeiten, um den Klimawandel zu bewältigen. Die Menschen haben erkannt, dass das besser ist für unsere Umwelt, für unsere Wirtschaft und auch für unsere nationale Sicherheit", so Cardin im Gespräch mit dem Deutschlandfunk.

Präsident spreche nicht für die Bundesstaaten

20 Bundesstaaten, 110 Städte und 1400 Unternehmen beteiligen sich an "America's Pledge" und sie verweisen darauf, dass Initiativen für eine Reduktion des Treibhausgas-Ausstoßes in den USA auch zur Regierungszeit des früheren Präsidenten Barack Obama überwiegend von den Bundesstaaten und der Wirtschaft ausgingen – die Zentralregierung konnte ihre Gesetze hierzu im republikanisch dominierten Kongress nicht durchsetzen. Ben Cardin:

MEHR ZUM THEMA

US-Bewegung
[http://www.deutschlandfunk.de/we-are-still-in-buendnis-in-den-usa-druck-ausueben-auf-die-697.de.html?dram:article_id=400344]
"We are still in" kämpft für das Klima

Halbzeit-Bilanz UN-Klimakonferenz
[http://www.deutschlandfunk.de/halbzeit-bilanz-un-klimakonferenz-hoffen-auf-konkrete-1766.de.html?dram:article_id=400354]
Hoffen auf konkrete Ergebnisse

Klima-Sünder China
[http://www.deutschlandfunkkultur.de/klima-suender-china-das-reich-der-koehle-wird-solar-macht-979.de.html?dram:article_id=400106]
Das Reich der Kohle wird Solar-Macht

Weltklimakonferenz
[http://www.deutschlandfunk.de/weltklimakonferenz-vorbildlich-umweltfreundlich-697.de.html?dram:article_id=400354]
Vorbildlich umweltfreundlich

Klimaschutz
[http://www.deutschlandfunk.de/klimaschutz-die-welt-schaut-sehr-kritisch-auf-deutschland-694.de.html?dram:article_id=400354]
"Die Welt schaut sehr kritisch auf Deutschland"

Maschinenbau zum Klimagipfel
[http://www.deutschlandfunk.de/maschinenbau-zum-klimagipfel-es-ehlen-anreizsysteme-]

damit.769.de.html?dram:article_id=399999]
"Es fehlen Anreizsysteme, damit Investitionen tatsächlich passieren"

"Dies ist Amerikas Versprechen und es macht klar, dass der Präsident der USA nicht für die Bundesstaaten spricht, und die Staaten haben sehr aggressiv und dramatisch die Zahl der Kohlekraftwerke verringert. Sie stützen sich zur Stromerzeugung viel stärker auf Solarenergie und Wind."

Diese Woche geht es ans Eingemachte

In der ersten Konferenzwoche hat es noch keine größeren Entscheidungen gegeben, die sind den Umweltministern vorbehalten, die bis zum Mittwoch in Bonn eintreffen werden. Dazu gehört vor allem das Regelbuch, sozusagen das Kleingedruckte des Pariser Abkommens. Darin wird unter anderem festgelegt, wie der Ausstoß von Treibhausgasen gemessen wird, damit die Zusagen der einzelnen Staaten international vergleichbar sind. Die Sitzungsleitung wird in Bonn von den Fiji-Inseln gestellt, sie drängt vor allem auf Hilfen für besonders vom Klimawandel betroffene Staaten. Lutz Weischer von der umwelt- und entwicklungspolitischen Organisation Germanwatch:

"Zum Beispiel geht es hier um den Anpassungsfonds. Ein erfolgreicher Fonds, der im Kyoto-Protokoll gegründet wurde und der jetzt fortgesetzt werden soll unter dem Pariser Abkommen, aber das muss noch entschieden werden. Das könnte hier in Bonn entschieden werden und wäre ein wichtiges Signal."

Schwierige Lage für US-Unterhändler in Bonn

Die Unterhändler der US-Regierung fallen in Bonn kaum auf. Eigentlich verhalten sie sich wie bei anderen Klimagipfeln auch, berichten Verhandlungsteilnehmer – nur öffentliche Auftritte hat es noch nicht gegeben. Zum Teil sind es dieselben Personen wie zur Zeit von Barack Obama. Nach Ansicht von Senator Ben Cardin sind sie in einer schwierigen Lage:

"Sie sind hier und arbeiten so konstruktiv wie möglich. Natürlich werden sie durch die Äußerungen des Präsidenten behindert. Aber sie sind dabei und arbeiten an den Fragen, die auf der Tagesordnung stehen."

Ob ihr Land die Ergebnisse dann noch umsetzt, das dürfte vorerst offen bleiben. Mindestens bis 2020 sind die USA an das Pariser Abkommen noch gebunden.

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All Hail Trump's U.S. – the Only Honest Nation at the U.N.'s Bonn Climate Conference



Bernd Thissen/dpa via AP

Yay! Be proud, America and relish your splendid isolation! You are, officially, the only nation among the thousands of air-mile-collecting delegates at this year's U.N. climate conference in Bonn, Germany which hasn't signed up to the Paris Climate Accord.

You and I might think that this a good thing: America, Land of the Free – the last bastion of common sense, the final redoubt of Western Civilization in a world all but overwhelmed by the green lunacy of the Climate Industrial Complex.

But there are plenty of enemies within still seeking to undermine U.S. independence.

It doesn't matter that President Trump pulled the U.S. out of the Paris Climate Accord, these quislings are now claiming: individual U.S. cities and states can go ahead and decarbonize their economies, for all the world as if it were that crooked uranium saleswoman sitting in the Oval Office instead of the Donald.

Among the Green Blobbers leading the green insurgency, according to the *Washington Examiner*, are Michael Bloomberg, Sen. Ed Markey and California Governor Jerry Brown.

Here's Governor Moonbeam:

Read the rest at [Breitbart](#).

„Wir sind noch immer dabei“

WELTKLIMAKONFERENZ Arnold Schwarzenegger, Al Gore, Michael Bloomberg: In Bonn erhebt die amerikanische Gegenbewegung zu Donald Trumps Klimapolitik ihre Stimme

VON NILS RÜDEL

Es ist kein Auftritt, es ist ein Einmarsch. Begleitet von Heldenmusik bahnt sich Arnold Schwarzenegger seinen Weg durch die Kameras in Richtung Bühne. Bonns Oberbürgermeister Ashok Sridharan schiebt er dabei lächelnd vor sich her. „I'm a man of action“, ich bin ein Man der Tat, wird Schwarzenegger später bei seiner Rede sagen. Ein Witz über seine Zeit als „Terminator“ kommt immer gut an.

Doch Schwarzenegger ist an diesem Sonntag nicht als Actionheld nach Bonn gekommen, sondern als Kämpfer gegen den Klimawandel und als Ex-Gouverneur von Kalifornien, einem Musterland für erneuerbare Energien. Den versammelten internationalen Lokalpolitikern (Bericht Seite 6) ruft er zu: „Handelt jetzt! Hätte ich auf all die Zweifler und Neinsager gehört, säße ich immer noch jodelnd in den österreichischen Alpen.“

Schwarzenegger ist aber auch deshalb hier, um der an US-Präsident Donald Trump verzweifelnden Welt zu versichern: Amerika ist

noch an Bord! Trumps Entscheidung, aus dem Pariser Klimaabkommen auszusteigen, „bedeutet gar nichts“, so Schwarzenegger. Die Bundesstaaten und Städte arbeiten umso motivierter weiter.

Der Hollywoodstar war einer von gleich mehreren US-Prominenten am Wochenende auf der Klimakonferenz. Am Freitag war Ex-Vizepräsident Al Gore im Blitzlicht-Pulk durch die Gänge gestreift. Es folgten New Yorks Ex-Bürgermeister Michael Bloomberg, mehrere Senatoren und vier Gouverneure, darunter Jerry Brown aus Kalifornien, ein Vordenker beim Klimaschutz. Sie alle brachten die Botschaft mit: „We are still in!“ – Wir sind noch immer dabei!

Selbstverständlich ist das nicht, denn die Amerikaner treten in Bonn widersprüchlich auf. Zwei Delegationen konkurrieren darum, wer für die mächtigste Nation spricht. Da gibt es die offizielle Delegation, die an die Entscheidungen Washingtons gebunden ist. Die Aufgabe von Verhandlungsführer und

Außenstaatssekretär Tom Shannon und seinem Team ist wenig populär: Sie müssen weiter verhandeln, nun im Interesse des Klimaskeptikers Trump, da ein vollständiger Austritt erst in drei Jahren möglich ist. Von der offiziellen US-Delegation, die erstmals auf einer Klimakonferenz keinen eigenen Pavillon hat, war bislang wenig zu hören und zu sehen.

Viel sichtbarer und lauter ist die inoffizielle Delegation. Ihrer Botschaft „We are still in“ ist auf der Cop23 kaum zu entkommen. Sie steht auf der Außenhülle des „US Climate Action Center“, einem raumschiffartigen Zelt außerhalb der offiziellen Tagungsräume. Sie steht auf Stofftüten, Buttons und Handzetteln. Hier will sich das andere Amerika zeigen, und das sagt: Wir ignorieren, was Trump will und machen einfach weiter. Jetzt erst recht.

Das klingt subversiv, doch die Bewegung ist im Establishment verankert. „America's Pledge“, einer von US-Gouverneuren, Bürgermeistern und Wirtschaftsfüh-

rern gegründeten Initiative, gehören 110 Städte, 20 Bundesstaaten und 1400 Firmen an. Nach eigenen Angaben vertritt die Initiative mehr als die Hälfte der Bevölkerung.

Einer der bekanntesten Vertreter, Al Gore, zeigte sich am Freitagabend im deutschen Pavillon. „Die USA und Deutschland gehören zu einer Handvoll Ländern, die entscheiden, ob wir Erfolg haben werden“, sagte der Friedensnobelpreisträger. Begeisterung löste Gore mit dem Hinweis aus, dass Amerika laut Paris-Regeln erst frühestens am 4. November 2020 austreten könne – einen Tag nach der nächsten Präsidentschaftswahl. Ein Neuer im Weißen Haus werde dann Trumps Entscheidung rückgängig machen. Wenn Gore darüber spricht, faltet er gern aus Scherz die Hände zum Gebet.

Auch Michael Bloomberg kam nach Bonn, um Hoffnung zu geben. Sein Thema ist der „Killer“ Kohle, den er als Energieträger verbannen will. „Die Tage der Kohle sind gezählt“, sagte der milliardenschwere Unternehmer. An die Deutschen appellierte er: „Rufen Sie Ihren Abgeordneten an und sagen Sie, dass Kanzlerin Merkel aus



Eisbär am Steuer: Die bedrohten Raubtiere eskortieren bei der Bonner Demo am Samstag eine Donald-Trump-Figur. FOTO: DPA



Zuhörerinnen zeigen das Motto der amerikanischen Selbstverpflichtung. FOTO: AFP



Trump-Gegner: Michael Bloomberg. FOTO: WESTHOFF

der Kohle aussteigen soll.“ Nach Bloomberg traten am Samstag fünf demokratische US-Senatoren auf. „Die Trump-Regierung ist isoliert“, sagte Ben Cardin aus dem Bundesstaat Maryland (siehe Interview). Ed Markey aus Massachusetts ließ wissen: „Donald Trump ist nichts weiter als ein temporärer Bewohner des Weißen Hauses.“

Auf offizieller Seite kommentiert man die Kampagne eher schmal-lippig. Deren Repräsentanten seien nicht Teil der Delegation, sagte ein Vertreter des US-Außenministeriums dem GA. Die Regierung unterstütze aber Bundesstaaten und Städte dabei, „ihre eigenen Entscheidungen innerhalb ihrer Zuständigkeiten zu treffen.“



Hollywoodstar am Rhein: Arnold Schwarzenegger wirbt mit NRW-Ministerpräsident Armin Laschet und dem Fidschi-Regierungschef Frank Bainimarama für den Klimaschutz.

FOTO: ANDREAS DYCK

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Why Trump keeps calling Elizabeth Warren 'Socialist'

Amy Harder 9:43 AM

What you'll hear at Trump's climate event



Demonstrators costumed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. Photo: Bernd Thissen / dpa via AP

Bonn, Germany — Top White House energy adviser George David Banks is hosting executives from coal and nuclear companies and a former energy adviser under President Barack Obama now at a natural-gas company to speak today to a UN climate-change conference. They'll talk about how more efficient fossil fuels and nuclear power can help fight climate change.

Why this matters: The Trump administration's event at the conference is drawing incredible attention, with protests planned and hundreds lined up more than an hour before it was to begin. It'll be the one chance for conference-goers to hear from the administration that pulled the U.S. out of a global climate change accord.

I spoke with two of the panelists beforehand. Here's what they had to say:

- "We wanted to participate at" the conference, said Lenka Kollar is the Director of Business Strategy at NuScale Power, an advanced nuclear power company. "The U.S. is giving us a platform to speak about some of these seemingly less popular technologies at" at the conference.
- "I know that some have raised an eyebrow about Obama's energy envoy speaking at this event," said Amos Hochstein, former top State Department energy official in the Obama administration and now a top executive at Tellurian, a company working to export liquefied natural gas from the U.S. "But, I believe any opportunity to have an honest conversation about how we can have a realistic approach to reducing emissions should be embraced."

Protests are not only expected, they're planned for. With two environmental groups — 350.org and Climate Action Network — working as intermediaries between the groups expected to protest and the U.N. organizers, Jamie Henn, spokesman for 350.org, said they were involved to "make sure both can happen in the same space."

GÜNÜN FOTOĞRAFLARI 12 Kasım 2017

BİR BAKIŞTA DÜNYA

11 Kasım 2017 Pazartesi



Leaders attend the family photo session at the APEC Summit in Danang, Vietnam Saturday, November 11, 2017. Bottom row from left to right, South Korea's President Moon Jae-in, Russia's President Vladimir Putin, Malaysia's Prime Minister Najib Razak, Mexico's President Enrique Pena

1 of 16

27-11-2017 10:33

Nieto. Top row from left to right, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, New Zealand's Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern, Taiwan's representative James Soong. (Photo by Jorge Silva/Pool Photo via AP Photo)



U.S. President Donald Trump and Russia's President Vladimir Putin talk as Vietnam's President Tran Dai Quang, right, looks on during the family photo session at the APEC Summit in Danang, Vietnam, Saturday, November 11, 2017. (Photo by Jorge Silva/Pool Photo via AP Photo)



A member of the honor guard checks the line before the welcome ceremony of U.S. President Donald Trump at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi, Vietnam, Sunday, November 12, 2017. (Photo by Luong Thai Linh/Pool Photo via AP Photo)

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27-11-2017 10:33

GÜNÜN FOTOĞRAFLARI 12 Kasım 2017 | Gazete Peyik

<https://www.peyik.com/the-day-in-photo-november-12-2017-32745.html>



This slow-shutter speed photograph shows the eruption of Mount Sinabung volcano as seen from Simpang Ampat village, in Karo, North Sumatra, on November 10, 2017. Sinabung roared back to life in 2010 for the first time in 400 years, after another period of inactivity it erupted once more in 2013, and has remained highly active since. (Photo by Ivan Damanik/AFP Photo)



A six-meter high replica of the Statue of Liberty made by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at the "Climate March" demonstration prior to the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn, Germany, 04 November 2017. The 23rd session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC), the 2017 UN Climate Change Conference COP23 will take place from 06 to 17 November in Bonn, the seat of the Climate Change Secretariat, and is presided by Fiji. (Photo by Omer Messinger/EPA/EFE)



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LE TEMPS



Les Sénateurs américains Ben Cardin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Jeff Merkley, Brian Schatz et Ed Markey lors d'une conférence de presse le 11 novembre, dans le cadre de la COP23 à Bonn. © PATRIK STOLLARZ

4 minutes de lecture

CLIMAT

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ATS
Publié dimanche 12 novembre 2017 à 17:22, modifié dimanche 12 novembre 2017 à 17:22.

La délégation suisse dresse un bilan intermédiaire mitigé de la COP23

La Conférence des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques à Bonn (COP23) est à mi-chemin de ses deux semaines de négociations. Le chef de la délégation suisse Franz Perrez dresse un premier bilan très mitigé. Les ONG expriment aussi leur déception

La conférence de Bonn est censée établir les règles permettant la mise en oeuvre de l'Accord sur le climat de Paris, approuvé en décembre 2015. Elle «a connu un début laborieux», a affirmé dimanche à l'ats le chef de la délégation suisse Franz Perrez. Si le déroulement des négociations ne le surprend pas complètement, M. Perrez le trouve néanmoins «décourageant».

Son espoir est qu'à la fin de la deuxième semaine de la conférence, il y ait au moins «un bon cadre fixé dans tous les domaines. «Cela doit pouvoir se faire, déclare-t-il. Ensuite, il s'agira de négocier l'adoption d'un règlement sur l'application des objectifs de protection du climat lors de la COP24, prévue dans une année à Katowice, en Pologne».

Lire aussi: Un sentiment d'urgence climatique domine à l'ouverture de la COP23

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Beaucoup de tactiques

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Le groupe des économies émergentes (LMDC), mené par la Chine, l'Inde, l'Arabie saoudite et l'Iran, a rouvert de vieilles tranchées avec de nouvelles propositions, selon le Suisse. Ces pays «ont essayé de ralentir le processus de négociation et même de le remettre en question», explique-t-il. Du coup, il est beaucoup question de tactique dans les pourparlers, surtout du côté des LMDC et du groupe des Etats arabes.

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S'INSCRIRE exemple

L'Accord de Paris sur le changement climatique était un «compromis très délicat», rappelle M. Perrez. Par exemple, les objectifs nationaux de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre ne sont pas contraignants. En revanche, les Etats se sont engagés à rendre leurs efforts transparents.



Des manifestants déguisés en Donald Trump et en ours polaires circulant à Bonn, où prend place actuellement la COP23, le 11 novembre dernier. BERND THISSEN

Encore 9 articles gratuits à lire

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Quant au Fonds vert pour le climat (GCF), qui soutient à la fois des projets d'adaptation au changement climatique et de diminution des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, il donne comme prévu beaucoup à débattre. A partir de 2020, il devrait recevoir 100 milliards de dollars chaque année. Mais, là non plus, aucun engagement concret n'est inscrit dans l'accord parisien.

La COP23 est présidée par les Iles Fidji. Elle se tient à Bonn, siège du secrétariat du Conseil climatique de l'ONU, pour des raisons financières. Son but principal est d'établir un corpus de règles permettant la mise en oeuvre des objectifs de Paris, à savoir le maintien du réchauffement climatique en-dessous de 2°C et si possible à 1,5°C.

Lire aussi: Un écart «catastrophique» entre l'engagement et l'objectif de 2°C«Dynamique négative»

Dynamique négative

Le groupe LMDC exige désormais que les pays émergents fixent leurs objectifs de financement tous les cinq ans. Ils ont également demandé que les règles soient discutées avant l'entrée en vigueur de l'Accord de Paris, c'est-à-dire jusqu'en 2020.

Cela donne à la conférence une «dynamique négative», selon le chef de la délégation helvétique. Pour les pays industrialisés, ce serait un abus de confiance si les accords précédents étaient ignorés et si de nouvelles demandes étaient faites, juge-t-il. M. Perez s'inquiète de nouveaux blocages à Bonn et met en garde contre «l'illusion» d'efforts supplémentaires faits l'an prochain dans la lutte contre le changement climatique d'ici 2020.

Le responsable de l'Office fédéral de l'environnement (OFEV) plaide encore pour un engagement clair de la partie ministérielle de la conférence de Bonn à l'Accord de Paris. «Ce sera important», insiste M. Perrez. Réponse la semaine prochaine. La présidente de la Confédération Doris Leuthard représentera officiellement la Suisse.



Prank Bainimarama, premier ministre des Iles Fidji et président de la COP23. PATRICK STOLLARZ

«Opportunité manquée»

Alliance Sud, la communauté de travail des oeuvres d'entraide suisses, dénonce elle un manque de décisions de confiance dans les discussions de Bonn. L'ONG helvétique souhaiterait des signaux positifs pour les pays les plus pauvres, comme une décision historique sur le Fonds d'adaptation (FA) pour des projets de prévention dans des pays souffrant du changement climatique.

«Bonn aurait dû parler plus concrètement de la question de l'indemnisation des pertes et des dommages dus au changement climatique. Cela aurait renforcé la confiance des pays en développement envers les pays industrialisés», dit à l'ats Jürg Staudenmann d'Alliance Sud.

La présidence fidjienne, dont les ONG attendaient beaucoup, est jusqu'ici «décevante». Les Fidji ne sont pas en mesure d'exercer la pression nécessaire sur les pays industrialisés. Sa présidence est une «opportunité manquée», selon Alliance Sud.

Experts say worldwide average temperatures have already risen 1 degree Celsius since pre-industrial times, largely due to carbon emissions from the United States and Europe over the past century.

“The conference gets a grade of ‘meets expectations,’” said Andrew Deutz of The Nature Conservancy, an Arlington-based environmental group. “We are still headed in the right direction, but since the US took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased.”

US diplomat Judith Garber, speaking at the talks Thursday, reiterated Trump’s position that the United States will leave the Paris accord but added that “we remain open to the possibility of rejoining at a later date under terms more favorable to the American people.”

Garber, the acting assistant secretary of state for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs, said Washington remains “committed to mitigating greenhouse gas emissions through, among other things, increased innovation on sustainable energy and energy efficiency, and working toward low greenhouse gas emissions energy systems.”

The conciliatory tone coming from US diplomats was at odds with the more combative position taken by White House adviser George David Banks, who raised eyebrows by hosting a pro-coal event during the talks.

“Having already abandoned its leadership role on climate, the Trump administration appears to be living in an alternate universe with its focus on fossil fuels,” said Paula Caballero, who heads the climate programme of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Caballero noted that the leaders of US states, cities and businesses – who came to Bonn separately from the White House and State Department delegations – earned widespread approval for pledging to honour the Paris accord.

Germany, which hosted the meeting, received mixed reviews. While many praised the country’s negotiators for brokering deals between opposing groups at the talks, there was also disappointment that German Chancellor Angela Merkel failed to join other rich countries in announcing a firm deadline for phasing out the use of coal-fired power plants.

Merkel is currently locked in coalition talks with the environmentalist Green party and the pro-business Free Democrats, who disagree about the use of coal.

The Bonn meeting was a stepping stone toward next year’s talks in Katowice, Poland, where key decisions will have to be made, including on finalising the Paris rulebook and raising countries’ national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

2017-11-21 – **Borneo Bulletin** - *Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance* - <http://borneobulletin.com.bn/bonn-climate-talks-end-with-progress-despite-us-stance/>

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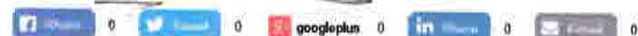


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Merkel tries to bridge climate gap as coalition talks get serious

Comments reveal Merkel's dilemma in tricky coalition talks

By Reuters - Nov 11, 2017 - Last updated at Nov 11, 2017



BERLIN — German Chancellor Angela Merkel said on Saturday industrialised countries must increase their efforts to fight climate change and Germany should lead by example by showing that ambitious emission targets could be achieved without destroying jobs.

Merkel's comments, made in her weekly podcast in the midst of 200-nation talks on limiting global warming in Bonn, mirror the fine line the centre-right leader has to tread in tricky coalition negotiations to form the next government.

Merkel's conservatives, which bled support to the far-right Alternative for Germany (AfD) in the September 24 election, are trying to forge a coalition government with the pro-business Free Democrats (FDP) and the environmentalist Greens.



A cyclist passes a sculpture featuring climate refugees created by Danish artist Jens Galschiol at Rheinaue Park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany (AFP photo)

The unlikely partners cited progress on Friday after three weeks of exploratory talks about a three-way coalition and party leaders are due to thrash out remaining differences over climate protection and eurozone finances on Sunday.

In her podcast, Merkel said industrialised countries had a special responsibility to reduce their emission of climate-damaging greenhouse gases, warning that time was running out.

"The urgency, I think we all see this in light of the natural disasters, is great," Merkel said. Climate change is leading to droughts and famine and this is causing mass migration from poorer to richer countries, she added.

Referring to the Paris climate agreement, Merkel said: "As things stand right now, the target to keep the rise in temperature below 2°C — ideally at around 1.5°C — will be missed."

Due to strong economic growth and higher-than-expected immigration, Germany is at risk of missing its own goal to lower emissions by 40 per cent by 2020 from 1990 levels if the next government does not implement further measures.

Both the solid output figures as well as the increased number of people coming to Germany have pushed up emissions.

"That's why we are also wrestling in exploratory talks for a possible new coalition about this: How can we adopt even more measures in order to try and reach this 2020 goal," Merkel said.

But the chancellor insisted that Germany's "industrial core" should not be put at risk and any further climate measures should not force companies to relocate.

"If steel mills, aluminium factories, copper smelters, if they all leave our country and go somewhere where environmental regulations are not as strict, then we have won nothing for global climate," Merkel said.

The government should therefore adopt a sound mix of regulatory policy, financial incentives and voluntary measures in order to avoid major disruptions and job losses, she said.

"We have to push ahead forcefully with electromobility and alternative drive systems," Merkel said. She also suggested that the next government should give tax incentives for home owners to improve building insulation.

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Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn

Klimaschützer protestieren in Bonn gegen Trump und Merkel



Ein als US-Präsident Donald Trump verkleideter Teilnehmer einer Kundgebung des Bündnisses «No Climate Change» winkt in Bonn aus einem von einem «Eisbären» gesteuerten Cabrio. Foto: Bernd Thissen

Als einziges UN-Land stellen sich die USA gegen das Klimaabkommen. Prominente Aktivisten wie Al Gore kritisieren Präsident Trump dafür bei der Weltklimakonferenz. Deutsche Demonstranten protestieren zur selben Zeit gegen Kanzlerin Merkel.

Von dpa

Bonn (dpa) - US-Klimaschützer haben am Rande der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn die Politik von Präsident Donald Trump scharf verurteilt. «Die Vereinigten Staaten sind noch immer Teil des Pariser Abkommens», sagte der frühere US-Vizepräsident Al Gore.

Die USA könnten das Abkommen erst am 4. November 2020 verlassen, einen Tag nach der nächsten Präsidentschaftswahl. «Das ist eine gute Nachricht.» In der Zeit bis dahin würden viele amerikanische Bundesstaaten, Städte und Konzerne alles tun, um zur Umsetzung des Abkommens beizutragen. Der Zug, der den Bahnhof von Paris verlassen habe, könne auch von Trump nicht mehr gestoppt werden.

Der ehemalige New Yorker Bürgermeister Michael Bloomberg sagte, die US-Bevölkerung fühle sich den Zielen von Paris weiter verpflichtet, «und es gibt nichts, was Washington tun kann, um uns daran zu hindern». Der kalifornische Gouverneur Jerry Brown betonte, die USA hätten ein föderales System: «Bundesstaaten haben wirkliche Macht.» Sie könnten die Politik von Trump unterlaufen. UN-Klimachefin Patricia Espinosa lobte die Reden als «inspirierend».

Kanzlerin Angela Merkel (CDU) sprach sich unterdessen für eine wirtschaftsverträgliche Klimapolitik aus. «Wenn Stahlwerke, Aluminiumwerke, Kupferhütten, wenn die alle unser Land verlassen und irgendwohin gehen, wo die Umweltvorschriften nicht so gut sind, dann haben wir für das Klima auf der Welt auch nichts gewonnen», sagte Merkel in einer Videobotschaft.

Gegen eben diese Haltung demonstrierten in Bonn etwa 2000 Menschen. «Frau Merkel verschläft den Klimaschutz», war auf Transparenten zu lesen. Die Klimakonferenz mit 25 000 Teilnehmern aus fast 200 Ländern komme nicht recht voran, kritisierte eine Attac-Rednerin auf einer Kundgebung. «Was die da machen - das braucht unbedingt den Druck der Straße.»

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The Telegraph

Monday, November 27, 2017

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Silence on US at Bonn

Jayanta Basu



"No Climate Change" rally in Bonn on Sunday (PTI)

Bonn: India has decided not to criticise the US at the COP23 climate summit here for pulling out of the 2015 Paris Agreement, marking a toning down of its aggressive policy from its UPA days.

Multiple Indian sources told **The Telegraph** that a decision had been taken at the highest level not to attack the US at Bonn for fear of annoying President Donald Trump.

"Why should we criticise the US or any other country directly? We'll only showcase our achievements on the climate front," an Indian official and climate-change negotiator told **The Telegraph**. "India should be seen as constructive, not as an obstructionist."

India was often tagged "obstructionist" at earlier summits when it accused the developed countries of inaction on climate change.

New Delhi's current reticence comes at a time leading US Democrats have descended on Bonn to condemn Trump's decision to pull Washington out of the Paris Agreement.

A few days ago, India's environment minister Harsh Vardhan had indicated that New Delhi would only "talk about our achievements".

"You have to understand geopolitics. It's a very fluid situation, and India does not want to get into a hitch (sic) with the Trump government considering the China and Pakistan factors," an Indian official said.

Environmental analysts say that India's silence on the US pullout wouldn't help the negotiations at Bonn. The ongoing summit aims to find ways of bolstering the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which seeks to cut greenhouse gas emissions to prevent global temperatures from rising more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels.

"This policy of criticising none, particularly the US, and just showcasing our own achievements will not take India far on the negotiation table," said Chandra Bhushan, a climate expert from the Delhi-based Centre for Science and Environment.

"With the US quitting the Paris Agreement, and the European Union reluctant, India should have played a much more proactive role in global climate politics."

America's Democrats, in contrast, ripped into Trump's climate policy at several events over the weekend in Bonn.

On Saturday, California governor Jerry Brown and former New York mayor Michael Bloomberg led a team of US politicians, city representatives and businessmen to pledge support for the Paris Agreement at a meeting at the US climate action pavilion.

"One man cannot decide the future of America and humanity," a member of Brown's team told this newspaper. "We cannot shirk our responsibility to counter emissions."





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DIFERENTES ACTOS DE REPULSA

Protestas en la cumbre del clima de Bonn contra la política medioambiental de Donald Trump

La cumbre del **clima** que se celebra en Bonn se convierte en un foco de protestas contra la política **medioambiental** de **Trump**. Activistas interrumpen con pancartas los discursos de los americanos y en la calle cientos de personas **protestan** contra el uso de los combustibles fósiles, con performances, osos polares, o con la estatua de la Libertad echando humo.

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Ook op 'tussentop' Bonn dringt de tijd



Als ijsberen en Donald Trump verklede demonstranten zaterdag in Bonn.

Vandaag haalden de ijsberen van Jens de NRC. En terecht. Praatjes vullen geen ozongaatjes. Als we nu niet echt iets gaan doen, zijn de enige ijsberen die je straks nog kunt zien, de ijsberen van die andere kunstenaars, Les Deux Garçons.



2017-11-11 - Deutsche Welle - COP23: Fake Donald Trump marches in Carnival-themed climate protests in Bonn - <http://www.dw.com/en/cop23-fake-donald-trump-marches-in-carnival-themed-climate-protests-in-bonn/a-41339135>

Climate meets Carnival

COP23: Fake Donald Trump marches in Carnival-themed climate protests in Bonn

With anti-nuclear banners, polar bear costumes and Carnival-style floats, thousands of protesters took to the streets in Bonn to urge governments to do more to combat climate change.



Carnival-themed protests against climate change

Message for Trump

A protester dressed as US President Donald Trump was driven by a fleet of polar bears in a Volkswagen convertible — the German automaker involved in cheating on diesel emissions tests. Jens Galschiot, the activist behind the float, said his main criticism was aimed at Trump's decision to pull the US out of the Paris Agreement.

123456

A fake Donald Trump, the devil and a crew of outlandish pirates were among thousands of environmental activists who hit the soggy streets of Bonn on Saturday to cast out coal, oil and nuclear energy — the "evil spirits of climate change."

"Climate change doesn't react to pretty words — only to action," Dagmar Paternoga from Attac Germany, a network critical of globalization, told DW. "We demand an end to coal, an end to fossil fuels, [more] renewable energy and we're also demanding a mobility transition."

No Climate Change, the group leading the demonstration, said some 2,000 people from Germany and around the world marched from downtown Bonn toward the site where the COP23 climate conference is taking place near the United Nations headquarters. A subsequent climate protest took place in the city center.

They both wanted to grab the attention of climate conference attendees gathered in the western German city. Thousands of delegates from over 190 countries are taking part in the Fiji-hosted conference, which runs until November 17.

"We have to put pressure on politicians and negotiators at the COP so that they will make concrete targets and binding agreements," said Paternoga over the sound of music and drums from the colorful anti-fossil fuel and nuclear protest.

Parties to the Paris Agreement have set non-binding national targets to cut emissions and are now hammering out the details of how they can monitor and compare progress ahead of the COP24 conference, set to take place in Poland in 2018. If delegates fail to reach a decision, it will be difficult to keep global average warming under 2 degrees Celsius (3.5 degrees Fahrenheit), say observers.

Read more: [COP23: Writing the Paris accord rule book](#)



Many demonstrators got into the Carnival spirit and dressed up for the anti-nuclear and coal protest

Protest with Carnival flair

The protest kicked off in Bonn's city center at 11:11 a.m. local time (10:11 UTC) to coincide with the start of the Carnival season celebrated mainly in western Germany. To mark the day, people don fancy dress costumes and party on the streets of cities like Cologne.

Puppets representing Earth and the "bad ghosts of coal and nuclear energy" fought it out on the streets of Bonn. Unicorns demanded "candy instead of coal" and passed out candies to the crowd. Others dressed as characters from dystopian films, such as Imperator Furiosa played by Charlize Theron in "Mad Max: Fury Road."

In another nod to Carnival celebrations, large floats accompanied the activists, including a ghost-pirate ship afloat on a sea of nuclear waste. Germany is set to shut all its nuclear power plants by 2022 but disputes remain over how to safely store the waste. Other countries, like India, want to use nuclear power alongside renewables as an alternative to fossil fuels.

"There is a big fear that there are a lot of nations that want to fight climate change with nuclear power and we are here because we know what nuclear power does to the earth and to the people," said attendee Martin Donat, who was dressed as a rusting barrel of nuclear waste.



Protesters want an end to nuclear energy. Here a ghost pirate ship floats on a sea of nuclear waste

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Trump wants to pollute

On one float, an activist dressed as US President Donald Trump was driven through the streets by a fleet of polar bears in a Volkswagen convertible — the German automaker has admitted to cheating on diesel emissions tests worldwide. A tipped-over, smoking model of the Statue of Liberty was dragged behind the troupe.

Jens Galschiot, the art-activist from Denmark behind the float, said it was important for artists to represent what is going on in the world with climate change and to build a bridge between scientists and ordinary citizens. But Galschiot's main criticism was aimed at Trump's decision to pull the US out of the Paris Agreement.

"Trump is perhaps most extremely saying we want to pollute, we want to consume. He doesn't care about the whole world. This is the reason we have Trump with us," Galschiot, who was dressed as a polar bear, told DW.



Art-activists from Denmark criticized Trump for pulling the US out of the Paris Agreement

Read more: [COP23: Famed climate scientist Hansen warns of 'bigger problems' than Trump](#)

An end to coal

Activists from countries like the Philippines and India joined the protest to demand more financial support from industrialized nations in adapting to climate change. Those from Germany said the country had to turn its back on coal.

"We're of the opinion that Germany is doing too little to protect the climate," Uwe Lipke, from environmental group BUND, told DW. "We would like Ms Merkel [Germany's Chancellor] to push the winding down of coal."

Read more: [COP23: Thousands protest German coal use](#)

Germany is seen as a leader in the fight against climate change and the push toward renewable energy but has not yet set a date for phasing out coal, which emits large amounts of CO2 when burned.

Coal makes up around 40 percent of the country's energy mix. As a result, it will likely miss its ambitious 2020 target of reducing CO2 emissions by 40 percent compared to 1990 levels, according to government calculations given to German paper *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

Unless industrialized states, in particular, phase out coal, environmentalists and scientists say it will be difficult to meet the Paris objectives and avoid catastrophic climate change. Those at the demonstration worried that global leaders might not be up to the task, but remained hopeful.

"What really concerns people is that the protecting of the climate won't get better, that politicians will fail," said Paternoga from Attac. "I personally want my grandchildren to still be able to live on this Earth."

Louise Osborne, Patrick Große and Rebecca Staudenmaier contributed to this report.

11. November 2017 | 16:18 Uhr
Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn

A+

Klimaschützer protestieren in Bonn gegen Trump und Merkel



Ein als US-Präsident Donald Trump verkleideter Teilnehmer einer Kundgebung des Bündnisses „No Climate Change“ winkt in Bonn aus einem von einem „Eisbären“ gesteuerten Cabrio. Foto: Bernd Thissen

FOTO: Bernd Thissen

Bonn. US-Klimaschützer haben am Rande der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn die Politik von Präsident Donald Trump scharf verurteilt. „Die Vereinigten Staaten sind noch immer Teil des Pariser Abkommens“, sagte der frühere US-Vizepräsident Al Gore.

dpa

Die USA könnten das Abkommen erst am 4. November 2020 verlassen, einen Tag nach der nächsten Präsidentschaftswahl. „Das ist eine gute Nachricht.“ In der Zeit bis dahin würden viele amerikanische Bundesstaaten, Städte und Konzerne alles tun, um zur Umsetzung des Abkommens beizutragen. Der Zug, der den Bahnhof von Paris verlassen habe, könne auch von Trump nicht mehr gestoppt werden.

Der ehemalige New Yorker Bürgermeister Michael Bloomberg sagte, die US-Bevölkerung fühle sich den Zielen von Paris weiter verpflichtet, „und es gibt nichts, was Washington tun kann, um uns daran zu hindern“. Der kalifornische Gouverneur Jerry Brown betonte, die USA hätten ein föderales System: „Bundesstaaten haben wirkliche Macht.“ Sie könnten die Politik von Trump unterlaufen. UN-Klimachefin Patricia Espinosa lobte die Reden als „inspirierend“.

Kanzlerin Angela Merkel (CDU) sprach sich unterdessen für eine wirtschaftsverträgliche Klimapolitik aus. „Wenn Stahlwerke, Aluminiumwerke, Kupferhütten, wenn die alle unser Land verlassen und irgendwohin gehen, wo die Umweltvorschriften nicht so gut sind, dann haben wir für das Klima auf der Welt auch nichts gewonnen“, sagte Merkel in einer Videobotschaft.

Gegen eben diese Haltung demonstrierten in Bonn etwa 2000 Menschen. „Frau Merkel verschläft den Klimaschutz“, war auf Transparenten zu lesen. Die Klimakonferenz mit 25 000 Teilnehmern aus fast 200 Ländern komme nicht recht voran, kritisierte eine Attac-Rednerin auf einer Kundgebung. „Was die da machen - das braucht unbedingt den Druck der Straße.“



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Protesters take to streets against climate change at COP23

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Protesters take to streets against climate change at COP23

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Demonstrators march in the streets of Bonn on Saturday protesting against climate change to those at the COP23 talks. Rough cut (no reporter narration)

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UN-Klimakonferenz: USA können Klimaziele nicht erreichen

Die US-Klimaschutzkampagne "America's Pledge" versucht mithilfe prominenter Fürsprecher und vieler Firmen an Bord gegenzusteuern.



Trump und die Eisbären - ein beliebtes Motiv der Klima-Aktivisten beim Gipfel in Bonn. - APA/AFP/dpa/BERND THISSEN

11.11.2017 um 18:22

Die USA werden die Ziele des Pariser Klimaschutz-Abkommens nach ihrem angekündigten Ausstieg voraussichtlich verfehlen, obwohl zahlreiche Bundesstaaten und Unternehmen in eigener Regie am Kampf gegen die Erderwärmung festhalten wollen. Dies geht aus es dem am Samstag auf der Bonner Klimakonferenz veröffentlichten Bericht der US-Klimaschutzkampagne "America's Pledge" (Amerikas Versprechen) hervor.

Die Anstrengungen der Akteure könnten demnach die Folgen der Abkehr der US-Regierung von dem Abkommen nicht wettmachen. Beim Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen hatten sich die USA 2015 unter Präsident Barack Obama das Ziel gesteckt, den Ausstoß von Treibhausgasen in einem Jahrzehnt um 26 bis 28 Prozent im Vergleich zu 2005 zu senken.

Emissionen sollen dennoch sinken

New Yorks ehemaliger Bürgermeister und UN-Sondergesandter für Klimaschutz Michael Bloomberg sowie der kalifornische Gouverneur Jerry Brown stellten in Bonn den 120-seitigen Bericht ihrer Initiative "America's Pledge" vor. Diese Initiative versammelt 20 Bundesstaaten, 110 Städte und mehr als 1400 Unternehmen - diese hatten sich bis Anfang Oktober als Reaktion auf den angekündigten Ausstieg aus dem Abkommen der USA durch den aktuellen Präsidenten Donald Trump eigene Ziele zur Reduktion von Treibhausgasen gesteckt.

Die Mitwirkenden der Initiative können nach eigener Einschätzung die Verpflichtungen der USA aus dem Paris-Abkommen zwar ohne Mitwirken der Regierung in Washington nicht erreichen; die US-Emissionen dürften immerhin dennoch sinken, heißt es in der in Bonn vorgestellten Analyse. Wären die hinter "America's Pledge" versammelten Akteure ein eigenes Land, wären sie nach eigenen Angaben die weltweit drittgrößte Volkswirtschaft und repräsentierten außerdem über die Hälfte der US-Bevölkerung, fast zwei Drittel des Bruttoinlandsproduktes und 40 Prozent der US-Treibhausgasemissionen.

Bisher haben 197 Staaten das Pariser Klimaabkommen unterzeichnet, fast 170 von ihnen haben es ratifiziert. Trump hat dagegen den Ausstieg aus dem Vertrag angekündigt, da er die Maßnahmen für nachteilig für die USA hält. Die USA sind nach China der zweitgrößte Verursacher des Treibhausgases Kohlendioxid.

(APA/AFP)

Demonstration für Klimaschutz

Tausende in Bonn auf der Straße

Trotz Karneval und Regenwetter: Rund 4.000 Menschen forderten mehr Einsatz gegen die Erderwärmung und eine „industrielle Abrüstung“.



TeilnehmerInnen der Klimaschutzdemo in Bonn Foto: ap

BONN epd | Mehrere Tausend Umweltschützer haben am Samstag am Rande der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn erneut einen entschlosseneren Kampf gegen die Erderwärmung gefordert. Zu den beiden Demonstrationen hatten das Bündnis „No Climate Change“ unter Führung der globalisierungskritischen Organisation Attac sowie der Zusammenschluss „Weltklima-Aktionstag 11.11. Bonn“ aufgerufen. Die Zahl der Teilnehmer blieb deutlich hinter den Erwartungen zurück. Nach Angaben der Veranstalter kamen statt der insgesamt erwarteten 8.000 nur 4.000 Menschen.

Auch die Polizei sprach von wesentlich weniger Demonstranten als erwartet. Bereits am vergangenen Samstag hatten mehr als 10.000 Demonstranten am Rande der Klimakonferenz demonstriert und den Ausstieg aus der Kohleverstromung gefordert.

Unter dem Motto „Schluss mit dem faulen Zauber“ zog ein Protestzug mit rund 2.000 Menschen von der Innenstadt in Richtung Konferenzzentrum WCCB, wo derzeit die Weltklimakonferenz stattfindet. Der Demonstrationzug setzte sich in Anspielung auf den Beginn der Karnevalssession am 11. November um 11.11 Uhr in Bewegung, unter anderem in Begleitung eines Geisterschiffs der „Atomnarren“ aus Braunschweig.

Aufgerufen zu der Demonstration hatte das Bündnis „No Climate Change“, dem neben Attac auch das Aktionsbündnis gegen Stuttgart 21, der BUND Bonn, Vertreter der Grünen, der Linken und der DKP sowie das Erwerbslosenforum Deutschland angehören.

Weitere Demo mit 2000 Menschen

Der Klimawandel sei eine Folge der wachstums- und profitorientierten Produktionsweise in den Industrie- und Schwellenländern, sagte Attac-Aktivist

Werner Rätz. „Das muss sich ändern. Insbesondere die Länder des Nordens müssen industriell abrüsten.“ Erneuerbare Energien und effizientere Technologien reichten nicht aus, um die nötigen CO2-Reduktionen zu erreichen.

Fast zeitgleich demonstrierte der Zusammenschluss „Weltklima-Aktionstag 11.11. Bonn“ in der Bonner Innenstadt. Zu der Veranstaltung kamen bei regnerischem Wetter nach Angaben der Initiatoren statt der erwarteten 3.000 nur etwa 2.000 Teilnehmer. Der bundesweiten Initiative gehören nach eigenen Angaben 18 Organisationen an, darunter die bundesweite Montagsdemo, die Coordination gegen Bayer-Gefahren, regionale und lokale Gruppen der Marxistisch-Leninistischen Partei, der Ökologisch-Demokratischen Partei und der Tierschutz-Partei. Auch die ver.di Jugend NRW-Süd sowie Umweltgruppen aus Marokko und Peru haben sich angeschlossen.

Zur Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn werden bis zum 17. November rund 25.000 Delegierte aus fast 200 Staaten erwartet. Sie verhandeln über die Umsetzung des Pariser Klimaschutzabkommens von 2015, nach dem der globale Temperaturanstieg auf 1,5 bis 2 Grad begrenzt werden soll. In Bonn hat das UN-Klimasekretariat seinen Sitz.

Öko / Ökologie

11.11.2017

THEMEN

Klimakonferenz COP23 Bonn

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30 van 39

De Deense kunstenaar Jens Galschiot voert een zes meter hoge replica van het Vrijheidsbeeld met zich mee dat gebruikt gaat worden bij een demonstratie in Bonn, Duitsland. Foto Omer Messinger © EPA

US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

The Associated Press • By FRANK JORDANS and DOROTHEE THIESING - Associated Press
November 11, 2017 7:11pm



Demonstration (clockwise from U.S. President Donald Trump) and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernat Travençolo via AP)



BONN, Germany (AP) — A group of U.S. states, cities, businesses and universities said Saturday they are still committed to curbing global warming even as U.S. President Donald Trump's administration is walking away from the Paris climate accord.

But the alliance, which has an economy larger than Japan and Germany combined, says it won't be able to achieve the necessary cut in greenhouse gas emissions without some efforts at the federal level.

"It is important for the world to know, the American government may have pulled out of the Paris agreement, but the American people are committed to its goals, and there is nothing Washington can do to stop us," former New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg said at a global climate meeting in Bonn, Germany.

Gov. Jerry Brown of California echoed those comments.

"In the United States, we have a federal system, and states have real power as do cities. And when cities and states combine together, and then join with powerful corporations, that's how we get stuff done," he said.

His speech was briefly interrupted by anti-coal and anti-fracking protesters, who held up banners and shouted "We're still in! Trump's still out!"

The group calling itself "America's Pledge" said states, cities and private groups have been taking considerable steps to reduce emissions by promoting renewable energy use and climate-friendly transportation systems.

"This is a pledge, and it's a pledge that you can cash, because it's real," Brown said. "We are doing real stuff in California."

In a report, however, the group said that "we cannot underscore strongly enough the critical nature of federal engagement to achieve the deep decarbonization goals the U.S. must undertake after 2025."

Daniel Firger, one of the report's contributors, said it was intended to show that many in the U.S. aren't prepared to wait for Trump to change his mind on climate change again or wait for the next administration to tackle the issue.

"The good news around Trump's announcement to withdraw is that it has galvanized a groundswell of bottom-up support from all corners of the U.S. economy," Firger told The Associated Press.

Cities, regions and businesses in other nations around the world could look to the group for inspiration and support, he said, noting that the lessons learned by local authorities and businesses in the U.S. could be applied elsewhere.

Also Saturday, German Chancellor Angela Merkel said in her weekly podcast that every country needs to pitch in to keep global temperatures from rising.

Merkel also said it's the responsibility of the industrial countries to develop environment-friendly technologies that are future-oriented, but "don't lead to a loss of jobs."

"We don't gain anything if steel mills, aluminum plants and copper mills leave our countries and go somewhere else where environmental regulations are less strict — because then we haven't made any gains for world climate," she said.

Jordans reported from Berlin. Kirsten Grieshaber contributed from Berlin.

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US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

By FRANK JORDANS and
DOROTHEE THIESING
Nov. 11, 2017



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BONN, Germany (AP) — A group of U.S. states, cities, businesses and universities said Saturday they are still committed to curbing global warming even as U.S. President Donald Trump's administration is walking away from the Paris climate accord.

But the alliance, which has an economy larger than Japan and Germany combined, says it won't be able to achieve the necessary cut in greenhouse gas emissions without some efforts at the federal level.

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Daniel Figer, one of the report's contributors, said it was intended to show that many in the U.S. aren't prepared to wait for Trump to change his mind on climate change again or wait for the next administration to tackle the issue.

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Jordans reported from Berlin. Kirsten Grieshaber contributed from Berlin.

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11-17-17

NEWS UN Climate Change Conference opens



A group of women walk past the climate installation 'unbearable' by artist Jens Galschiot during the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn. Philipp Gustand, EPA/REUTERS

Klimademo zum Karnevalsauftakt in Bonn

12/15

Nach der großen Klimademonstration am vorherigen Wochenende gingen in Bonn erneut zahlreiche Menschen auf die Straße - die Veranstaltung am 11.11. hatte deutlich karnevaleske Züge.



Von dem Dänen Galschiot stammt auch die sechs Meter hohe Kopie der Freiheitsstatue, die durch die Innenstadt getragen wurde. Sie hält ein Dokument mit dem Titel "Freedom to pollute" in den Händen.



DEMONSTRATIONEN IN BONN

Wenn Klimaschutz auf Karneval trifft

AKTUALISIERT AM 11.11.2017 - 21:22



Aus der Freiheitsstatue des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot zieht Rauch auf.
Bild: GUELLAN/EPA-EFE/REX/Shutterstock

In Bonn zieht ein närrisch-bunter Protestzug durch die Stadt, um der Weltklimakonferenz zur Halbzeit einzuheizen. Auch eine zweite Demo will Druck auf die Politik machen.

Närrisch-ausgelassener Einsatz für ein ernstes Anliegen: In Bonn haben mehr als tausend Teilnehmer in einem bunten Protestmarsch für eine Wende in der Klimapolitik demonstriert. Zur Halbzeit der Weltklimakonferenz zog die karnevalistisch geprägte **Demonstration** unter dem Motto „Wir treiben die bösen Geister des Klimawandels aus“ von der Innenstadt bis zum Tagungsort im früheren Regierungsviertel. Parallel zum offiziellen Beginn der Karnevalssession setzte sich der Protestmarsch kurz nach 11 Uhr 11 mit Samba, Technotönen und Schunkelmusik in Gang. Der Vorsitzende der Gewerkschaft der Polizei, Arnold Plickert, ging von 1700 Teilnehmern aus.

Fast zeitgleich demonstrierte der Zusammenschluss „Weltklima-Aktionstag 11.11. Bonn“ in der Innenstadt. Zu der Veranstaltung kamen bei regnerischem Wetter nach Angaben der Initiatoren statt der erwarteten 3.000 nur etwa 2.000 Teilnehmer.

„Trump: Climate Genocide“

Zu den beiden Demonstrationen hatten das Bündnis „No Climate Change“ unter Führung der globalisierungskritischen Organisation **Attac** sowie der Zusammenschluss „Weltklima-Aktionstag 11.11. Bonn“ aufgerufen. Die Zahl der Teilnehmer blieb deutlich hinter den

Erwartungen zurück. Nach Angaben der Veranstalter kamen statt der insgesamt erwarteten 8.000 nur 4.000 Menschen. Eine Rednerin von Attac kritisierte, die Konferenz komme nicht recht voran. „Was die da machen - das braucht unbedingt den Druck der Straße.“

Kritik hagelte es an US-Präsident **Donald Trump** nach dessen Austrittsentscheidung aus dem Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen. Ein „Fake“-Trump fuhr in einem Cabrio in dem Demozug mit, chauffiert von einem Eisbär - und mit einer vor der Umweltverschmutzung zu Fall gebrachten Freiheitsstatue im Schlepptau. Auf einem rund hundert Meter langen Banner - getragen von Dutzenden Demo-Teilnehmern - hieß es: „USA: Trump: Climate Genocide“ (Klima-Völkermord oder auch Klima-Zerstörung).



DIE TEILNEHMERZAHL BLIEB DEUTLICH HINTER DEN ERWARTUNGEN ZURÜCK.

Viele Leute hatten sich verkleidet, so auch als US-Präsident, der in den Fluten versinkt. „Trump zieht die Welt in den Abgrund“, sagte Frank Schröder aus Niedersachsen zu seiner Kostümierung. „Bei aller karnevalistischen Stimmung hier - unsere Botschaft ist ernst: Die Konferenz muss begreifen, dass es fünf nach zwölf ist.“

Am vergangenen Samstag hatten bereits rund 10.000 Menschen für den Klimaschutz demonstriert. Bei der Konferenz in Bonn mit fast 25.000 Teilnehmern sollen bis Freitag einheitliche Regeln erarbeitet werden, wie die einzelnen Ländern künftig ihren Ausstoß von klimaschädlichem CO2 messen und angeben.

US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

The Associated Press - By FRANK JORDANS and DOROTHEE THIESING - Associated Press
November 11, 2017 7:11pm



FILE - In this Feb. 28, 2017 file photo, a passenger airplane flies behind steam and white smoke emitted from a coal-fired power plant in Beijing. On Monday, Nov. 13, 2017, scientists projected that global carbon pollution has risen in 2017 after three straight years when the heat-trapping gas didn't go up at all. (AP Photo/Andy Wong, File)

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Demonstrators costumed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernd Thissen/dpa via AP)



A protestor carries a picture of German chancellor Angela Merkel, reading "The silence of the politics" after a demonstration outside the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)



Protestors dressed as polar bears are watched by a police officer as they talk in a backstreet after a demonstration outside the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

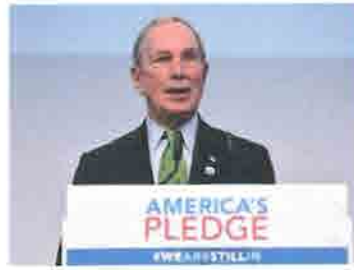


Demonstrators costumed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernd Thissen/dpa via AP)

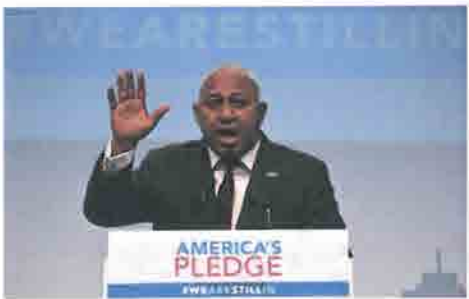
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Smoke and steam billow from the chimneys of the Kosovo A power plant, near Obilic, Kosovo, Friday, Nov. 10, 2017. The COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference is taking place in Bonn, Germany. The two-week meeting that started Monday is the first major conference on climate change since President Donald Trump said that the U.S. will pull out of the Paris accord unless his administration can secure a better deal. (AP Photo/Visar Kryeziu)



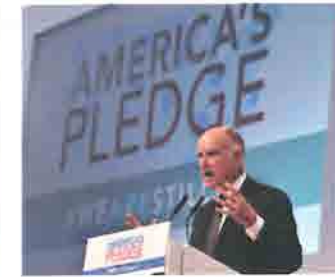
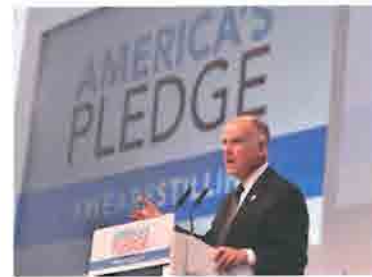
Former New York Mayor and billionaire Michael Bloomberg, left, speaks with Fiji prime minister and COP president Frank Bainimarama in the U.S. Climate Action Center at the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. Bloomberg's "America's Pledge" campaign works to compile and tally the climate actions of states, cities, colleges, businesses, and other local actors across the entire U.S. economy. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)



Fiji prime minister and COP president Frank Bainimarama speaks in the U.S. Climate Action Center at the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)



Former US Vice President Al Gore arrives in the U.S. Climate Action Center for the "AMERICA'S PLEDGE" and "WE ARE STILL IN" campaign at the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)



California Governor Jerry Brown speaks in the U.S. Climate Action Center at the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. Brown's and Michael Bloomberg's "America's Pledge" campaign works to compile and tally the climate actions of states, cities, colleges, businesses, and other local actors across the entire U.S. economy. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)



Smoke and steam billow from the chimneys of the Kosovo A power plant, near Obilic, Kosovo, Friday, Nov. 10, 2017. The COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference is taking place in Bonn, Germany. The two-week meeting that started Monday is the first major conference on climate change since President Donald Trump said that the U.S. will pull out of the Paris accord unless his administration can secure a better deal. (AP Photo/Visar Kryeziu)

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2017 The Associated Press

AntiAtom-Euskirchen



Bonn, 11.11.2017, 11:11 Uhr • 2.000 Menschen forderten: „Schluss mit dem faulen Zauber“

11. November 2017
in Allgemein, Regio, Demo, Energiewende, Kohlekraft und COP23



Kohle, Erdöl & Atom –

diese bösen Geister des Klimawandels prangerten die gut 2.000 Demonstrant*innen an.



Hinter dem Banner „Don't nuke the climate“ warnten viele vor dem Versuch der Atomlobby sich als „green energy“ ins Spiel zu bringen.



„Auf gar keinen Fall lassen wir uns die todbringende Atomindustrie als grüne Energie verkaufen“, so Günter Hermeyer von „Don't nuke the climate“ und Sprecher des Bündnisses „No-Climate-Change“ im Vorfeld.



In der Tat: Dieses unverschämte „Greenwashing“ braucht kein Mensch! Zur Untermuerung war das Geisterschiff der „Atomnarren“ aus Braunschweig dabei.

einbringen auch die Appare an die GEMA, keine Kompromisse bei der Ausarbeitung zu machen, sondern



wesentlich mehr Druck beim Kohleausstieg zu machen. Auch die mehr als kritische Situation im Hambacher Forst wurde thematisiert.

Lasst Bilder sprechen ...

=> hier einige Eindrücke in der Fotogalerie (22 Bilder) von AntiAtom-Euskirchen



DON'T NUKE THE CLIMATE!

COP23 / Nov. 2017 / BONN (GERMANY)



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11.11.2017, Bonn: „Schluss mit dem faulen Zauber“

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Clima, replica Statua Libertà tra proteste per Cop23 a Bonn

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REUTERS

VIDEO

TOP NEWS

Nov 11, 2017 | 00:49

Protesters take to streets against climate change at COP23

Demonstrators march in the streets of Bonn on Saturday protesting against climate change to those at the COP23 talks. Rough cut (no reporter narration)

TRANSCRIPT +



THE TIMES OF ISRAEL

US cities and states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

'The American government may have pulled out of the agreement, but the American people are committed to its goals,' former NYC mayor Michael Bloomberg says

By Frank Jordans and Dorothee Thiesing 11 November 2017, 11:58 pm 0



Demonstrators costumed as US President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernd Thissen/dpa via AP)

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Business

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Originally published November 11, 2017 at 2:58 am. Updated November 11, 2017 at 11:12 am



1 of 18 Demonstrators costumed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernd Thissen/dpa via AP)

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Demo oder Karneval? So bunt demonstrieren die Bonner Klimaschützer

11.11.17, 16:39 Uhr



Mit bunten Kostümen bezogen die Demonstranten Stellung. Foto: Getty Images

Bonn -

US-Klimaschützer haben am Samstag am Rande der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn die Politik von Präsident Donald Trump scharf verurteilt.

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Drei Eisbären und ihr Hund. Die Bonner Demo war auch mal skurril.

Foto: AP

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Trump in Bonn? Es war dann doch nur ein etwas jecker Demonstrant.

Foto: Getty Images

Gegen eben diese Haltung demonstrierten am Samstag in Bonn etwa 2000 Menschen. „Frau Merkel verschläft den Klimaschutz“, war auf Transparenten zu lesen. Die Klimakonferenz mit 25 000 Teilnehmern aus fast 200 Ländern komme nicht recht voran, kritisierte eine Attac-Rednerin auf einer Kundgebung. „Was die da machen - das braucht unbedingt den Druck der Straße.“

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US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

By The Associated Press (<https://wtop.com/author/the-associated-press/>)
November 11, 2017 2:10 pm

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Germany Climate Conference Protest 77633 Demonstrators costumed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernd Thissen/dpa via AP)

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US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

The Associated Press - By FRANK JORDANS and DOROTHEE THIESING - Associated Press

November 11, 2017 7:11pm



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Demonstrators costumed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears protest against the climate change during climate conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2017. (Bernd Thiesen/dpa via AP)

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Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn

Klimaschützer protestieren in Bonn gegen Trump und Merkel

Als einziges UN-Land stellen sich die USA gegen das Klimaabkommen. Prominente Aktivisten wie Al Gore kritisieren Präsident Trump dafür bei der Weltklimakonferenz. Deutsche Demonstranten protestieren zur selben Zeit gegen Kanzlerin Merkel.



Ein als US-Präsident Donald Trump verkleideter Teilnehmer einer Kundgebungen des Bündnisses «No Climate Change» winkt in Bonn aus einem von einem «Eisbären» gesteuerten Cabrio. Foto: Bernd Thissen

Foto: dpanitf3

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Der ehemalige New Yorker Bürgermeister Michael Bloomberg sagte, die US-Bevölkerung fühle sich den Zielen von Paris weiter verpflichtet, «und es gibt nichts, was Washington tun kann, um uns daran zu hindern». Der kalifornische Gouverneur Jerry Brown betonte, die USA hätten ein föderales System: «Bundesstaaten haben wirkliche Macht.» Sie könnten die Politik von Trump unterlaufen. UN-Klimachefin Patricia Espinosa lobte die Reden als «inspirierend».

Kanzlerin Angela Merkel (CDU) sprach sich unterdessen für eine wirtschaftsverträgliche Klimapolitik aus. «Wenn Stahlwerke, Aluminiumwerke, Kupferhütten, wenn die alle unser Land verlassen und irgendwohin gehen, wo die Umweltvorschriften nicht so gut sind, dann haben wir für das Klima auf der Welt auch nichts gewonnen», sagte Merkel in einer Videobotschaft.

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COP23 Climate Change Conference - Climate March demonstration photo preview 53889365


[COP23 Climate Change Conference - Climate March demonstration photo information](#)

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Category	Politics
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Headline	COP23 Climate Change Conference - Climate March demonstration
Description	epa06322247 A protester take his dog to the 'Climate March' demonstration during the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn, Germany, 11 November 2017. The 23rd session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC), the 2017 UN Climate Change Conference COP23 takes place from 06 to 17 November in Bonn, the seat of the Climate Change Secretariat, under the presidency of Fiji. EPA-EFE/RONALD WITTEK
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US Failing to Reduce Greenhouse-Gas Emissions: New Report



People dressed as polar bears demonstrate at the COP-23 UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, November 2017. | Photo: Reuters

Under the 196-nation treaty, agreed outside the French capital in 2015, the United States made a voluntary commitment to cut the country's emissions to 26-28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025.

The Paris pact marked the first time that all countries — including emerging giants such as China and India — had laid out specific targets for greening their economies.

Despite the shortfall, a surge of climate action will keep the United States' emissions curve on a downward path, said the report jointly issued by the World Resources Institute and the Rocky Mountain Institute.

"States, cities and business have emerged as the new face of American leadership on climate change, and are stepping up with commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions," the authors said in a statement. "If these non-federal actors were a country, their economy would be the third largest in the world."

Twenty states, 110 cities and more than 1,400 businesses with U.S. operations have adopted quantified emissions reduction targets, the report found.

Collectively, they represent US\$25 trillion in market capitalization and nearly a billion tonnes of greenhouse-gas emissions per year.

Total global emissions were about 42 billion tonnes in 2015, according to the Global Carbon Project.

Among U.S. states, California has adopted the most ambitious targets, requiring greenhouse gas emissions to fall at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

OPINION: A Review of Trump's Record in Office

"America's Pledge and coalitions like 'We Are Still In' are showing that, despite reversals in Washington, U.S. climate action is strong and growing," said Bob Perciasepe, president of the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions in Arlington, Virginia.

Since taking office, Trump has kept two campaign promises: pulling out of the Paris treaty, and scrapping Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan, which boosted renewables and aimed to cut U.S.

emissions from power plants for the first time.

But his vow to revitalize the U.S. coal industry — undercut by a sharp drop in natural gas prices — will be harder to fulfill, experts say.

"The trend is very clear," said Alden Meyer, director of strategy and policy for the Union of Concerned Scientists in Washington. "Investment and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency have continued growing."

Employment in the solar industry grew 24.5 percent in 2016 compared to the previous year, resulting in a workforce of nearly 374,000 people, according to the U.S. Energy Department.

Also, more than 100,000 jobs existed in the U.S. wind energy sector by the end of last year. By comparison, areas involving traditional fossil fuels — including gas and oil — employed 187,000 people.

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Trump's first cabinet appointments



Trump's first cabinet appointments

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What's at Stake in the Bonn Climate Talks?



An art installation at the United Nations climate change conference in Bonn, Germany.
Philipp Guelland/European Pressphoto Agency

By Brad Plumer (<https://www.nytimes.com/by/brad-plumer>) Nov. 10, 2017

Want the latest climate news in your inbox? You can sign up here (<https://www.nytimes.com/newsletters/climate-change>) to receive *Climate Fwd.*, our new email newsletter.

The Paris climate agreement

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/12/13/world/europe/climate-change-agreement-paris.html>) of 2015 was a key moment in the battle against climate change: 195 countries vowed to help limit the rise in global temperatures since the industrial revolution to “well below” 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit).

But the Paris deal was just the start of a long, arduous process. The world's nations are still struggling

(<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/11/06/climate/world-emissions-goals-far-off-course.html>) to translate their lofty promises into meaningful cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. Which explains why diplomats are now meeting for yet another round of climate talks in Bonn, Germany, which began on Nov. 6 and continue through Friday.

Much of the attention at these talks will be on the Trump administration, which has vowed to withdraw the United States

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/01/climate/us-paris-agreement-what-happens-next.html>) from the Paris deal by 2020. In response, a gaggle of world leaders, American governors, major corporations and advocacy groups will make a big show of insisting that global action on climate change is still trundling forward, with or without President Trump.

Yet much of the crucial work at Bonn will happen behind closed doors as diplomats try to build on the initial Paris agreement, crafting new rules and guidelines that, they hope, will help turn hazy national promises into concrete action. Here's what to watch for.

What is being done at Bonn?

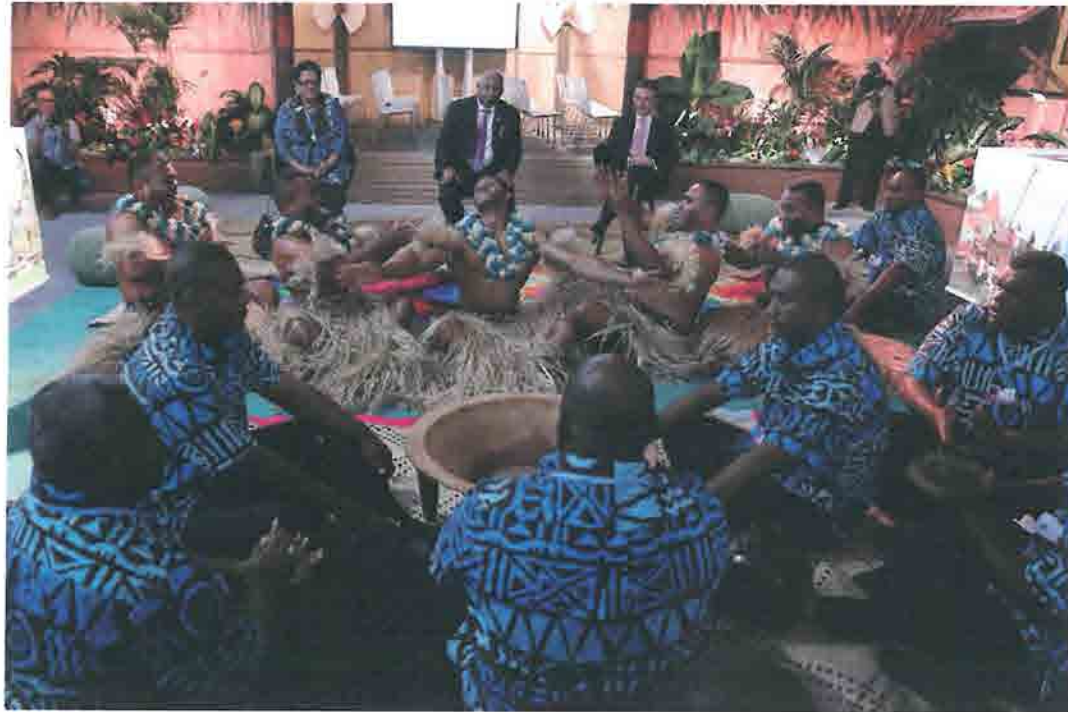
The overarching task is the same as ever: figuring out how to limit severe global warming in the decades ahead.

Under the Paris agreement, each country submitted a voluntary pledge (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/paris-2015-tracking-country-climate-pledges>) to tackle its greenhouse gas emissions and then agreed to meet every five years to review their collective progress and prod one another to ratchet up their efforts.

But so far, those pledges have proved inadequate. Most industrialized countries — from Europe to Japan to the United States — aren't on track to meet their emissions goals

(<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/11/06/climate/world-emissions-goals-far-off-course.html>). And even if they were, the current pledges put the world on course to heat up 3 degrees Celsius or more

(<http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/11/insider-why-are-indc-studies-reaching-different-temperature-estimates>), an outcome with a far greater risk of destabilizing ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica, drastic sea-level rise and more destructive heat waves and droughts. To stay well below 2 degrees, countries would need to cut back fossil-fuel emissions far more rapidly than they've promised so far (<https://www.vox.com/energy-and-environment/2017/3/23/15028480/roadmap-paris-climate-goals>).



A performance by a Fijian cultural group on Monday, the opening day of the conference. The government of Fiji is presiding over the conference, in part to emphasize the question of whether wealthy nations should compensate island nations for calamities of climate change that their emissions are causing. *Andreas Rentz/Getty Images*

The United States and China will still preside over a working group on transparency (<https://www.c2es.org/newsroom/articles/post-paris-transparency-under-united-nations-framework-convention-climate>), though it remains to be seen how much influence American officials can wield.

The administration will also hold an event in Bonn with representatives from energy companies to promote coal, natural gas and nuclear power as solutions to global warming (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/02/climate/trump-coal-cop23-bonn.html>). Other countries are expected to view the American push to promote fossil fuels with a wary eye.

In the meantime, a coalition of pro-Paris governors and other officials plan to attend the conference (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/18/climate/climate-change-unga-governors.html>) to tout efforts that states, cities and businesses are making to reduce emissions despite the Trump administration's stance — highlighting the country's deep divide over climate policy.

Any disagreements expected?

Discussions around the “rule book” for assessing and ratcheting up pledges could prove contentious. In the past, for instance, the United States has insisted that developing countries be held to the same strict monitoring standards as wealthy

countries, while China and India have pushed for a bifurcated system (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/10/world/asia/china-wants-to-be-a-climate-change-watchdog-but-cant-yet-lead-by-example.html>).

Developing countries have also argued that they need financial aid from wealthier nations to expand clean energy and adapt to the ravages of climate change.

The government of Fiji is presiding over the Bonn conference, which will put the spotlight on issues like “loss and damage” (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/explainer-dealing-with-the-loss-and-damage-caused-by-climate-change>) — that is, whether wealthy nations should compensate island nations and other poorer countries for the droughts, storms and rising sea levels that their emissions are causing. The Paris agreement broached this issue only briefly, and industrialized nations have resisted calls to be held legally liable for their role in warming the planet.

What's the best-case scenario from Bonn? What's the worst?

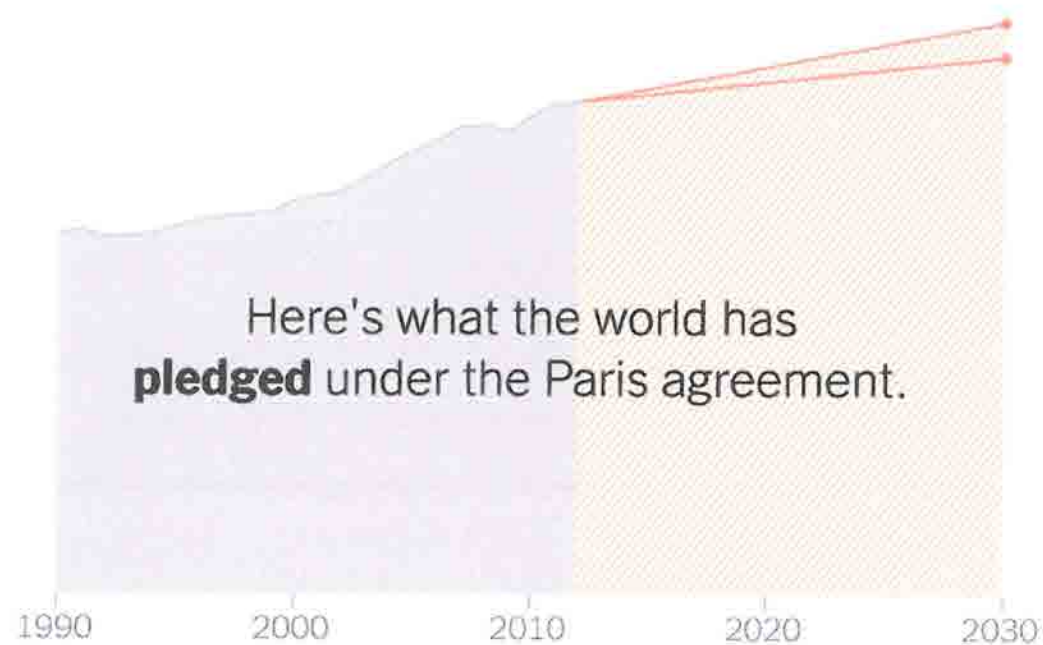
Some climate advocates are hoping (<http://www.wri.org/blog/2017/10/4-signs-watch-cop23>) for a relatively low-key conference that makes modest progress on issues like transparency and climate finance. In this scenario, American officials would play a quietly constructive role in helping craft the rule book for ratcheting up pledges. And nonstate actors, including cities and businesses, would continue to press forward on efforts to tackle climate change outside of the formal United Nations process.

Conversely, it's entirely possible that the Trump administration's rejection of the Paris deal could lead other countries to disengage from global efforts to address climate change. Or the talks could get bogged down by the traditional rifts between richer and poorer nations. That, in turn, could stall momentum right before the next big round of climate talks in 2018 — when countries are supposed to get down to the details of what's needed to step up their climate policies going forward.

([https://www.facebook.com/dialog/feed?](https://www.facebook.com/dialog/feed?app_id=9869919170&link=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nytimes.com%2F2017%2F11%2F10%2Fclimate-change-conference.html&smid=fb-share&name=What%E2%80%99s%20at%20Stake%20in%20the%20Bonn%20Climate%20Conference)

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([https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?](https://twitter.com/intent/tweet?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nytimes.com%2F2017%2F11%2F10%2Fclimate-change-conference.html&text=What%E2%80%99s%20at%20Stake%20in%20the%20Bonn%20Climate%20Conference)

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Here's How Far the World Is From Meeting Its Climate Goals

Two years after countries signed a landmark climate agreement in Paris, the world remains far off course from preventing drastic global warming in the decades ahead.

Nov. 6, 2017

(<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/11/06/climate/world-emissions-goals-far-off-course.html>)

In 2018, leaders plan to assess their efforts to date

(<http://www.wri.org/blog/2017/06/insider-2018-facilitative-dialogue-can-help-drive-more-climate-ambition-2020>) and discuss what further action could help lessen the odds of drastic global warming — with the goal of crafting newer, stronger national pledges by 2020. But before they can do any of that, they need to agree to formal ground rules for that exercise. That “rule book” will be a focus at Bonn.

How do countries plan to make progress on climate change?

One widely recognized problem with the current Paris pledges is that they're fairly vague (<http://www.nature.com/news/prove-paris-was-more-than-paper-promises-1.22378>).

China promised that its emissions would peak around 2030, but the country's energy data is notoriously murky (<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/04/world/asia/china-climate-change-peak-carbon-emissions.html>), so it's hard to tell how much progress it's actually

making. Similarly, the European Union vowed to cut emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, but offered few specifics on how to achieve that goal — making it hard to gauge whether European policymakers could realistically be doing much more.

At Bonn, negotiators will be discussing how to make these pledges more rigorous and transparent, so that countries can more readily be held accountable for their actions. That means tackling questions like

(http://www.iddri.org/Publications/Collections/Syntheses/PB1217_DL%20RB_beyond%20emiss) What's the best way to track nations' progress, to see if they're doing what they said they would do? Is there a way to tell if a country's pledge could be made more ambitious? Which specific policies are working well and which aren't?

Because the Paris pledges are largely voluntary

(<https://www.vox.com/2015/12/14/10105422/paris-climate-deal-history>) — world leaders would have never agreed to a deal otherwise — no one can force governments to take additional action. But, the idea goes, if pledges and policies are made more transparent, world leaders will be better able to pressure and help each other to do more.

The final draft of this “rule book” is not due until next year, and it may not actually get finished at Bonn, but negotiators are hoping to make significant progress on a long list of items

(http://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/pa_progress_tracker_200617.pdf) at these talks. As always, diplomacy tends to proceed fitfully.

What role will the U.S. play?

Even though the Trump administration has vowed to withdraw from the Paris agreement, the United States can't formally exit the climate talks until 2020. So the State Department is sending a small team of negotiators

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/18/climate/trump-paris-accord.html>) to discuss some of the details of the pact.

Photos: COP23 brings world leaders and activists to Germany

Nov 10, 2017 20:34 IST



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Another sculpture featuring climate refugees created by Jens Galschiot is seen at Rheinaue Park during the COP23 in Germany. The latest round of the UN-led climate talks opened on Monday in the German city of Bonn with delegates from almost 200 countries in attendance. (Patrik Stollarz / AFP)

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Photos: COP23 brings world leaders and activists to Germany

Nov 10, 2017 20:34 IST



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The bronze sculpture "Unbearable" by Danish artist Jens Galschiot featuring a polar bear impaled on an oil pipeline is on display at Rheinaue Park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. (Patrik Stollarz / AFP)

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Oct 03, 11:36 IST

Aux États-Unis, une coalition défie Trump sur le climat

Noémie Taylor-Rosner, correspondante à Los Angeles, le 10/11/2017 à 7h18
Mis à jour le 10/11/2017 à 18h53



Pas moins de 2 500 villes, États, entreprises, universités et églises américaines participent à la COP23 à Bonn.

Elles veulent prouver au monde que les États-Unis tiendront leurs engagements, malgré le retrait de l'Accord de Paris, en juin.



Manifestation à Bonn, le 4 novembre. / SASCHA SCHUERMANN/AFP

Le gigantesque pavillon américain érigé sur le site de la Cop23, à Bonn, atteste de l'ampleur de la crise qui divise les États-Unis sur la question climatique. Pour la première fois depuis que Washington participe à un sommet sur l'environnement, le pays n'a pas souhaité financer de tente officielle. Mais l'ancien maire de New York Michael Bloomberg (<https://www.la-croix.com/Actualite/Monde/Michael-Bloomberg-fin-de-regne-a-la-mairie-de-New-York-2013-11-02-1054745>) et le militant écologiste milliardaire Tom Steyer ont payé de leurs propres deniers – 200 000 dollars – la structure qui a ouvert ses portes hier.

Cet US Climate Action Center servira, entre autres, à promouvoir l'action de la coalition « We are still in », créée en juin, dans la foulée de l'annonce par Donald Trump du retrait des États-Unis de l'accord de Paris (<https://www.la-croix.com/Sciences-et-ethique/Environnement/Climat-toujours-chaud-decision-Donald-Trump-sera-cruciale-2017-06-01-1200851901>). Cette organisation rassemble 2 500 acteurs non-étatiques américains : 252 villes, 9 États, 1 780 entreprises, 339 universités et 213 groupes religieux, qui entendent prouver au reste du monde que l'Amérique est capable de tenir son engagement de réduire les émissions carboniques de 26 à 28 % pour 2025, comme promis par l'administration Obama. « Aux États-Unis, les progrès en matière de changement climatique sont toujours venus du terrain, et non du haut de l'État », a mis en avant Michael Bloomberg, lors du lancement de la Cop23.

Un modèle mondial de volontarisme écologique

(/Debats/Forum-et-debats/Ronan-Dantec-Le-veritable-enjeu-laces-financements-2017-11-19-1200893129?id_folder=1200888339&position=2&from_univers=lacroix)

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Malgré la présence d'une délégation officielle menée par le secrétaire d'État Rex Tillerson, « We are still in » entend jouer un rôle politique direct dans les négociations et le développement d'initiatives interrégionales. Une stratégie à laquelle s'attelle le gouverneur démocrate de Californie Jerry Brown, depuis son arrivée en Europe une semaine avant le début de la COP23.

À LIRE : Cop23 : les États-Unis hors jeu et incontournables (<https://www.la-croix.com/Monde/Ameriques/Cop23-Etats-Unis-hors-jeu-incontournables-2017-11-06-1200889782>)

Environnementaliste convaincu, ayant largement contribué à faire du Golden State un modèle mondial de volontarisme écologique, il s'est déjà entretenu avec plusieurs dirigeants européens à Bruxelles. Il a mis sur la table la possibilité d'un marché commun du carbone entre l'UE et la Californie. « Jerry Brown a la capacité de peser politiquement lors de la COP23, estime le lobbyiste californien Dan Jacobson. Le but de la Californie à Bonn est de montrer que l'on peut à la fois réduire drastiquement sa consommation énergétique et ses émissions polluantes et maintenir une économie en bonne santé, créatrice d'emplois. »

« 80 % de la population est croyante »

L'enjeu économique du réchauffement climatique est l'une des principales motivations de grandes entreprises comme Coca-Cola ou Kellogg's qui ont rejoint la coalition, au grand dam de certaines ONG qui dénoncent une forme d'opportunisme. « Les géants de l'agro-alimentaire sont fortement impactés par les sécheresses prolongées liées au réchauffement, relève toutefois Kirsten James, directrice du bureau californien du CERES, membre fondateur de la coalition spécialisée dans le développement durable. Les entreprises ont aussi compris qu'investir dans les énergies vertes permettait de réaliser des économies considérables ».

Pour les organisations religieuses de la coalition, l'enjeu est plus éthique. « S'il y a un pays dans lequel les institutions religieuses peuvent avoir une autorité morale et inciter à agir dans le domaine du climat, c'est bien les États-Unis : 80 % de la population est croyante, souligne le révérend Sally Bingham, fondatrice du réseau interreligieux Interfaith Power and Light, à San Francisco, qui aide les lieux de culte à réduire leur consommation énergétique. Quand je vois l'impact qu'a eu Martin Luther King sur l'évolution des droits civiques, j'ai beaucoup d'espoir dans ce que les Américains sont capables d'accomplir pour le climat, avec ou sans Trump. »

Noémie Taylor-Rosner, correspondante à Los Angeles



À SUIVRE : Ronan Dantec: « Le véritable enjeu est l'accès aux financements » (/Debats/Forum-et-debats/Ronan-Dantec-Le-veritable-enjeu-laces-financements-2017-11-19-1200893129?id_folder=1200888339&from_univers=lacroix&position=0)

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Gipfel in Bonn

10.11.2017 22:43 Uhr

Warum auch Europa beim Klimaschutz hinkt

In Bonn muss sich auch und gerade die europäische Politik für ihre Strategie beim Klimaschutz rechtfertigen. Lasche Ziele, der Emissionshandel und der Einfluss der Autolobby stehen im Mittelpunkt der Kritik. NORA MARIE ZAREMBA



Die Bronzeskulptur "Unbearable" des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot im Rheinaue-Park in Bonn. FOTO: AFP/PATRIK STOLLARZ

„Es wird nicht der Rückwärtsgang bei der Energiewende eingelegt. Es gibt kein Zurückweichen vom Pariser Abkommen.“ Diese Sätze stammen vom Präsidenten der EU-Kommission, Jean-Claude Juncker. Sie fielen in Brüssel in diesem Juni, als die USA gerade ihren Austritt aus dem Abkommen erklärt hatten. An gefälligen Worten mangelt es nicht. Aber die Zweifel daran, dass die EU Ernst macht mit der **Klima- und Energiewende**, sind in den vergangenen Monaten gewachsen.

Immerhin: Auf der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn ist die EU mit ihren wichtigsten Politikern vertreten, zum Beispiel dem für Klimaschutz und Energie zuständigen Kommissar Miguel Arias Cañete. Anwesend ist auch der Vizepräsident für die Energieunion, Maroš Šefčovič. Die EU werde auf der Konferenz für Transparenz werben, ist von Experten zu hören. Im Klimaschutz spielt sie eine entscheidende Rolle. Denn nur wenn man genau weiß, wie viel Treibhausgas einzelne Staaten produzieren, kann es verbindliche Regeln für alle geben, die auch eingehalten werden. Zudem wirbt die EU dafür, dass die Länder ihre nationalen Beiträge zum Klimaschutz verschärfen werden.

Experten halten die Ziele der EU für zu lasch

Da müsste sie selbst jedoch beginnen. Die EU hat sich das Ziel gesetzt, die Treibhausgasemissionen bis 2030 um mindestens 40 Prozent im Vergleich zu 1990 zu senken. Bis 2050 sollen es um 80 bis 95 Prozent sein. Gerade das 2030-Ziel scheint zu lasch zu sein. Die Umweltorganisation WWF fordert eine Reduzierung von etwa 55 Prozent bis 2030. „Die EU behauptet, Führung im Klimaschutz zu übernehmen. Aber leider verhält sie sich nicht so, dass sie diese Rolle erfüllen kann“, sagt auch Ulrikka Aarnio von der Klimaschutzorganisation CAN Europe.

Erwähnenswert ist, dass die EU erstmals Energie- und Klimaziele nur deshalb vereinbarte, weil Deutschland darauf drängte. Das war 2007, Deutschland bekleidete damals den Vorsitz des Europäischen Rates. Gerade Deutschland könnte seine eigenen Klimaziele allerdings verfehlen. Schon seit Jahren wird befürchtet, dass die Zielmarke von 40 Prozent minus bis 2020 deutlich – womöglich um acht Prozentpunkte – verpasst wird. Bei der EU sieht es ebenfalls nicht gut aus, obwohl die Ziele niedrig angesetzt sind. Die Vereinten Nationen kamen in ihrem „Emissions Gap Report“ erst vor Kurzem zu dem Ergebnis, dass die EU Gefahr laufe, die selbst gesteckten Ziele zu verfehlen.

Es geht um Emissionen, Zertifikate und Überschüsse

Ein zentrales Instrument, um die Emissionen in Europa zu reduzieren, ist der europäische Emissionshandel. Er begrenzt die Menge an CO₂-Emissionen im Stromsektor dadurch, dass er Kraftwerken und Industrieanlagen nur eine bestimmte Anzahl an

Emissionsrechten – sogenannte Zertifikate – gibt. Ein Zertifikat entspricht einer Tonne CO₂. Liberale Ökonomen befürworten an diesem System, dass es dem Markt überlassen bleibt, wie Energieversorger und Unternehmen ihre Emissionen senken. Reduzierungen würden so zu den geringsten Kosten für die Wirtschaft vorgenommen.

So lautet die Theorie. In der Praxis besteht seit vielen Jahren das Problem, dass zu viele Zertifikate auf dem Markt sind – zuletzt knapp drei Milliarden. Grund für diese Überschüsse waren das geringe Wirtschaftswachstum und die Anrechnung vermeintlicher Emissionsminderungen außerhalb Europas. Der Zertifikate-Preis dümpelt deshalb bei fünf bis sieben Euro. Mit diesem Preis haben Unternehmen kaum einen Anreiz, ihre Emissionen zu senken. Laut Experten müsste die Tonne CO₂ dafür mindestens fünfmal so teuer sein.

Gabriel versuchte, Interessen der Autobauer durchzusetzen

Schwierig sind Kompromisse bei der Energiepolitik in der EU zum einen, weil die Energiemärkte der Mitgliedsstaaten so unterschiedlich gestaltet sind. Während Frankreich massiv auf Atomkraft setzt und es leichter hat, recht strenge Klimaziele zu erfüllen, hat Polen viel Kohlekraft im System und es dementsprechend schwer. Zum anderen hat jeder Mitgliedstaat ein Interesse daran, die eigene Wirtschaft zu schützen. Noch-Außenminister Sigmar Gabriel lieferte dafür kürzlich ein Paradebeispiel. In einem Brief an Energiekommissar Cañete bat er darum, von strengen CO₂-Grenzwerten bei Pkw abzusehen, da die deutsche Automobilindustrie diese nur schwer verkraften würde.

Am vergangenen Donnerstag erzielten die Chefunterhändler aus den verschiedenen Gremien der Europäischen Union trotzdem einen Kompromiss darüber, wie das Problem der überschüssigen Zertifikate in den Griff zu bekommen sein soll. Dass die Einigung genau jetzt kommt, ist der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn geschuldet. Zentraler Punkt der Reformen ist, dass überschüssige Zertifikate in einer Art Reserve geparkt werden und zudem eine große Menge endgültig gelöscht wird. Experten schätzen, dass es sich dabei um mehr als zwei Milliarden Zertifikate handelt. Die Löschung soll verhindern, dass CO₂-Einsparungen in einem Land es anderen EU-Ländern ermöglichen, mehr zu emittieren.

Auch Konzerne fordern radikalere Maßnahmen

Eine radikalere Maßnahme wäre beispielsweise ein CO₂-Mindestpreis, den die Mitgliedsstaaten jeweils beschließen würden. Einen solchen Preis fordern mittlerweile nicht mehr nur Umweltverbände, sondern auch große Konzerne. So plädieren die deutschen Energieversorger Eon und EnBW für die Einführung eines CO₂-Mindestpreises von 30 Euro. Wenn schon Teile der Wirtschaft für **strengeren Klimaschutz** sind, könnte man meinen, dass die Politik es auch langsam schaffen sollte, Ernst zu machen.

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10-11-17

What's at Stake in the Bonn Climate Talks?



Under the Paris agreement, each country submitted a voluntary pledge to tackle its greenhouse gas emissions and then agreed to meet every five years to review their collective progress and prod one another to ratchet up their efforts.

But so far, those pledges have proved inadequate. Most industrialized countries — from Europe to Japan to the United States — aren't on track to meet their emissions goals. And even if they were, the current pledges put the world on course to heat up 3 degrees Celsius or more, an outcome with a far greater risk of destabilizing ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica, drastic sea-level rise and more destructive heat waves and droughts. To stay well below 2 degrees, countries would need to cut back fossil-fuel emissions far more rapidly than they've promised so far.

Graphic

Here's How Far the World Is From Meeting Its Climate Goals

Two years after countries signed a landmark climate agreement in Paris, the world remains far off course from preventing drastic global warming in the decades ahead.



In 2018, leaders plan to assess their efforts to date and discuss what further action could help lessen the odds of drastic global warming — with the goal of crafting newer, stronger national pledges by 2020. But before they can do any of that, they need to agree to formal ground rules for that exercise. That "rule book" will be a focus at Bonn.

How do countries plan to make progress on climate change?

One widely recognized problem with the current Paris pledges is that they're fairly vague.

China promised that its emissions would peak around 2030, but the country's energy data is notoriously murky, so it's hard to tell how much progress it's actually making. Similarly, the European Union vowed to cut emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, but offered few specifics on how to achieve that goal — making it hard to gauge whether European policymakers could realistically be doing much more.

At Bonn, negotiators will be discussing how to make these pledges more rigorous and transparent, so that countries can more readily be held accountable for their actions. That means tackling questions like: What's the best way to track nations' progress, to see if they're doing what they said they would do? Is there a way to tell if a country's pledge could be made more ambitious? Which specific policies are working well and which aren't?

Because the Paris pledges are largely voluntary — world leaders would have never agreed to a deal otherwise — no one can force governments to take additional action. But, the idea goes, if pledges and policies are made more transparent, world leaders will be better able to pressure and help each other to do more.

The final draft of this "rule book" is not due until next year, and it may not actually get finished at Bonn, but negotiators are hoping to make significant progress on a long list of items at these talks. As always, diplomacy tends to proceed fitfully.

What role will the United States play?

Even though the Trump administration has vowed to withdraw from the Paris agreement, the United States can't formally exit the climate talks until 2020. So the State Department is sending a small team of negotiators to discuss some of the details of the pact.

Photo



A performance by a Fijian cultural group on Monday, the opening day of the conference. The government of Fiji is presiding over the conference, in part to emphasize the question of whether wealthy nations should compensate island nations for calamities of climate change that their emissions are causing.

Credit
Andreas Rentz/Getty Images

The United States and China will still preside over a working group on transparency, though it remains to be seen how much influence American officials can wield.

The administration will also hold an event in Bonn with representatives from energy companies to promote coal, natural gas and nuclear power as solutions to global warming. Other countries are expected to view the American push to promote fossil fuels with a wary eye.

In the meantime, a coalition of pro-Paris governors and other officials plan to attend the conference to tout efforts that states, cities and businesses are making to reduce emissions despite the Trump administration's stance — highlighting the country's deep divide over climate policy.

What big disagreements might arise in Bonn?

Discussions around the "rule book" for assessing and ratcheting up pledges could prove contentious. In the past, for instance, the United States has insisted that developing countries be held to the same strict monitoring standards as wealthy countries, while China and India have pushed for a bifurcated system.

Developing countries have also argued that they need financial aid from wealthier nations to expand clean energy and adapt to the ravages of climate change.

The government of Fiji is presiding over the Bonn conference, which will put the spotlight on issues like "loss and damage" — that is, whether wealthy nations should compensate island nations and other poorer countries for the droughts, storms and rising sea levels that their emissions are causing. The Paris agreement broached this issue only briefly, and industrialized nations have resisted calls to be held legally liable for their role in warming the planet.

What's the best-case scenario from Bonn? What's the worst?

Some climate advocates are hoping for a relatively low-key conference that makes modest progress on issues like transparency and climate finance. In this scenario, American officials would play a quietly constructive role in helping craft the rule book for ratcheting up pledges. And nonstate actors, including cities and businesses, would continue to press forward on efforts to tackle climate change outside of the formal United Nations process.

Conversely, it's entirely possible that the Trump administration's rejection of the Paris deal could lead other countries to disengage from global efforts to address climate change. Or the talks could get bogged down by the traditional rifts between richer and poorer nations. That, in turn, could stall momentum right before the next big round of climate talks in 2018 — when countries are supposed to get down to the details of what's needed to step up their climate policies going forward.

SCMP.COM

South China Morning Post 南華早報

Are natural disasters man-made? It's hard to deny when the effects of climate change are all around us

PUBLISHED : Friday, 10 November, 2017, 4:00pm

UPDATED : Friday, 10 November, 2017, 7:06pm

Comment > Insight & Opinion

Andrew Sheng

Andrew Sheng says that from increasingly intense hurricanes to regional landslides and flooding, it's clear our actions are effecting the environment. But, it's also evident that there are ways for us to avert disaster and change course

After Hurricane Harvey [1] and Hurricane Irma [2] hit the United States [3], followed by Maria hitting Puerto Rico [4], no one can deny natural disasters are devastating. With three hurricanes costing more than US\$300 billion worth of damage, the poor suffer the most because they cannot afford to rebuild, like the rich can.

But how many of these natural disasters are man-made?

Despite US President Donald Trump [5] being sceptical of climate change [6], the US Global Change Research Programme Climate Science Report published this month concludes [7] that "it is extremely likely that human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse gases, are the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century".



Small island states could be swamped by 'apocalyptic storms' caused by climate change [8]

Carbon dioxide concentrations already exceeds 400 parts per million, which last occurred about 3 million years ago, when both average temperatures and sea levels were significantly higher.

Enough one-third of carbon emissions are due to residential heating/cooling, one-third transport and one-third industrial production.

Scientists estimate that, on average, global sea levels have risen about 18-20cm since 1900, with almost half of that occurring since 1993. Climate warming is most observable in the water-stressed Middle East [9] and North Africa [10], where rapid population growth has created desertification, food shortages, civil conflicts and, ultimately, migration to cooler climates, especially Europe [11]. This hot region accounts for 60 per cent of global war casualties since 2000, with 10 million refugees.

European estimates suggest that each refugee costs roughly US\$11,600 to maintain and there were already 1 million trying to enter Europe last year.

Migration is not just a challenge for Germany but for the whole international community"



UN warns of heat and extreme weather as climate talks get going with the US on the sidelines [12]

The world is reaching a critical turning point. If the Paris Climate Accord can be implemented, with or without the United States [13], there is some chance of averting further global warming.

But, closer to home, we are already witnessing the effects of climate change.

In 1972, Hong Kong [14] experienced a series of devastating landslides, including one near Po Shan Road, causing 67 deaths. One cause was unstable ground following heavy rainfall from Typhoon Rose a year earlier.

This tragedy resulted in rigorous slope protection and inspection of drains. I lived near Po Shan Road and admired how engineers regularly inspected slope protection measures and drains.

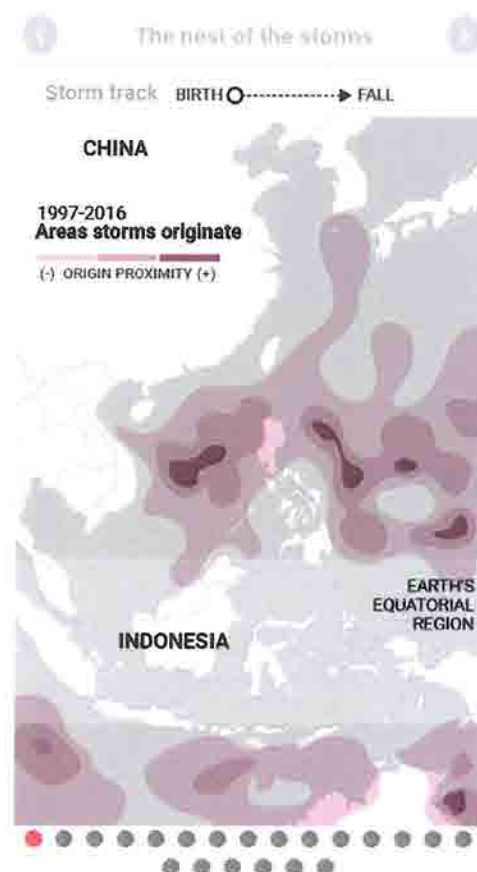


The HK\$33.5 million research that will help save lives in landslide-risk areas in Belt and Road countries [15]

In 1993, the collapse of Highland Towers in Kuala Lumpur was partly attributed to clearing the hilltop above the apartment buildings, leading to soil erosion and weakening of the foundations. By the time the residents detected cracks in the buildings, it was too late. Some of my friends were among the 48 who were killed in the tragedy.

Last weekend, Penang (where I live) had a severe rainstorm and flooding [16], hit by the tail end of strong winds from Typhoon Damrey. Driving along Penang Bridge, I can see that continued hilltop development is leaving scars on the previously pristine landscape, and am reminded of the Highland Towers and Po Shan incidents.

Soil erosion does not happen overnight, and requires responsible developers, conscientious governments and concerned citizens to be vigilant about the maintenance of roads and drains, including soil inspections.



Twenty years at the mercy of typhoons

There are four hotspots where most of the region's typhoons originate. In Asia storms usually travel from the east to northwest, whipping the continental coastline and the Pacific islands standing in their way. This is a 20 year record of storms wreaking havoc in the South China Sea and beyond

SCMP MEDIA LOSS AND DAMAGE TEAM
11/11/2017
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[Bigger, badder typhoons and climate change – what's the link? \[17\]](#)

Modern technology can provide drones and inbuilt sensors to detect whether erosion is reaching critical levels.

Regular maintenance of drains and checks on soil stability, especially where there has been recent clearing of trees on steep slopes, will warn us of any impending accidents.

As cities build more and more on hillsides subject to torrential rain, Penang should seek technical expertise from Hong Kong, which has extensive knowledge about the maintenance of steep slopes that are subject to typhoons and sudden rainfall.

Landslides are today often seen in political terms rather than in real terms. The next time a landslide happens, residents who have watched on a daily basis the erosion of their natural environment will know who is really looking after their interests.

Andrew Sheng writes on global affairs from an Asian perspective

Topics: Climate change
Natural disasters

More on this: [Five steps to a pollution-free planet with a green and growing economy \[18\]](#)

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Fiji / Bonn Climate Change Conference 2017
6-19 November 2017 | Bonn, Germany

Highlights for Friday, 10 November 2017

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ENB coverage of the 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the #Ozone Layer & #MontrealProtocol #MOP29 begins Monday, 20 November. See our "curtain raiser" here: enb.iisd.org/ozone/cop11-mo...



15h

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New #COP23 side event video: 'Smoke on Water: Countering Global Threats from Peatland Loss and Degradation,' convened by @unredd #climatechange #PeatlandsMatter @UNFCCC For our reports and photos from this event, please visit enb.iisd.org/climate/cop23/



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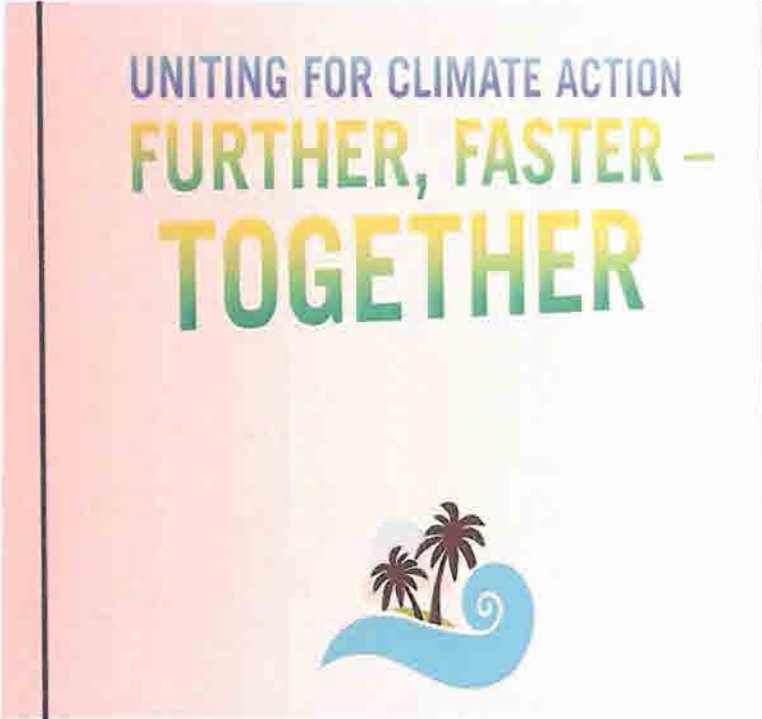
A life-size copper polar bear, impaled 6-meter above the ground, depicts the "hockey-stick" graph of global CO2 emissions

The Fiji / Bonn Climate Change Conference continued on Friday. In the morning, the facilitative sharing of views convened, followed by the multilateral assessment in the afternoon. Contact groups and informal consultations under the Conference of the Parties (COP), Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), and Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA), met throughout the day.



IISD Reporting Services, through its Earth Negotiations Bulletin (ENB) Meeting Coverage, is providing daily web coverage, daily reports, and a summary and analysis report from the Fiji / Bonn Climate Change Conference 2017.

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Informal Consultations throughout the Day



Informal consultations on APA agenda item 7, modalities and procedures for the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance



APA informal consultations on item 6, global stocktake



Informal consultations on the joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)



Informal consultations on national adaptation plans (NAPs)



SBSTA informal consultations on the local communities and indigenous peoples platform

10.11.17



COP23: Mit Kunst gegen den Klimawandel

Auf dem UN Klimagipfel verhandelt die Welt darüber, wie man globale Erwärmung begrenzen kann. Unterhändler reden über Klimaziele, Geld und Zeitrahmen. Aber auch Künstler sind bei COP23 vertreten - sie machen Bonn bunter.



Alle im selben Boot

Frank Rehnert, ein Künstler aus dem Ruhrgebiet, hat eine Skulptur als die Vertreter von 195 Ländern. "Wir müssen gemeinsam agieren, mit einem kollektiven Willen, um unsere Ziele zu erreichen." Ein echtes künstlerisches Kunstwerk ist das Projekt, um Delegationen dazu zu erinnern.



Talanoa - ein respektvoller Ideenaustausch

Auf der COP23 wird Föderal für einen offenen Dialog. "Wir wollen die Gespräche mit unserem Talanoa-Spirit des Verständnisses und des Respekts führen", sagt Premierminister. Auch der Geist des Landes ist ein wichtiger Bestandteil und fördert einen offenen Austausch.



Weltweite Häkelarbeit

Der Klimawandel ist für alle eine Gefahr. Besonders vulnerable haben oft nicht die Mittel, um sich vor extremen Wetter zu schützen. Bei COP23 geht es darum, dass die ganze Welt zusammen kommt, um diesem Menschen zu helfen. Auch diese Tüte in der Bremer Böttcherstraße ist ein Teil der weltweiten Häkelarbeit.



Das traurige Schicksal des Eisbären

Auch Tiere leiden unter dem veränderten Klima. Dürre, Hitze und Unwetter nehmen ihnen die Grundlage zum Leben. Ein trauriges Beispiel ist das Schicksal der Eisbären. Sie kriechen auf die Erde, weil die Eisberge weg sind. Damit macht ein Kunstwerk in der Böttcherstraße aufmerksam: Ein Eisbär ist auf einem Stück Eis gefangen.



Ein Baum aus Holzabfällen

Wälder sind wichtig für das Klima. Sie fangen jedes Jahr Millionen Tonnen CO2 aus der Luft. Als Präsident des Verbandes der deutschen Forstwirtschaft treten im Rahmen der Klimagipfel für mehr Waldförderung ein. Dieses interaktive Kunstprojekt wird im Laufe der Konferenz wachsen. Aus Holzabfällen baut ein Künstler einen bis zu acht Meter hohen Baum, auf dem ein Fels eine Holzkegel liegen wird.



Die Welt in Gefahr

Das Ziel des Pariser Klimaabkommens ist es, die Erderwärmung unter zwei Grad zu halten. Schon jetzt leiden Menschen in unseren Ländern unter den Folgen von Dürre und Unwettern. Im "Climate Plaza" in der Böttcherstraße können Besucher sich über die Folgen des Klimawandels informieren. Die 20 Meter hohe Nachbildung der Erde ist eine Idee des deutschen Kunstkollektivs.



China und Indien holen auf

Erneuerbare Energien sollen auf lange Sicht fossile Brennstoffe ersetzen. Wann? Das legt jedes Land für sich selbst fest. Nach China und den USA sind Indien die drittwichtigsten Energieländer. Während die USA ein dem Klimaabkommen beigetreten, haben China und Indien keine Klimaziele auf. Im indischen Pavillon zeigt das Land seine Ambitionen, bald führend in erneuerbaren Energien zu sein.



Auf der Straße für das Klima

Für Klimaschutz kann der Kohleausstieg gar nicht früh genug kommen. Während der COP23 fordern sie mit Demonstrationen ein schneller Ende von fossilen Energieträgern. Tausende Menschen waren in Bonn auf der Straße. Das Theater zeigt den Ärger und die Wünsche der Demonstranten mit einer Ausstellung ihrer Protestplakate.



Verkleidete Klimaschützer

Die Proteste selbst sind mindestens genauso kreativ. Bei einer Demonstration im Vorfeld von COP23 waren die Zeichen - mit Kostümen und Pappfiguren. Der größte Gegenstand ist US-Präsident Donald Trump zu sein. Die USA sind das einzige Land, das dem Pariser Abkommen nicht zustimmen will. Darunter leiden dann auch die Eisbären - und zwar die meisten.

Is China really stepping up as the world's new climate leader?

November 9, 2017



A six-meter high replica of the Statue of Liberty made by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at the 'Climate March' demonstration prior to the UN Climate Change Conference COP23, Saturday. OMER MESSINGER, EPA-EFE

In October, Chinese President Xi Jinping made a bold statement in publicly positioning his country as the next global leader in combating climate change.

"Taking a driving seat in international cooperation to respond to climate change," Xi said at the 19th Chinese Communist Party Congress last month. "China has become an important participant, contributor, and torch-bearer in the global endeavor for ecological civilization."

China and the U.S. acted together two years ago to pave the way for a successful Paris agreement. Now, under President Trump, the U.S. is backing away from that agreement and China sees an opportunity to lay claim to the process and carve out space for itself as a diplomatic leader.

After months of affirming its commitment to cutting carbon, Xi's phrase "taking a driving seat" removed any doubt that the country is positioning itself not just as a willing participant, but as a leader in global climate action.

"It shows that China's top leaders place fighting climate change, and working with other countries to do so, as a key international goal," said Alvin Lin, with the Natural Resources Defense Council's China office. He called Xi's statement "very important."

Domestic policies support Xi's claims

China appears well ahead of its Paris agreement target of hitting peak carbon emissions by 2030.

And even though it still burns more coal than any other country, it's working to wean itself off the dirty fuel. China canceled plans for more than 100 new coal-fired power plants this year.

"The country is certainly living up to President Xi's words domestically," said Andrew Light, a former U.S. climate negotiator and fellow at the World Resources Institute. "In terms of their ambitious efforts to reduce their own emissions, to clean up their own air, and to really lead the way on addressing this problem."

China is also leading the way as the world's largest investor in renewable energy, spending about a billion dollars a year on clean energy.

This shift from coal to renewables at home is partly in response to pressures from Chinese citizens, who are increasingly worried about their smog-choked cities.

"If you look at Chinese society, they're going through what we had in the '60s and '70s," said David Rank, a former acting U.S. ambassador to China.

"Chinese political consciousness is evolving really around the environmental impacts that rapid development has had in China," Rank said. "There is significant pressure within the Chinese system for movement on both traditional pollutants and on carbon."

The domestic energy shifts in China that are driven by these environmental concerns, and the race to cash in on renewable energy technologies, lend considerable weight to Xi's claims that China is in the "driving seat" when it comes to combating climate change.

But abroad, the story is different.

China 'exporting its pollution'

"China is in many respects simply exporting its pollution," said Elizabeth Economy, director for Asia studies at the Council on Foreign Relations. She's talking about China's massive "Belt and Road" initiative, a nearly trillion-dollar infrastructure investment plan that includes almost 70 countries.

"(China) is on track to export as many as 100 coal-fired power plants," Economy said. "There's also going to be plans to export steel capacity and cement production and many other polluting industries."

Part of China's commitment to addressing climate change, Economy said, must be a commitment to "green" the Belt and Road.

Climate experts focusing attention on Germany, not China

Climate change and the environment aren't expected to feature, at least publicly, in Trump and Xi's talks during their meetings in China this week.

But halfway around the globe, climate experts will be watching how Chinese delegates act at this year's climate summit in Bonn, Germany.

"Given China's more active stance in global climate efforts, I'll be watching to see if the delegation plays a more active role to try to bridge differing viewpoints and push forward the negotiations," said the NRDC's Alvin Lin.

Representatives from nearly 200 countries are meeting in Bonn this week and next to work toward developing a "rule book" governing how the Paris accord will work.

"This is the test of Chinese leadership," said Light.

China has long been reluctant to allow other countries to verify its carbon pollution data. Two years ago in Paris, it finally signed on to an agreement that outlines a single transparent verification system for all countries. Now, with the U.S. backing out of the Paris agreement, Light says the question is whether China will stick to that commitment.

"If China is really going to step into the leadership vacuum created by the United States," Light said, "then they must also accept that other countries must be allowed to see what they're doing with respect to their emissions. Because that is absolutely essential to get Paris to succeed."

Despite President Trump's announced withdrawal from the Paris agreement in June, the U.S. is still in for now, as it takes years for countries to officially remove themselves from the accord.

The U.S. and China are co-chairing the working group on emissions verification at the Bonn summit.

And it's toward that working group — not the ceremonial meeting of Presidents Xi and Trump — where many climate experts are looking for signs of how China is living up to its self-professed role as climate leader.

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Thursday, November 23, 2017

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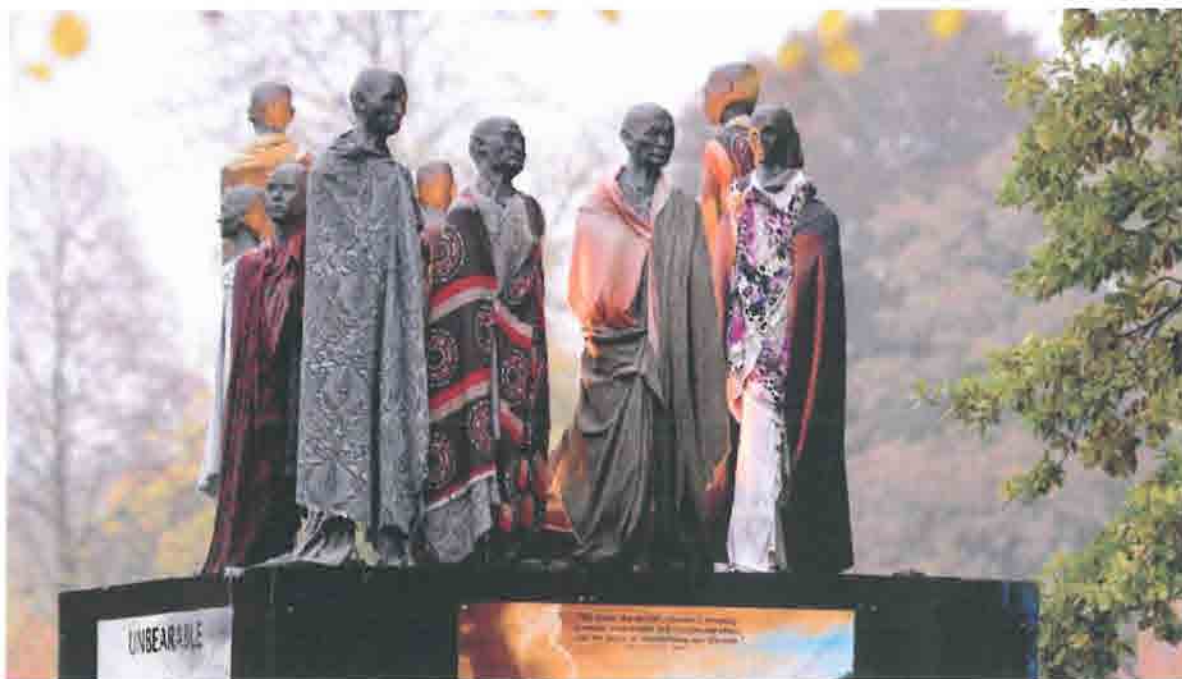
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Rich nations asked to step up greenhouse gas cut

Reuters . Bonn, Germany (<http://www.newagebd.net/credit/Reuters . Bonn, Germany>) | Published: 02:55, Nov 09,2017

| Updated: 03:04, Nov 09,2017

(<http://www.newagebd.net/print/article/27993>)



A sculpture featuring climate refugees created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot is seen at Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. — AFP photo

Emerging nations pressed developed countries on Wednesday to step up cuts in greenhouse gas

emissions by 2020 to kick-start the Paris climate agreement, saying the rich were wrongly focused on 2030 goals.

'We came here needing to hit the accelerator, not the brakes,' Brazil's chief negotiator Antonio Marcondes told Reuters on the sidelines of the November 6-17 negotiations in Germany on limiting global warming.

In 2015, almost 200 governments agreed the Paris accord to end the fossil fuel era by 2100 and remained united last year in declaring action 'irreversible' after Donald Trump, who has called man-made climate change a hoax, won the US presidential election.

But that unity is fraying.

Under the Paris Agreement, most governments set targets for cutting emissions by 2030, with little focus on shorter-term milestones.

Brazil and nations including India, China and Iran now want to fill the gap with more action by 2020 to cut greenhouse gas emissions, especially by the rich which have burnt most fossil fuels since the Industrial Revolution.

'While action on (the) post-2020 period under the Paris Agreement has gained momentum, the discussions on pre-2020 actions have lagged behind,' India's chief negotiator Ravi S Prasad said earlier this week.

Developed nations say they are acting. European Union officials pointed to proposals on Wednesday for tougher car emissions targets including a credit system for carmakers to encourage the rollout of electric vehicles.

Nazhat Shameem Khan, chief negotiator for Fiji, which is presiding at the meeting, said: 'Clearly there is strong appetite for a constructive and focused discussion on pre-2020.'

'I think it's a generalised view ... that there hasn't been enough discussion' about what to do before 2020, she said.

Overall, she said the talks, also working on a detailed rule book for the Paris Agreement, were advancing well and that the United States delegation was being 'constructive and helpful'.

Trump said in June he would pull the United States out of the Paris Agreement, a process that will take effect in 2020, and instead promote coal and oil.

A pullout will isolate the United States since Syria, the only other nation outside the pact, said on Tuesday it would join.

Under the Paris Agreement, the period to 2020 is a gap partly because backers of the 2015 pact assumed it might take years for parliaments to ratify it. The deal entered into force in record time last November.

Camilla Born, of the E3G think-tank, said the Paris Agreement was now a victim of its own success. 'It's right now to shine the spotlight on more action by 2020,' she said.

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FOTOS | MIRA LAS MEJORES IMÁGENES DEL DÍA - MIÉRCOLES 8 DE NOVIEMBRE

por **Fabián Vargas** - Miércoles, 8 de Noviembre de 2017

El desastre provocado por una avalancha en Colombia, un concurso de belleza canino en Alemania, entre otros, son parte de las fotografías más destacadas del día de hoy. Te invitamos a dar una vuelta al mundo en imágenes a continuación.



Una mujer india practica yoga en medio de la pesada niebla en el jardín Lodhi de Nueva Delhi (India). Foto: EFE.



La escultura de bronce "Insoprotable" del artista danés Jens Galschiot con un oso polar empalado en un oleoducto se exhibe en el parque Rheinaue durante la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático de las COP23 en Bonn, Alemania. Foto:



Home / Over To You / Op-Ed / New US climate change report is a slap in face for Donald Trump who believes global warming is fake news

New US climate change report is a slap in face for Donald Trump who believes global warming is fake news

Study says human activity is the 'dominant cause' of global warming and warns of dire consequences for the world

By Ernest Leung, University of Oxford | November 09, 2017

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An anti-Trump protester at the ongoing climate conference in Bonn, Germany. US President Donald Trump has called global warming a "hoax". Photo: Reuters

A new US climate change report is a wake-up call for US President Donald Trump to change his ways. Trump has called global warming a "hoax" and wants to cut the budget for climate change research. He withdrew from the Paris climate agreement and has appointed climate change sceptics as heads of departments that deal with environmental issues in the US. He has also promised to revive the coal industry.

Ernest Leung
JUNIOR REPORTER
"Once the travel bug bites, there is no known antidote, and I know that I shall be happily infected, until the end of my life". Michael Palin

"Trump of the East" Duterte needs another role model for good governance

However, the recent report, compiled by US government agencies and academics, is a slap in the face for the president.

The report concludes the current period is "now the warmest in the history of modern civilisation", adding that it is "extremely likely that human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse gases, are the dominant cause". There is no convincing alternative explanation, it says.

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Time to make the planet great again

The White House responded by saying that "the magnitude of future climate change depends significantly on the uncertainty around the Earth's sensitivity to greenhouse gas emissions". This is essentially an attempt to soften the impact of the report by saying that the climate is "always changing".

All this might seem like a joke if not for the fact that, as the report points out, if we continue our ways, a global sea level rise of up to 2.4 metres by the end of the century cannot be ruled out. The study also warned of severe droughts and floods, along with more frequent wildfires and devastating storms.

It is easy to dismiss such claims as fear tactics but the effects of human activities on climate change cannot be ignored any more.

Climate change closer to home than we think

Those who believe Trump's claims about global warming may be supporting his hidden agenda. It's no secret that many American politicians receive money from oil companies for their election campaigns. Twenty-two Republican senators who urged Trump to withdraw from the Paris deal had collected more than US\$10m in oil, gas and coal money since 2012, according to news reports.

Many say that environmental conservation and abolishing the coal industry will cause economic and social problems, but they don't talk about the millions of jobs that will be created by the development of green industries.

As the world's biggest fossil fuel consumer, the US has a responsibility to contribute to global efforts to save humanity.

Edited by M. J. Premaratne

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"By refusing to acknowledge their envy and bitterness, I avoid giving into their hatred," says Cyril Ip at New Hall School.

De 6 viktigaste frågorna under COP23

Stockholm Environment Institute, SEI, har listat 6 av de viktigaste frågorna under klimattoppmötet i Bonn.



1,5-gradersmålet och hur insatserna ska fördelas rättvist

För att nå målet från Paris-avtalet och begränsa temperaturökningen till max 1,5 grader måste alla länder ta sitt ansvar. För att ansvarsfördelningen ska bli rättvis måste ländernas insatser kopplas till deras respektive kapacitet, rikare länder med högre kapacitet måste ta ett större ansvar än fattigare länder med lägre kapacitet. Detta innebär också att de rikare industriländerna inte enbart ska ansvara för att minska sina insläpp internt, de måste också samarbeta och hjälpa andra länder att minska sina utsläpp. Forskare från SEI:s Climate Equity Reference Project och från EcoEquity har gjort en beräkning av hur en rättvis ansvarsfördelning mellan länderna bör se ut.

Läs analysen här (<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10784-017-9371-z>)

Negativa utsläpp

Paris-avtalets ambition är att hålla den globala temperaturökningen "en bra bit under" 2 grader och helst under 1,5 grader. Men hittills har klimatarbetet gått långsamt och därför bör intresset för så kallade "negativa utsläpp", alltså metoder som avlägsnar koldioxid från atmosfären vara stort. De alternativ som diskuteras är för det mesta storskalig skogsplantering och bioenergi, i kombination med koldioxidinfångning och lagring. Att återställa överexploaterade landskap och bruka jorden på andra sätt kan också bidra till att vi når klimatmålen, medan andra idéer som "direkt luftinfångning" och havsgödning är mer osäkra. Fortfarande är negativa utsläpp kontroversiella. Enligt SEI beror det främst på 3 saker:

* Det finns en risk att de negativa utsläppen i slutändan inte fungerar

* Storskaligheten kan ge oacceptabla ekologiska och sociala effekter

* Negativa utsläpp kan visa sig vara mindre effektiva än man hoppats, antingen beroende på att de motarbetas av mänskliga eller naturliga krafter, eller för att det visar sig vara omöjligt att rulla tillbaka klimatförändringarna.

NDC:erna måste ligga i linje med de globala hållbarhetsmålen

I Paris-avtalet har 169 länder förbundit sig att reducera utsläppen av växthusgaser genom att sätta upp så kallade NDC:er (Nationally Determined Contributions). Dessa mål är ambitiösa och trappas upp över tid. Men att länderna har förbundit sig att sätta upp NDC:er är bara ett första steg. Att förbereda, finansiera och leva upp till NDC:erna innebär stora utmaningar som är unika för varje land. Planerna måste snabbt sättas i verket om vi inte ska få en temperaturökning som är betydligt högre än 2 grader, dessutom måste de koordineras med hållbarhetsmålen (SDG)

Många länder måste få hjälp för att fastställa och uppnå såväl NDC:er som hållbarhetsmål. NDC Explorer är ett interaktivt verktyg som ger beslutsfattare och andra en överblick över NDC:erna och sätter dem i en kontext. Med ett annat verktyg, "NDC-SDG Connections Tool", kan man se hur Agenda 2030:s och Parisavtalets implementering koordineras för bästa effekt.

Regelboken

Den omtalade regelboken ska innehålla regler för effektivitet och rättvis implementering av Paris-avtalet. Den roll som icke-statliga aktörer ska ha när det kommer till att författa regelboken kommer att vara ett hett ämne under klimattoppmötet. Speciellt gäller det de delar som handlar om transparens och hur man ser till att alla aktörer lever upp till sina åtaganden. För att bygga tillit och förtroende gällande vilka som är de mest

effektiva klimatåtgärderna så måste arbetet understödjas av regler, transparens och effektiva kontroll- och uppföljningsmekanismer. En fråga som kommer att diskuteras under COP23 är hur det antagna transparens-ramverket ska implementeras globalt och hur man ska införa metoder för kontroll- och uppföljning.

2018 Facilitative Dialogue

2018 Facilitative Dialogue är ett mellanstatligt forum som fokuserar på direkta lösningar för att nå Paris-avtalets mål och uppmuntra till höjda ambitionsnivåer i de 163 planer för klimataktion som länderna kommit överens om inom ramen för avtalet. Målet med Facilitative Dialogue är att inventera arbetet och titta på vilka mål som uppnåtts och var det krävs större insatser. Facilitative Dialogue ska hjälpa till att svara på frågor som vart är vi på väg? och hur kommer vi dit?

Forumet fungerar som ett slags genrep för den första globala inventeringen som ska genomföras 2023. Inom ramen för dialogen definieras vad som avses med olika skrivningar och nyckelbestämmelser i Paris-avtalet.

USA:s deltagande

COP23 är det första klimattoppmötet som äger rum efter det att USA:s president Donald Trump meddelade att USA kommer att dra sig ur Paris-avtalet. Alla på plats kommer att observera vilka eventuella effekter detta får för diskussioner, ambitioner och målsättningar, samt vilka länder som kliver upp och tar en ledande roll.

Formellt sett har inget land möjlighet att lämna avtalet förrän 2019, och faktiskt utträde tar ytterligare ett år, men risken finns ändå att vissa länder sänker sina ambitioner till följd av USA:s beslut.

Men under G20-mötet i juni fastslog alla länder utom USA att Paris-avtalet är oåterkalleligt och signalerna från marknaden indikerar också att det finns en betydande uppslutning kring ett globalt klimatarbete.



Lina Rosengren
lina.rosengren@aktuellhallbarhet.se

Klimat

LÄS MER

- COP 23 avslutades med förslag på regelverk för Parisavtalet
- CDP: Nordiska bolag ligger kollektivt efter på flera områden
- Norges centralbank vill avyttra fossila investeringar i norska oljefonden
- Slutspurt för klimatförhandlingarna i Bonn
- Nordiska rådet ger ut handbok för effektiv klimatpolitik

KONFERENSER



Ekotransport 2030

Välkommen till konferensen om framtidens hållbara rörlighet och transporter. Ekotransport 2030 är konferensen för alla som berörs av omställningen till framtidens fossilfria transport- och mobilitetslösningar.

FOLHA DE S. PAULO

★ ★ ★ UM JORNAL A SERVIÇO DO BRASIL

Conferência do Clima 2017

Veja as fotos da Conferência do Clima 2017

Patrick Stollarz/AFP



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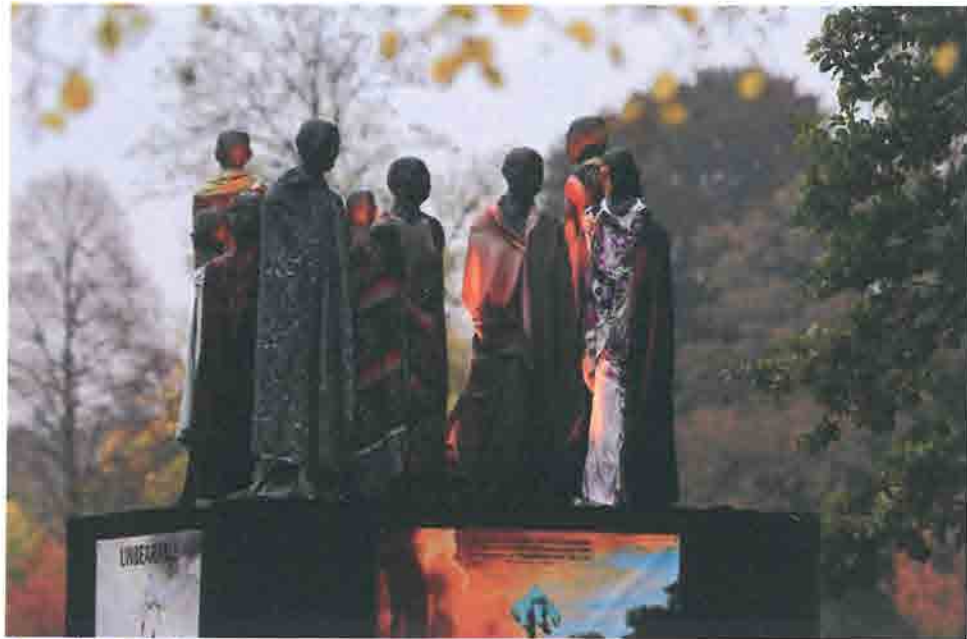
Visitantes da COP-23, em Bonn, na Alemanha, em frente a cartaz com a frase "Mudar as mentes, não o clima" (em tradução livre do inglês). (AFP PHOTO / PATRIK STOLLARZ)

Patrick Stollarz/AFP



[Anterior Próxima](#)

A escultura de bronze "Unbearable", do artista dinamarquês Jens Galschiot, mostra um urso polar atravessado por um duto de petróleo. Obra é exibida em parque em Bonn, onde acontece a COP-23. (AFP PHOTO / PATRIK STOLLARZ)



[Anterior Próxima](#)

Escultura sobre refugiados climáticos, feita pelo artista dinamarquês Jens Galschiot, é exibida em parque em Bonn, durante o COP-23. (AFP PHOTO / PATRIK STOLLARZ)

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Artista constrói uma árvore de pedaços de madeira em Bonn, durante a COP-23. Ao fundo cartaz conchama fim das mudanças climáticas. (AFP PHOTO / PATRIK STOLLARZ)





The U.S. Is Out, But We Are Still In

BY: LEIGH CURRIE, WINDOW INTO COP23 DELEGATE ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/AUTHOR/LEIGH-CURRIE/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/author/leigh-currie/)) | NOVEMBER 8, 2017 | CATEGORIES: CLIMATE NEWS ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/CATEGORY/CLIMATE-NEWS/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/category/climate-news/)), POLICY ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/CATEGORY/POLICY/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/category/policy/)) | TAGS: ACTONCLIMATE ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/ACTONCLIMATE/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/actonclimate/)), CITIZENCLIMATE ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/CITIZENCLIMATE/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/citizenclimate/)), COP23 ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/COP23/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/cop23/)), MNCOP23 ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/MNCOP23/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/mncop23/)), PARISAGREEMENT ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/PARISAGREEMENT/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/parisagreement/)), UNITE4CLIMATE ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/UNITE4CLIMATE/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/unite4climate/)), USPEOPLESDELEGATION ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/USPEOPLESDELEGATION/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/uspeoplesdelegation/)), WEARESTILLIN ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/WEARESTILLIN/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/wearestillin/)), WINDOWINTOCOP23 ([HTTPS://WWW.CLIMATEGEN.ORG/BLOG/TAG/WINDOWINTOCOP23/](https://www.climategen.org/blog/tag/windowintocop23/))

My second day at COP23 brought a good deal of reflection on what it means to be an American at a global climate change conference. It's definitely an uncomfortable feeling.

As a clean energy and climate change attorney at the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy, I'm used to occupying what I view as the high ground. I spend most of my days pushing utilities and regulators to do more to reduce carbon emissions from the electricity sector and accelerate the transition to a zero-carbon system. When people ask me what I do, I answer with pride.



I also feel a great deal of pride about being from Minnesota. We are a leading state when it comes to taking steps on climate change. We've had science-based greenhouse gas emission reduction goals in state law since 2007. We have a solar energy standard and a renewable energy standard (RES). Last year, our governor and state agencies proposed that the RES go from 25% by 2025 to 50% by 2030. Xcel Energy, as I mentioned in my first blog post, just announced that its system will be 85% carbon free by 2030.

Originally from Canada, I'm usually pretty proud to be an American (I chose to naturalize 16 years ago after all). But, I am hard pressed to feel good as an American at COP23. My first official activity this morning was to watch the U.S. People's Delegation press conference. The "People's Delegation" exists because the U.S. has not sent a real delegation to COP23. The press conference was great: It Takes Roots, SustainUS, Sunrise, Indigenous Environmental Network, Our Children's Trust, 350, ICLEI, and our own



Ellen Anderson from Institute on Environment and Climate Generation: A Will Steger Legacy spoke about how states, groups, and citizens are continuing to make progress toward Paris Agreement goals despite Trump and the federal government.



Yet, it's just embarrassing that we need to have a People's Delegation in the first place.

When I walked into an official COP negotiating session where parties and groups were giving statements about the real thorny issues related Paris Agreement implementation, something remarkable happened. Syria announced that it was joining the Paris Agreement. The announcement was not in English so I didn't immediately realize what had happened, but my curiosity was aroused when the co-facilitator thanked Syria for the good news. And, my suspicion was confirmed moments later by other session observers who had translation headphones on. Until that moment, the U.S. and Syria were the only two countries that weren't on board with the commitments made at COP21. Not that Syria was necessarily good company, but at least we weren't completely alone.

Now the U.S. is on its own in refusing to commit to Nationally Defined Contributions (NDCs) for emission reductions. The opening song for this COP, "I'm An Island", takes on a whole new meaning with this new U.S. position. As the only country not committed to developing NDCs to reduce emissions, it's embarrassing.

I can't really imagine what it was like in Paris when the U.S. was a major player at the table, but it definitely feels as if we're on the outside looking in this time around. After the official COP negotiating session, I found my way from the Bula Zone (where the UNFCCC work is happening) to the Bonn Zone (where the Civil Society is headquartered) to check out the "pavilions." The pavilions are areas for each party has a space to highlight aspects of its country related to climate.



The U.S. refused to pay for a space this year, so we're absent.

It's hard to know how to be American here. There's no high ground to occupy because everyone at COP23 is fighting to make progress on climate change. I can try to offer reassurance that We Are Still In, but it's hard when, in response to a statement that Trump doesn't represent American views on climate change, I overhear a neighbor mutter: "well, a majority of Americans voted for him." I bite my tongue and refrain from offering an explanation of the electoral college and instead vow to redouble my efforts when I return.

Despite the discomfort at the position Trump has put us in, all of this reflection hasn't led to total despair. I obviously wish we could go back to when the U.S. was at the

table and we were negotiating over real things, like how to pay for loss and damage due to climate change rather than arguing about non-issues like whether climate change is real. But watching the rest of the world move forward brings a comfort of its own. I am excited to attend more activities put on by the People's Delegation to grow my understanding of just how many U.S. groups are paddling in the same direction. I am excited to check out the substitute pavilion financed by Michael Bloomberg to show that We Are Still In, which opens Thursday. And, I'm hopeful that the Climate Generation delegation can demonstrate to at least a few people here that at least some Americans get it.





(<http://www.star2.com/>)



As fragile United Nations climate change talks get underway in Bonn, Germany this week, there is anxiety that Donald Trump could derail everything.

"The fragility of the political compromise of the Paris (Climate Change Agreement of 2015) has sometimes not been emphasised because we are all nervous," a senior negotiator told *Climate Home News*. "But there's also a lot of nervousness that that package can unravel very quickly."

"We don't really yet know what the US will do. They could act with benign neglect and disinterest. Or they could be very disruptive. Or they could be a little bit of a mixture of all of those things."

The material of the talks in Bonn which began on Nov 6 is technical, and concrete outcomes are only expected two weeks later. That's what has negotiators worried. This is a consensus body, and to function it needs the US. Trump could utterly derail the talks if he chose to. The fear is that this fragile peace is just one fit of Oval Office pique away from shattering.

The presence of California governor Jerry Brown and other leading Democratic Party politicians at the talks will be provocative. They claim to be "neutering" Trump with their own regulatory and technical advances to reduce climate change at state and city level.

Diplomats and activists are briefing journalists against reporting on the expected positive US contributions at the talks. They are apprehensive that such reports could antagonise Trump or his fossil fuel-friendly acolytes, and cause him to direct officials to obstruct progress in Bonn.

"You don't want to wake the bear," another senior negotiator said.

Fossil Fuel Friends

The *New York Times* has reported that the US will use the climate change meeting to promote fossil fuels as a climate solution. The invitation of Peabody Energy, the world's largest private coal company, into the heart of UN climate change negotiations has already outraged many who will be in Bonn. It's a way for Trump to show how he's using the talks to push US interests.



Children at a climate march before the opening session of the UN climate talks. – Reuters

Would it be raised with the US delegation in the talks? A Costa Rican expert said: "I think most would not dignify it by bringing it up. We have actual work to do, and I hope we can avoid getting distracted by the sideshow."

But the world's poorer countries who will suffer the hardest edge of climate change believe they made enormous concessions when agreeing to the Paris deal – allowing wealthy countries to weaken key passages of the final text for example.



People of the Pacific ocean island of Kiribati building a stone wall against rising sea levels. Poorer countries will bear the brunt of climate change. – AFP

Yet after all these concessions, they see a wealthy world and big polluters still wriggling away from their commitments. This is not limited to Trump's US. Germany, the country hosting the talks, is going to miss its 2020 emissions reduction targets by a mile. This, in the words of the environment ministry, is "a disaster for Germany's international reputation as a climate change leader".

The most recent UN Environment Programme Emissions Gap report found the promises made to the Paris deal remain just one third of what's necessary to keep the world below 2°C.

The UN climate body has said that countries are expected to not only meet (greenhouse gas emission) targets set for 2020, but raise their longer term pledges to the Paris deal over the next year. But Indian officials launched a preemptive strike against this last week, flat-out rejecting any talk of increasing their ambition.

Such rancour sticks in the wheels like molasses. The real fear is not a reversal of the Paris deal, but a deceleration at a time when the planet and every major scientific institution says we need to go faster. – *Climate Home News*

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UN Climate Change Conference opens

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A group of women walk past the climate installation 'unbearable' by artist Jens Galschiot during the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn. Philipp Guelland, EPA-EFE



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UN Climate Change Conference opens



A group of women walk past the climate installation 'unbearable' by artist Jens Galschiot during the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn. Philipp Guelland, EPA-EFE

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Bonn talks test global resolve to fix climate, without Trump

REUTERS | Stock Markets | Nov 26, 2017 09:26



© Reuters. Demonstrators unveil the banner "Protect the climate - stop coal" two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji in Bonn, Germany.

By Environment Correspondent Alister Doyle

OSLO (Reuters) - Governments will try to bolster a 2015 pact to combat climate change at annual talks in Germany from Monday strained by President Donald Trump's plan to pull out and instead promote the U.S. coal and oil industries.

Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who will preside at the Nov. 6-17 talks of almost 200 nations in Bonn, says he wants more urgent action to cut greenhouse gases as part of the 195-nation Paris Agreement.

"The human suffering caused by intensifying hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, floods and threats to food security caused by climate change means there is no time to waste," he said in a statement on Sunday outlining his goals.

Delegates will work on a detailed "rule book" to help guide the 2015 Paris climate accord, which set a goal of ending the fossil fuel era this century by shifting to renewable energies such as wind and solar power.

But Trump doubts that human activities are the main cause of climate change - a finding endorsed most recently by U.S. scientists in a report on Friday - and said in June that he will quit the Paris pact.

A formal pullout will take until November 2020 and delegates say there are wide uncertainties about how far Washington will balance Trump's pro-coal agenda with the conference's goals.

Thomas Shannon, a career diplomat who once called climate change "one of the world's biggest challenges", will head the U.S. delegation. A U.S. official said Shannon currently planned to give no interviews.

Thousands of people demonstrated against coal in Bonn on Saturday with banners saying "Protect the climate; stop coal". Organisers estimated that 25,000 took part, while police put the number at 10,000.

In Germany, the issue of whether to end coal production has been one of the sticking points in coalition talks between German Chancellor Angela Merkel and her would-be allies in government - the Greens and the pro-business Free Democrats.

Worldwide, coal still plays a big role in the economy, especially in emerging economies such as China and India. The International Energy Agency says coal supplies a third of all energy used worldwide.

On Monday, the U.N.'s World Meteorological Organization will issue a report about where 2017 ranks on a list of the hottest years. NASA data show it is on track to be second warmest, behind 2016, in records dating back to the 19th century.



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6. November 2017, 09:05 Uhr Klimawandel

Weltklimakonferenz beginnt in Bonn



Verkleidete Aktivisten demonstrieren in Bonn gegen die Abkehr von US-Präsident Donald Trump vom Klimaschutz. (Foto: Wolfgang Rattay/Reuters)

In Bonn kommen 25 000 Teilnehmer aus aller Welt zusammen, um bei der Weltklimakonferenz über die Umsetzung des Pariser Klimaabkommens zu beraten.

Formal lädt nicht die Bundesregierung ein, sondern der Inselstaat Fidschi. Der war für eine Konferenz dieser Größe zu klein, Deutschland half aus.

Feedback

Fidschi gehört zu jener Gruppe kleiner Inselstaaten, die besonders stark von einem steigenden Meeresspiegel betroffen ist.

Von Michael Baumhüller, Bonn

können nicht sagen, unser Lebensstil ist nicht verhandelbar", sagt eine kanadische Aktivistin auf der Bühne. Nach ihr spricht ein Gewerkschafter aus den USA, er verlangt, Energiekonzerne zu verstaatlichen. Stramm antikapitalistisch geht es zu beim "Bürger-Klimagipfel" in Bonn, einer Art Gegengipfel. Viele Lösungen sind radikal, aber einfach. Der Konsens ist groß.

So leicht wird es beim anderen Klimagipfel nicht werden. Von diesem Montag an kommen die 23 000 Teilnehmer aus aller Welt für zwei Wochen in Bonn zusammen, es ist die größte internationale Konferenz, die je in Deutschland stattgefunden hat. Schon jetzt ist klar: Es wird eine heikle Konferenz. Denn es geht ums Kleingedruckte; nicht um das Ob, sondern ums Wie.

Als nämlich die Staaten vor zwei Jahren das Pariser Klimaabkommen feierten, da hatten sie vor allem ferne Ziele definiert. Höchstens zwei, besser aber 1,5 Grad Erderwärmung; eine Vollbremsung der klimaschädlichen Kohlendioxid-Emissionen noch in der ersten Hälfte dieses Jahrhunderts - und das unter Beteiligung aller Staaten. Wie einzelne Länder das bewerkstelligen, sollten sie selbst regelmäßig in Plänen darlegen. Der Rest blieb erst mal offen - schließlich sollte das Abkommen ja erst von 2020 an gelten.



Kohlendioxid-Anteil in der Atmosphäre steigt so schnell wie nie

Das Treibhausgas erreicht einen neuen Rekordwert in der Luft. Die Weltklimaziele seien nur mit drastischen Maßnahmen noch zu erreichen, warnen die UN. mehr...

Dieses Vakuum sollen die Verhandler in Bonn nun zu füllen beginnen. So ist noch unklar, wie sich eigentlich sicherstellen lässt, dass die Staaten nicht nur schöne Pläne aufstellen, sondern diese auch erfüllen. Damit aber steht und fällt das ganze Abkommen: Dem Kampf gegen die Erderwärmung nutzt es nur, wenn es mehr produziert als große Worte. "Letztlich geht es hier auch darum, dass eine Tonne CO₂ in Europa genau so viel zählt wie eine in China", sagt Christoph Bals, der die Verhandlungen für die Entwicklungsorganisation Germanwatch verfolgt. "Ohne solche Regeln verlöre das Abkommen viel an Wert."

Es braucht auch einen regelmäßigen Klima-Kassensturz

Das gilt auch für den Mechanismus des Paris-Abkommens an sich. Alle fünf Jahre sollen die Staaten neue Klimaschutzpläne vorlegen. Damit das dem Klima nutzt, muss nicht nur jeder neue Plan schärfer sein als der vorherige. Es braucht auch einen regelmäßigen Klima-Kassensturz: Reicht das, was sich die Staaten vorgenommen haben, überhaupt aus? Lässt sich so gemeinschaftlich die Erderwärmung in den Griff bekommen? Wie so ein Kassensturz aussehen kann, wer ihn vornimmt und wie er in neue, größere Anstrengungen münden kann - auch über das wird in Zelten und Konferenzsälen verhandelt.

Da trifft es sich gut, dass formal nicht die Bundesregierung einlädt, sondern der Inselstaat Fidschi. Der war für eine Konferenz dieser Größe zu klein, Deutschland half aus. Und so wünscht Bonn nun allseits "Bula", herzlich willkommen. Fidschi aber zählt zu jener Gruppe kleiner Inselstaaten, die sich seit jeher zu den Verlierern der Industrialisierung zählen. Während andere mit größeren Fabriken, größeren Autos und größeren Häusern immer mehr

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DIE TRICKS DER EINBRECHER

Wo der Täter, so die Sicherheitsvorkehrungen

Aufhebeln, bohren oder einschlagen: die Liste der Einbruchmethoden ist lang. Aber nur die wenigsten sind wirklich effizient. Die Top sechs der häufigsten Abbrüche und Konsequenzen für Ihre Sicherheitsmaßnahmen. Mehr...

Auf Klimagipfeln traten sie stets kompromisslos auf, also dürfte sich auch eine Konferenzleitung von den Fidschi-Inseln kaum mit dem kleinsten gemeinsamen Nenner zufriedengeben. "Wir müssten nach den ehrgeizigsten Zielen greifen", sagt Fidschis Ministerpräsident Frank Bainimarama. Zwei Grad Erderwärmung etwa sind für ihn ein halbes Grad zu viel. Bainimarama fungiert zugleich als Präsident der Konferenz. Noch keiner der bisher 23 UN-Klimagipfel ist von einem kleinen Inselstaat ausgerichtet worden.

Menschenkette gegen Braunkohle

Um 13.45 Uhr haben die Demonstranten ihr Ziel erreicht, 200 Meter vor dem riesigen Schaufelbagger, der hier am Hambacher Forst täglich Tausende Tonnen Braunkohle aus dem Erdloch wuchert, bilden die Klimaaktivisten ihre Menschenkette. Sie legen sich in den Sand, um als lebende Buchstaben ihre Botschaft gen Himmel zu senden, wo der Polizeihubschrauber kreist: "Stop Coal".

Eine Kette von 150 behelmten Polizisten versperrt den Weg zum Bagger, hinter ihnen schützen noch zwei Dutzend Geländewagen von RWE das stählerne Ungeheuer. Stillstand. Bis hierhin, weit hinein in die Grube, haben die Ordnungshüter die Demonstranten fast freundlich begleitet. Hier aber ist Schluss für die Protestler von "Ende Gelände", die seit Jahren gegen den Abbau der Braunkohle zu Felde ziehen. Die Konfrontation ähnelt einem Happening. Immer wieder mahnt ein RWE-Mann per Lautsprecher, dass "das Übertreten der Betriebsgrenze eine Straftat darstellt". Die Klimaschützer erwidern jede Durchsage mit dem Geheul einer Sirene. Viele der Aktivisten waren von weit her gekommen. Claas (Name geändert), eine bürgerliche Niederländerin, hat schon mal deheim in Amsterdam den Hafen blockiert. "Das ist der zweitgrößte Umschlagplatz für Kohle in Europa", sagt er. Joachim, ein Mitmarschierer aus Berlin, erlebt bei Hambach seine "erste Aktion für globale Gerechtigkeit".

Gegen 15 Uhr beginnt der Regen. Und die Polizei kreist die Demonstranten ein. Beide Seiten versichern, man wolle "keine Gewalt". Bereits am Samstag waren laut Polizei etwa 11 000 Menschen Aufrufen von Umwelt- und Entwicklungshilfsverbänden gefolgt und hatten in Bonn friedlich für einen schnellen Ausstieg aus der Kohle demonstriert. Christian Werricke

Der Ehrgeiz betrifft auch die Frage, wie eigentlich die Staaten mit jenen Schäden umgehen, die in nächster Zeit zunehmend sichtbar werden; seien es extreme Dürren oder Starkregen, groß angelegte Umsiedlungen oder aber die Anpassung an höhere Meeresspiegel. Die Industriestaaten, auf deren Konto das Gros der Treibhausgas-Emissionen gehen, haben dafür Unterstützung versprochen. Wie die aber im Einzelnen gewährt wird, aus welchen Töpfen und zu welchen Zwecken, ist noch ungeklärt.

Die Zeit wird langsam knapp. 2018 soll in Polen das Regelwerk des Pariser Klimavertrags verabschiedet werden. "Wir müssen den Text jetzt so weit bringen, dass man in den verbleibenden zwölf Monaten damit gut arbeiten kann", sagt der deutsche Umweltaatssekretär Jochen Flasbarth. Das aber setzt voraus, dass alle mitspielen - auch die USA. Sie wollen zwar aus dem Abkommen aussteigen, sitzen aber noch am Verhandlungstisch. Das kann einiges erschweren.

In Deutschland hat die Konferenz noch eine ganz andere Funktion. Sie ist Druckmittel für die Koalitions-Sondierungen; der Klimaschutz ist hier einer der großen Streitpunkte. Deutschland komme eine "besondere Verantwortung" im Klimaschutz zu, betonte Grünen-Fraktionschef Anton Hofreiter am Sonntag.

versammelten sich die Gegner am Sonntag im nahen Braunkohlerevier. "Der internationale Druck auf Deutschland wächst mit jedem Tag", sagt Klimaexperte Bals. Aus Sicht der Kohlegegner ist die Choreografie perfekt. Nächste Woche, wenn Angela Merkel und Frankreichs Staatspräsident Emmanuel Macron die heiße Phase des Klimagipfels einläuten, läuft auch der Endspurt der Sondierung.

Bilder ▶

Flucht aus dem Paradies

Der Klimawandel zwingt Tausende Bewohner der Südsee schon jetzt, ihre Heimat zu verlassen. Doch was passiert, wenn ein ganzer Staat in einen anderen übersiedelt? Von Benjamin von Brechtel, Fidschi-Inseln mehr...

zur Startseite

Diskussion zu diesem Artikel auf: [Riva](#)
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*52 vom 06.11.2017/98

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UN Climate Change Conference opens



A group of women walk past the climate installation 'unbearable' by artist Jens Galschiot during the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn. Philipp Gueiland EPA-EFE



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Analysis | What's next for the Paris Agreement? Nearly 200 countries meet this week to talk climate change.



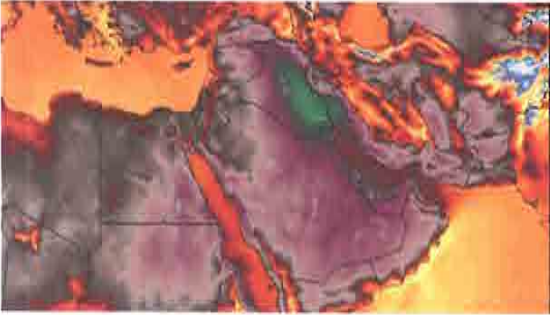
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COP 23 will hammer out the next steps, with or without U.S. participation.

COP23 OPENS WITH NEW GLOBAL LEADERSHIP EMERGING AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

MON, 11/6/2017 - BY STEVE RUSHOR / AUTHOR STEVE RUSHOR



http://www.occupy.com/sites/default/files/field/image/82228aa33481477a4877819c2e21nc0c1948f780.jpg?itok=qe28yTvWV

Last year, a golf course in Ireland owned by Donald Trump applied to build a sea wall against rising seas. In September, Trump's mansion on the Caribbean island of St. Martin was damaged by Hurricane Irma, the most intense storm to hit the U.S. since Katrina.

Of course, Trump isn't just some irrational property mogul. He leads the U.S., the world's second biggest emitter of greenhouse gases after China. And although he remains a steadfast denier of any of the problems associated with climate change, the facts tell a different story as extreme weather continues to ravage the U.S. — from wildfires in California to floods in Texas to exceptional drought in the northern plains.

Fortunately, global leadership outside the U.S. is emerging powerfully to combat climate change, and those taking responsibility have come together for the Conference of the Parties, or COP23, starting Monday in Bonn, Germany.



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LEADER OPENS COP23 WITH NEW GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT SCANDALS FOCUS ON THE WEALTHY, BUT LARGELY IGNORE THEIR POORER VICTIMS

Women in low-wage jobs, like hotel cleaners or farm workers, experience high levels of harassment because they do not have the bargaining power to push back.

THIS ACT OF DEFIANCE WENT VIRAL NOW ELECTED BRAXTON WINSTON AIMS TO FIX THE SYSTEM FROM WITHIN

One of the newest faces of politics in Trump-era America is a man who became a prominent activist after a police shooting in Charlotte and a snapshot that went viral.



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LEADING FROM THE FRONT LINE

For the first time ever, an island nation severely threatened by climate change, Fiji, will lead this year's COP gathering, which runs from Nov. 6 through 17. The Fijian people, along with every Pacific Islander, live on the front lines of climate change.

Fiji and other vulnerable islands nations have set out the necessary steps to keep global temperature rise below 1.5 degrees Celsius. This includes going further and faster than the agreements made in Paris at COP21.

One important step, they say, is for all governments to ratify past agreements. Fiji has called on nations that signed the Kyoto agreement to ratify what is known as the Doha Amendment.

The impacts from climate change on Fiji and other Pacific island nations will be staggering. Neighbouring Kiribati may be wiped off the map altogether. Storms are intensifying, like cyclone Winston, which hit in 2016 and cost an estimated \$1 billion.

These disasters relate to other nearby regions, as South Asia faces even in the last three years. What has happened even in the last three years is a stark warning that continental areas surrounding the Indian Ocean will face the most severe climate consequences.

Clearly, previous climate negotiations have not gone far enough. The ecological crisis facing the world demonstrates this, as does the fact that 22 COPs have already happened — yet carbon emissions continue at record pace.

ELECTED-BRAXTON-WINSTON-AIMS-FIX-SYSTEM-WITHIN

CRIMINAL LAURENCE AND THE INTERNET ACTIVISTS TAKING ON U.S. GOVERNMENT

15,000 SCIENTISTS GIVE CATASTROPHIC WARNING ABOUT THE FATE OF THE WORLD IN NEW LETTER TO HUMANITY

TOWN'S PRIVATE PRISON GOES BUST

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GETTING BIG STATES ONBOARD

Fiji is pushing the idea of a Grand Coalition as a way to tackle climate change even if some of the biggest countries will not. During COP21 in Paris, different regions, provinces and cities, backed by some nations, signed up to keep global temperatures below 2 degrees in what is called the Under-2 Coalition.

In early June, after Trump announced the U.S. was pulling out of the Paris agreement, Fiji, as the COP president nation, made Governor Jerry Brown of California the Special Advisor for States and Regions to further roll out the initiative.

California demonstrates pledges backed up by action. It has committed to cutting emissions 40 percent by 2030. Already it has fallen to 1990 emission levels by shifting hard to solar energy.

Brown has also continued diplomatic agreements with China initiated under President Obama. The world's largest emitter, China suffers from extreme smog problems, yet is actively transforming from grey to green.

Meanwhile, the European Union and India, the world's 3rd and 4th largest emitters, are also making serious moves to reduce greenhouse gases. Like California, the E.U. has pledged to cut emissions 40 percent from 1990 levels by 2030.

But, particularly with the E.U. it is important to remember its historic and continued role in creating greenhouse gases. Germany itself is well-known for renewables, but Bonn is also near the country's extensive coal industry.

Other examples include last year's COP hosts, Morocco, which stopped all fossil fuel subsidies and set a target of achieving over 50 percent powered by renewables by 2030, and Costa Rica, which in 2016 created 98 percent of its electricity production from renewables.

Looking at this month's conference and beyond, it seems the kind of world leadership required to mitigate climate change needs to be — and is now being — driven by the most vulnerable and least polluting nations, supported by large countries, states and regions.



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Nov 28, 2017

Mail & Guardian

ENVIRONMENT ([HTTPS://MG.CO.ZA/SECTION/NEWS-ENVIRONMENT](https://mg.co.za/section/news-environment))

Still wary of 'Trump Effect', UN climate talks open in Bonn

Agence France-Presse (<https://mg.co.za/author/agence-france-press>) 06 Nov 2017 09:05



A protester wearing a mask of U.S. President Donald Trump with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demonstration "Protect the climate - stop coal" two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference. (Reuters)

(<https://mg.co.za/article/2017-11-06-still-wary-of-trump-effect-un-climate-talks-open-in-bonn>)

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Email

Confronted with a cascade of grim reports on the gathering pace of global warming, climate negotiators meet in Bonn Monday wondering to what extent US President Donald Trump will make their jobs more difficult.

Five months after the world's most famous climate sceptic said he would yank the United States out of the 196-nation Paris Agreement, the diplomats and leaders tasked with implementing it remained both defiant and concerned.

"We must preserve the global consensus for decisive action enshrined in the Paris Agreement," Fijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who will preside over the 12-day summit, said in a statement.

"The human suffering caused by intensifying hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, floods and threats to food security caused by climate change means there is no time to waste."

Leaders from a score of nations are expected to take part in the 12-day talks running through November 17, including French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Angela Merkel.

Inked in 2015, the Paris pact calls for capping global warming at "well under" two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit), and 1.5 C if possible.

So far, Earth's average temperature has gone up 1 C compared to pre-industrial levels—enough to wreak havoc in many parts of the world.

Voluntary national pledges to reduce carbon pollution would still see the world heat up by a blistering 3 C, leaving a critical "emissions gap," and very little time to fill it.

"We have less than three years left to bend the trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions downward to avoid the very worst and most catastrophic impacts of climate change," said Paula Caballero, global director for climate at the World Resources Institute, a Washington-based policy think tank.

That daunting task has been made all the more difficult by the US pullout, diplomats and experts said.

The problem extends beyond the likely shortfall in the reduction of US emissions, despite Trump's vow to protect carbon-intensive, coal-fired power plants from closure.

State-level governments led by California, along with major US-based companies, will likely pick up much of the slack.

Nor is what some call the "Trump Gap" in climate financing—including \$2.5 billion promised by Barack Obama but disavowed by his successor—a deal breaker, experts said.

Low profile

The concern is more whether other leaders who were already reluctant to forswear fossil fuels as the main engine of economic growth for their countries will lose resolve.

"The Paris Agreement boosted climate action, but momentum is clearly faltering," said Costa Rica's environment minister Edgar Gutierrez-Espeleta, recalling a smattering of applause when Trump told the UN General Assembly in September that the climate pact was "not fair" for the United States.

"It will be very important to listen to ministers, to see how determined they are, and whether there will be any back-sliding," said Laurence Tubiana, president of the European Climate Foundation and—as France's climate ambassador in 2015—one of the Paris Agreement's main architects.

The Bonn meeting, she noted, was supposed to be mostly technical, a chance to complete a complicated "rule book" for implementing the treaty's provisions.

These include ensuring transparency and compliance, reporting of emissions, procedures for dispersing climate funds, and half-a-dozen other key areas.

"But with the US decision, it has in fact become an important 'political moment'," Tubiana told AFP.

The true test will come next year, when nations will be under pressure to start ramping up their carbon-cutting commitments to keep temperature rise under the 2 C threshold.

Washington has kept a low profile going into the Bonn talks.

"The United States will participate in the 23rd meeting of the Conference of the Parties," a State Department official told AFP by email.

At the same time, "the Administration's position on the Paris Agreement remains unchanged," the official added.

"The United States intends to withdraw ... as soon as it is eligible to do so, unless the President can identify terms that are more favourable to American businesses, workers, and taxpayers."

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ort nyt

t hjemmerøveri

i. En 63-årig mand blev natten går udsat for et hjemmerøveri. Klokken to brød fire ind et vindue op på Klintholmvej. Herefter blev manden det, og de fire stjal penge, ind de forlod stedet. **RB**

D anholdt i Moskva

AND. Mindst 380 mennesker går anholdt i det centrale kva og Sankt Petersborg. Her der demonstreret imod den danske præsident, Vladimir Putin. Det oplyser OVD-info. **RB**

on over Vietnam

NAM. Mindst 27 meldes dræbt jendelse med en tyfon, der har den centrale del af Vietnams strækning. 22 andre er savnet, nder 17 besætningsmedlem på et kærret fragtskib. **RB**

Danskerne spiser over 16 kilo søde sager om året

DANMARK. Danskerne guffer sig igennem enorme mængder slik og chokolade. I gennemsnit spiser hver dansker 16 kilo om året. Ekspert efterlyser nu en holdningsændring.

AF KATRINE FREDERIKKE WANDRUP Fredagslikket er blevet til slik hele ugen. Der er kage på arbejdet, p-tærter i bilen og en voksenslikskål, når børnene er lagt i seng.

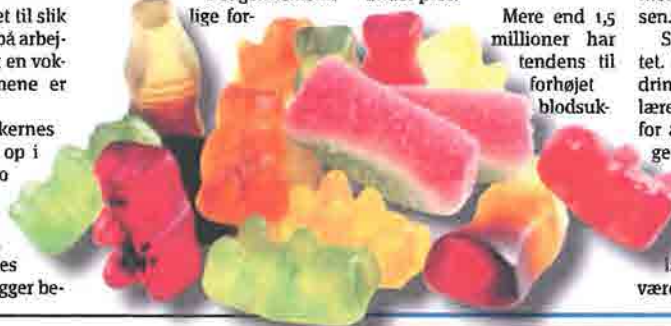
Årligt løber danskernes forbrug af søde sager op i otte kilo slik og otte kilo chokolade, konkluderer tv-vært og forbrugsekspert Anne Glad i sin nye bog, 'Danskernes mad', hvor hun kortlægger be-

folkningens spisevaner baseret på de faktiske indkøb i supermarkederne.

»Tallet chokerer mig. Jeg var godt klar over, at danskerne spiser mange søde sager, men at vi er oppe i de mængder, kommer bag på mig,« siger læge, forfatter og foredragsholder Søs Wollesen.

Det gennemsnitlige for-

Mere end 1,5 millioner har tendens til forhøjet blodsuk-



brug er ifølge Anne Glad meget ujævnt fordelt blandt danskerne og medregner kun det slik og chokolade, som er indkøbt i supermarkeder og ikke salget i kiosker og på tankstationer.

Søs Wollesen mener, at den enorme mængde slik og chokolade er en bombe under folkesundheden, som allerede er under pres.

ker, og frem mod 2030 vil omkring 430.000 danskere leve med type 2-diabetes, viser tal fra Statens Institut for Folkesundhed.

»Vi er opdraget til at spise hele tiden. Det hører sig til, når vi skal noget, om det så er kage i mødregruppen, popcorn i biografen eller piskefløde hos mormor,« forklarer Søs Wollesen.

Søs Wollesen er klar i spytet. Der skal en holdningsændring til, og danskerne skal lære at være sammen i stedet for at være sammen over noget. En af måderne, vi når derhen, er ved at mærke efter.

»Har du lyst til kagen på jobbet eller endnu en lakrids? Hvis ikke, så lad være.«

MX tog på gaden og viste danskerne 16 kilo slik

GUIDE: Så meget sukker må du få

DANMARK. Sukker er livsnødvendigt for dig og er i udgangspunktet ikke farligt. Det er først, når mængderne bliver for store, at problemerne opstår.

Ernæringssekspert anbefaler ifølge Fødevarestyrelsen, at op til 10 procent af madens energi kan komme fra sukker. Men det betyder ikke, du kan guffe slik, for der findes skjult sukker i mange produkter.

Børnehaverbørn bør spise 30-40 gram sukker om dagen, mens det for skolebørn er 45-55 gram, 50-55 gram for en voksen kvinde og 55-70 gram for en voksen mand.

I en halvliters sodavand er der 50 gram sukker, så derfor overskrider den anbefalede sukkermængde meget nemt.

Læge Søs Wollesen understreger, at det høje forbrug af sukker og fed mad kan føre til forskellige kroniske sygdomme som type 2-diabetes.

Du kan med få udskiftninger skære ned på sukkeret. Fødevarestyrelsen anbefaler, at du skifter sodavanden ud med postevand og spiser bær og frugt, for selv om det også indeholder sukker, er der masser af vitaminer og mineraler, som du ikke får fra slik.

Dagens tal

4,8

kilo chips, popcorn, peanuts, pistacienødder og behandlende nødder – eksempelvis chilinødder – spiste hver eneste dansker sidste år. Det er ikke kun slik og chokolade, danskerne spiser i store mængder. Når det kommer til våde varer, bruger den danske befolkning årligt 2,6 milliarder kroner på sodavand og øl. Yndlingsodavandene er ifølge Carlsberg Coca-Cola, Faxe Kondi og Pepsi.



Laura, 21 år.



Emil, 22 år.



Lise, 73 år.

»Jeg tænker, det er meget. Men jeg spiser nok selv så meget slik på et år. Men det ser voldsomt ud, når det ligger foran en.«

»Det er ret meget. (...) Det er voldsomt. Jeg spiser nok ikke så meget slik, men det sætter det i relief, når man ser det fysisk.«

»Det er meget. Jeg har svært ved at tro på det. Jeg vil tro, de unge gør det, men det er i hvert fald ikke vores generation.«

Catalansk eksleder nelder sig til politiet

GIEN. I dag træffer en fransk dommer beslutning om Cataloniens ekspræsident, som Spanien vil have fængslet.

afsatte catalanske præsident, Carles Puigdemont, og af hans eksministre har i meldt sig selv til politiet i Gien. Det siger en talsmand for anklagemyndigheden.

De blev tilbageholdt klokken 09.17 – altså i morges,« sagde Gilles Dejemeppe. Tilstedeværelse næst 24 timer senere, i dag klokken 09.17, skal en dommer træffe beslutning om, hvad der sker. En domstol i den spanske hovedstad, Madrid, skal på fredag en europæisk domstol på Puigdemont og if hans eksministre.

En belgiske dommers beslutning kan ifølge talsmanden være alt fra »at fange og arrestere den eurokræver og sende dem i fængsel eller at løslade dem«.

Den spanske dommer beslutter at træffe beslutning om, hvad der sker med sagen, skal en domstol i løbet af 15 dage træffe beslutning om Puigdemonts sag.

Den afsatte leder og de fire eksministre efterforskes af spanske myndigheder for oprør og undergravende virksomhed ved en forfatningsstridig afstemning i oktober.

Puigdemont og de fire tidligere ministre forlod Catalonien, da den spanske premierminister, Mariano Rajoy, havde afsat den catalanske regionale regering.

Rajoy har udsendt et valg til et nyt parlament i Catalonien den 21. december. Puigdemonts parti, PDeCAT, oplyser, at de vil opstille ham som kandidat.

Ifølge en måling står de catalanske partier, som vil være uafhængige af Spanien, til at få flest stemmer i den kommende valg.

Men det er ikke sikkert, at de får det flertal, der kræves for at genoplive kampen for løsrivelse, viste målingen.

RITZAU/REUTERS
Puigdemont i Belgien. AFP/NICOLAS MAETERLINCK

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RITZAU/REUTERS
Puigdemont i Belgien. AFP/NICOLAS MAETERLINCK

Men det er ikke sikkert, at de får det flertal, der kræves for at genoplive kampen for løsrivelse, viste målingen.

RITZAU/REUTERS
Puigdemont i Belgien. AFP/NICOLAS MAETERLINCK



TYSKLAND. FN-klimakonferencen COP23 begynder i denne uge i Bonn, og derfor strømmer både verdensspidsere og demonstranter til den tidligere tyske hovedstad. Her er det vrede isbjørnedukker, der flankerer en demonstrant med en Donald Trump-maske. I baggrunden ses en seks meter høj kopi af Fri-

Bjørnebanden indtager Bonn



hedsgudinden af den danske kunstner Jens Galschiøt. FN-konferencen løber til den 17. november, og som optakt advarer FN om, at der i øjeblikket er en 'katastrofal kløft' mellem landenes løfter om at reducere drivhusgasser og den nødvendige handling for at få nedbragt global opvarmning. **RRV/EPA**

Læk afslører penge i skattely

DANMARK. Bare halvdelen af efter de såkaldte Panama Papers afslørede omfattende skattetekniker, er der dukket nye papirer op, som siger noget om omfanget af problemet.

En læk fra advokatfirmaet Appleby på Bermuda viser ifølge Lars Koch, der er vicegeneralsekretær for Oxfam Ibis, at problemet er endnu mere omfattende.

Skattely er et særligt problem for hjælpeorganisationen Oxfam Ibis, der arbejder for lige adgang til uddannelse,

indflydelse og ressourcer i verden.

Papirerne viser ifølge Lars Koch, at også store selskaber som Nike, Apple og Facebook gør, hvad de kan for at betale mindst muligt i skat.

»Det meste af det her er lovlig skattetekniker. Udfordringen er, at man har 200 landes skattelovgivning, som er fulde af huller, når man sætter dem sammen. Det er det, som dygtige advokatfirmaer som Appleby kan hjælpe selskaber og rigmænd med at finde, så man

ikke skal betale skat,« siger Lars Koch.

Han mener, at politikerne har svigtet, når det fortsat kan betale sig at flytte penge rundt mellem skuffeselskaber i lande, hvor gennemsigtigheden er lav.

Det danske skattevæsen er »vel rustet« og klar, hvis de lækede dokumenter under navnet Paradise Papers kaster nyheder om potentielle lovovertrædelser i Danmark af sig. Det siger skatteminister Karsten Lauritzen (V). **RITZAU**

Livvagter i aktion

»Det kan ikke være sådan, at man som minister ikke kan færdes på asylcentre og udrejsecentre. Det er jo en del af arbejdet som minister.«



Inger Støjberg (V)
Livvagter måtte fredag eftermiddag eskortere integrationsministeren væk fra Udrejsecenter Sjælsmark, da der opstod tumult.

Trump advarer: Undervurder os ikke

JAPAN. Ingen diktator bør undervurdere USA. Sådan lød advarslen fra USA's præsident, Donald Trump, kort tid efter at han i går landede i Japans hovedstad, Tokyo.

»Ingen, ingen diktator, intet regime og ingen nation bør undervurdere den amerikanske beslutning,« sagde Trump.

»Ingen, ingen diktator, intet regime og ingen nation bør undervurdere den amerikanske beslutning,« sagde Trump.

»Ingen, ingen diktator, intet regime og ingen nation bør undervurdere den amerikanske beslutning,« sagde Trump.

folk på luftbasen Yokota lidt uden for byen. »En gang imellem har de tidligere undervurderet os. Det var ikke særlig rart for dem,« tilføjede han.

Dermed har Trump indledt en 12 dage lang tur i Asien. Nordkorea og handel er blandt de vigtigste emner på rejsen, der foruden Japan bringer præsidenten til Sydkorea, Kina, Vietnam og Filipinerne.

Donald Trump.

RITZAU

Neue Zürcher Zeitung

Was ist vom Klimagipfel in Bonn zu erwarten?

Nach dem angekündigten Ausstieg der USA aus dem Klimaabkommen von Paris könnte ausgerechnet China die Führungsrolle übernehmen.

Ann-Dorit Boy 6.11.2017, 12:17 Uhr



Junge Aktivisten der Organisation Greenpeace protestieren am Eröffnungstag des Klimagipfels in Bonn. (Bild: Philip Guelland)

Zur Uno-Klimakonferenz in Bonn werden von diesem Montag an 25'000 Gäste erwartet: [Delegierte aus 195 Ländern](#), Wissenschaftler, Vertreter von Nichtregierungsorganisationen und Journalisten. Bis zum 17. November wollen sie in der früheren Hauptstadt der Bundesrepublik verhandeln und beraten. Den Vorsitz der Konferenz führt der Inselstaat Fidschi, der wie viele Staaten im Südpazifik besonders unter dem Klimawandel durch das Ansteigen des Meeresspiegels leidet und sich zu einem Wortführer der Region in Sachen Klimaschutz entwickelt hat. Fünf Fragen und Antworten zum Gipfel von Bonn.

1. Sind die ehrgeizigen Klimaziele von Paris überhaupt noch zu erreichen?

Im historischen Abkommen von Paris vereinbarte die Weltgemeinschaft im Jahr 2015, die Erderwärmung deutlich unter zwei Grad halten zu wollen. Jedes der 195 Länder hatte sich dazu freiwillige Klimaziele gesteckt. Allerdings sind diese Zusagen nicht ausreichend. Die globale Erwärmung bis zum Jahr 2100 könnte laut den Vereinten Nationen mindestens drei Grad Celsius erreichen. Dies mag nicht nach einem grossen Unterschied klingen, könnte aber die schon spürbaren Folgen des Klimawandels noch verschärfen. Bereits jetzt treten vermehrt Dürren und Starkregen auf. Gletscher schmelzen, und der Meeresspiegel steigt an. So sind nun alle Länder aufgerufen, nachzubessern und ihre Massnahmen zu verschärfen. Entscheidend sind jedoch nicht die Ziele, sondern deren konsequente Umsetzung.

Auch in Deutschland, das vielen anderen Ländern als Vorbild in Sachen Klimaschutz gilt, kommt der Ausbau erneuerbarer Energien nur langsam voran. Das Gastgeberland des Gipfels wird sein Ziel, den Ausstoss klimaschädlicher Treibhausgase bis 2020 im Vergleich zum Wert von 1990 um 40 Prozent zu senken, verfehlen.



Die Demonstranten haben sich einiges einfallen lassen. So führen sie eine rauchende Freiheitsstatue mit... (Bild: Roland Wehrauch / dpa via AP)

2. Welches konkrete Ziel steht in Bonn auf der Tagesordnung?

Beim Klimagipfel in Bonn soll ein Regelbuch erarbeitet werden, auf dessen Basis die 195 Unterzeichnerstaaten des Pariser Klimaabkommens konkrete Schritte unternehmen sollen, um die Erderwärmung zu verringern. Es geht unter anderem darum, die Beiträge der Staaten zur Verminderung des Kohlendioxidausstosses vergleichbar und überprüfbar zu machen. Das sogenannte «rule book» soll beim kommenden Klimagipfel 2018 im polnischen Kattowitz verabschiedet werden.

3. Sind die Amerikaner nicht mehr dabei, nachdem Donald Trump den Ausstieg aus dem Pariser Abkommen angekündigt hat?

Der amerikanische Präsident Donald Trump hatte am 1. Juni dieses Jahres mitgeteilt, die USA zögen sich aus dem Pariser Klimaabkommen zurück, weil dieses «die Wirtschaft untergrabe» und für die USA einen «permanenten Nachteil» darstelle. Der Rückzug der Vereinigten Staaten kann jedoch laut den Statuten des Abkommens erst im November 2020 wirksam werden, einen Tag nach den nächsten Präsidentenwahlen. So wird denn auch in Bonn eine amerikanische Delegation erwartet. Die Amerikaner sind mit ihrer ablehnenden Haltung gegenüber den Klimaschutzziele weitgehend isoliert. Deshalb steht kaum zu befürchten, dass die Delegation neue Vereinbarungen verhindern wird. Wie das Weisse Haus vergangene Woche bestätigte, werden die Mitglieder der amerikanischen Delegation in Bonn für Kohle, Erdgas und Atomenergie als Antwort auf den Klimawandel werben. Dies dürfte vor allem bei westlichen Industrienationen auf Widerspruch stossen.

Eine zweite, inoffizielle Delegation von Befürwortern des Klimaabkommens wollte ebenfalls aus den USA nach Bonn reisen. Unter dem Slogan «We are still in» (Wir sind immer noch dabei) hatten sich amerikanische Gliedstaaten, Städte, Universitäten und Firmen zu einer amerikanischen Klima-Koalition zusammengeschlossen. Kalifornien hatte [im Juni sogar ein eigenes Klimaschutzabkommen mit China unterzeichnet](#). Der mit 40 Millionen Menschen bevölkerungsreichste amerikanische Gliedstaat und China wollen in Bereichen wie erneuerbare Energien und umweltfreundliche Technologien noch enger zusammenarbeiten.

Eine Mehrheit der Amerikaner (70 Prozent) hatte sich laut einer Umfrage des [Yale Program on Climate Change Communication](#) für einen Verbleib in dem Abkommen ausgesprochen.

[Kommentar](#)

Trumps Entscheidung ergibt wenig Sinn

Andreas Rüesch



4. Welche Rolle will China nun spielen?

Das Klimaabkommen von Paris konnte im Dezember 2015 nur verabschiedet werden, weil die beiden grössten Kohlenstoffdioxidemittenten USA und China bereit waren, sich daran zu beteiligen. Während sich die Vereinigten Staaten unter Donald Trump von dem Abkommen verabschieden wollen, hält der chinesische Präsident Xi Jinping daran fest. Es wird sogar erwartet, dass China das durch den Ausstieg der USA entstandene Vakuum füllen und eine Führungsrolle bei der Umsetzung des Pariser Abkommens übernehmen will. Xi Jinping hatte sein Land zuletzt bei einer richtungsweisenden Rede am Parteikongress der Kommunisten im Oktober als «Fackelträger» des Umweltschutzes bezeichnet. Der Vertreter für Klimapolitik der chinesischen Führung, Xie Zhenhua, hat angekündigt, China werde in Bonn einen eigenen Plan vorstellen, um im schwierigen Verhandlungsprozess zwischen Industrie- und Schwellenländern zu vermitteln.

Die etwas andere Energiewende

Markus Ackeret, Peking



5. War China nicht der grösste CO₂-Sünder?

Die Volksrepublik China, die allein für ein Drittel der weltweiten CO₂-Emissionen verantwortlich ist, hat in den vergangenen Jahren begonnen, den Ausstoss merklich zu verringern. Der Bau von Kohlekraftwerken wurde gestoppt, und das Land setzt zunehmend auf erneuerbare Energien. China will im kommenden Jahr den Plan für einen eigenen, nationalen Emissionshandel öffentlich machen, der sich an dem Handel mit CO₂-Papieren der Europäischen Union orientieren soll. Dieses Vorhaben sollte schon in diesem Jahr realisiert werden, wurde jedoch verschoben.

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Tous Européens - Anja Vogel

Du lundi au vendredi à 20h02

Ouverture de la COP23 à Bonn: mettre en oeuvre les engagements de l'Accord de Paris

Par **Anja Vogel** le lundi 6 novembre 2017

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Devant le siège de la Conférence de Bonn, une statue représentant un ours polaire symbolise l'urgence climatique © Maxppp - RONALD WITTEK

2017 sera l'une des années les plus chaudes jamais relevées. La planète brûle. Et les engagements ambitieux pris à Paris en 2015 ne suffiront pas pour maintenir la hausse des températures sous les 2 degrés Celsius. Les Etats doivent être plus ambitieux: c'est l'un des objectifs de la COP23 à Bonn.

LIRE AUSSI: COP23, face à l'urgence climatique, il faut rehausser l'ambition des Etats

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Bonn talks test global resolve to fix climate, without Trump



Reuters International

NOV 6, 2017 - 01:11



A protester wearing a mask of U.S. President Donald Trump stand along with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demonstration under the banner "Protect the climate - stop coal" two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, Germany November 4, 2017.

REUTERS/Wolfgang Rattay

(reuters_tickers)

By Environment Correspondent Alister Doyle

OSLO (Reuters) - Governments will try to bolster a 2015 pact to combat climate change at annual talks in Germany from Monday strained by President Donald Trump's plan to pull out and instead promote the U.S. coal and oil industries.

Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who will preside at the Nov. 6-17 talks of almost 200 nations in Bonn, says he wants more urgent action to cut greenhouse gases as part of the 195-nation Paris Agreement.

"The human suffering caused by intensifying hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, floods and threats to food security caused by climate change means there is no time to waste," he said in a statement on Sunday outlining his goals.

Delegates will work on a detailed "rule book" to help guide the 2015 Paris climate accord, which set a goal of ending the fossil fuel era this century by shifting to renewable energies such as wind and solar power.

But Trump doubts that human activities are the main cause of climate change - a finding endorsed most recently by U.S. scientists in a report on Friday - and said in June that he will quit the Paris pact.

A formal pullout will take until November 2020 and delegates say there are wide uncertainties about how far Washington will balance Trump's pro-coal agenda with the conference's goals.

Thomas Shannon, a career diplomat who once called climate change "one of the world's biggest challenges", will head the U.S. delegation. A U.S. official said Shannon currently planned to give no interviews.

Thousands of people demonstrated against coal in Bonn on Saturday with banners saying "Protect the climate: stop coal". Organisers estimated that 25,000 took part, while police put the number at 10,000.

In Germany, the issue of whether to end coal production has been one of the sticking points in coalition talks between German Chancellor Angela Merkel and her would-be allies in government: the Greens and the pro-business Free Democrats.

Worldwide, coal still plays a big role in the economy, especially in emerging economies such as China and India. The International Energy Agency says coal supplies a third of all energy used worldwide.

On Monday, the U.N.'s World Meteorological Organization will issue a report about where 2017 ranks on a list of the hottest years. NASA data show it is on track to be second warmest, behind 2016, in records dating back to the 19th century.

(Reporting By Alister Doyle, editing by David Evans)

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Paris Agreement modalities are the priority

Abu Siddique Published at 01:29 PM November 06, 2017



A protester wearing a mask of US President Donald Trump stand with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demo under the banner "Protect the climate - stop coal" ahead of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference Reuters

The Paris Agreement calls for global warming to be kept well under two degrees over that of the industrial age and as close as possible to 1.5 degrees

The 23rd Climate Change Conference of Parties, or COP23, will kick off today in Bonn, Germany, with an aim to determine several modalities for implementing the historic Paris Agreement adopted in Paris in 2015.

The conference will run till November 17. All nations under the United Nations are taking part and the small island state of Fiji is presiding over the conference.

Preparing the implementation guideline, known as the Paris Agreement rulebook, is being considered as one of the top priorities in this year's conference.

The rulebook will be a set of guidelines for a more predictable transformation to a low-carbon and climate-resilient world, while enhancing international cooperation and support for countries and communities in need.

Among several issues, following are the some of the major ones in preparing the Paris Rulebook.

Firstly, the COP will try to fix the mechanism of reporting and review of countries' individual actions and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to adapt to climate change, and of support received or provided.

It will also try to fix the communication process of individual countries' climate plans – nationally determined contributions, or NDCs – to share updates on their efforts.

The meeting will also focus on setting up a process which will be used to regularly take stock of progress commonly called 'Global Stocktake over five years,' and identify ways countries can go further and faster to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, to make the earth livable.



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Other issues also pose important challenges, such as designing rules that ensure all countries measure their emissions, financial support and other activities consistently.

The Paris Agreement calls for global warming to be kept well under two degrees over that of the industrial age and as close as possible to 1.5 degrees. There is an urgent need to fix this number as an objective and as soon as possible, said Prime Minister of Fiji Frank Bainimarama in his speech at United Nations general assembly in September.

"We are also encouraged by the rapid development of clean, affordable alternative energy solutions for countries across the world. This offers great promise that we can achieve this 1.5 degree target and prosper," he added.

Other burning issues

In addition, some other issues including ensuring the source of climate finance and transparency, as well as Loss and Damage might get attention in the conference.

Of them, securing the fate of Loss and Damage is most remarkable, as a draft on this has already been approved by the executive committee, which is supposed to be negotiated by the countries.

To recover the sudden loss induced by climate change, UN climate talk adopted a provision of Loss and Damage in Paris Agreement in 2015.

The COP presidency Fiji has also identified loss and damage as one of the priorities for this year's climate summit COP23.

Frank Bainimarama in his same speech also said that: "We are pleased to be part of a serious engagement with governments and the private sector to secure innovative and more affordable access to insurance to enable those affected by disaster to recover more quickly. It is a question of fairness and economic development."

Because without insurance, restoration and rebuilding is simply too great a burden for many nations and communities, he added.

However, the green groups expressed their concern on installing the insurance as one of the modalities of loss and damage, as they consider that this will increase the financial vulnerabilities of the developing countries.

"The insurance mechanism is a clever initiative of developed countries to push the developing countries to pay for climate risk for which they are not responsible," said Julie-Anne Richards, manager – International Policy at Climate Justice Program.

Echoing her, Harjeet Singh, ActionAid International's global lead on climate change, said: "Instead of securing finance, the developed countries are focusing on insurance but avoiding the discussions on – from where the new and additional money will come to mitigate the pain of vulnerable countries."

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'Society imposes identity on us'



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UN climate summit opens in Bonn: 5 things to know

1st major conference on climate change since U.S. President Trump announced withdrawal from accord

The Associated Press Posted Nov 06, 2017 8:40 AM ET | Last Updated Nov 07, 2017 1:25 PM ET



Protesters dressed as U.S. President Donald Trump and polar bears demonstrate on Nov. 4, two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, the first major conference on climate change since Trump said that the U.S. will pull out of the Paris accord unless his administration can secure a better deal. (Wolfgang Riefky/Reuters)



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Diplomats and activists have gathered in Germany for two-week talks on implementing the Paris agreement to fight climate change.

The 23rd conference of the parties, or COP23, was opened Monday by Fiji's Prime Minister Voreqe 'Frank' Bainimarama. The Pacific island nation is already suffering the impacts of global warming.

Negotiators will focus on thrashing out some of the technical details of the 2015 Paris accord, which aims to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The two-week meeting is the first major conference on climate change since President Donald Trump said that the U.S. will pull out of the Paris accord unless his administration can secure a better deal. Other nations are vowing to press ahead with the accord.

Who's coming, what are the key debates about and how green will this meeting be? Five things to know about the UN conference known as COP23, which runs from Nov. 6-17.



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What's next for the Paris Agreement? Nearly 200 countries meet this week to talk climate change.

By Jessica F. Green By Jessica F. Green

Monkey Cage

Analysis

Analysis Interpretation of the news based on evidence, including data, as well as anticipating how events might unfold based on past events



A Statue of Liberty replica by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at the "Climate March" demonstration in Bonn, Germany, on Saturday. The 2017 U.N. Climate Change Conference COP23 will take place from Nov. 6 to 17 in Bonn. [Photo by OMER MESSINGER/EPA-EFE/REX/Shutterstock (9188948bu)]

COP 23, which marks the 23rd annual international climate change negotiations, begins Monday in Bonn, Germany. The primary objective of the meeting is to finalize the rules to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement.

But the politics over the next two weeks will be just as important, given President Trump's announcement in June that the United States would withdraw from the Paris Agreement. The U.S. government continues to give mixed messages on climate change and lacks a clear policy.

On Friday, a comprehensive U.S. government-issued scientific report on climate change confirmed the global consensus that climate change is the result of human activity — a connection that the Trump administration has denied. But on Thursday, the White House confirmed that it is organizing an event in Bonn that will emphasize the role of fossil fuels and nuclear technology in helping developing nations meet their energy needs, a position sharply at odds with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Here's a rundown of what to expect on the policy and politics of the Bonn meeting.

The policy issues: How countries will implement the Paris Agreement

The world celebrated the signature of the landmark Paris Agreement in December 2015. Each of the 195 signatories pledged to take action on climate change, deciding on its own policies and approaches to meet these goals — the "choose your own adventure approach" to climate policy. Known as "Nationally Determined Contributions" these pledges are the foundation of the Paris Agreement.

[What is the Paris climate agreement — and what else do you need to know about climate politics?]

Since then, countries have been working steadily on the Paris Agreement implementation plan. Following last year's meeting in Marrakech, Morocco, countries are finalizing the rule book — the rules and procedures to implement the Paris Agreement.

Of the myriad topics covered in the rule book, transparency and review are the most important. In order for the "choose your own adventure" approach to work, countries have to produce reliable data and implement a process for reviewing their commitments. The rule book thus needs robust procedures for measuring and reporting each country's efforts.

The other key policy discussion will be to tee up a "facilitative dialogue" scheduled to take place in 2018. To achieve the ambitious goal of limiting warming to "well below" 2 degrees Celsius, countries will have to increase their efforts to reduce emissions rather quickly. The Paris Agreement creates a "ratchet mechanism" to review countries' commitments regularly and increase their ambition.

Although the details are only beginning to take shape, the general idea is clear: The facilitative dialogue will be a preliminary assessment of how states are progressing toward the 2-degree target. So, expect the Bonn negotiations to produce a consensus on the structure of this first critical step.

The political issues — China leads while the United States waffles

Trump's announcement of the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement prompted strong rebuke from many nations. But there's a legal catch: Withdrawal will take four years and, thus, could be reversed before taking effect. Nonetheless, Trump's stated opposition provides an opportunity for leadership from elsewhere — notably, China and the growing number of state and local governments that committed to action on climate change.

[The Trump administration can't entirely roll back progress on climate change. Here's why.]

China is clearly stepping into the leadership void. At the recent Communist Party Congress, President Xi Jinping declared that China "had taken a driving seat in international cooperation to respond to climate change." China's aggressive investments in renewables and its falling carbon intensity are strong evidence that this is more than empty rhetoric. Beijing also stepped up pressure on the United States to recommit to the Paris Agreement, sending clear signals of its intentions to play a leadership role in Bonn.

China's firm commitment and leadership role stand in stark contrast to the U.S. waffling on the Paris Agreement. In addition to the mixed messages last week, a leaked diplomatic cable from Secretary of State Rex Tillerson in August suggested there is no clear U.S. policy on climate. Trump has noted that the United States might consider re-entry on "better terms." But since the United States created its own commitment on reducing emissions, it's unclear what those "better terms" would look like.

Without any specific and clear instructions, and mixed signals from different parts of the government, lead negotiator Thomas Shannon, a career diplomat appointed by President Barack Obama, may have some leeway to contribute constructively to the Bonn discussions.

But there's a second political arena to watch. Bonn will showcase the continued and growing role for sub-state and non-state actors in the climate regime: business, NGOs and sub-national and local governments. Trump's intended withdrawal prompted the creation of the "We Are Still In" campaign: Thousands of U.S. state and local governments, businesses, investors and tribes have pledged to continue to take action on climate change.

[The Paris climate agreement calls for big investments in renewable energy. Here's why governments love it.]

As disasters surge, nations must slash emissions faster, climate experts urge

by Alex Whiting
Thomson Reuters Foundation
November 5, 2017



A protester wearing a mask of U.S. President Donald Trump stands with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demonstration under the banner "Protect the climate - stop coal" two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, Germany, Nov. 4, 2017. REUTERS/Wolfgang Rattay

BONN, Nov 5 (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - With hurricanes, floods and other impacts of climate change becoming increasingly destructive, countries urgently need to step up their ambitions to cut emissions if they are to keep global warming within safe limits, experts said ahead of U.N. climate talks starting on Monday.

About 163 countries have submitted plans on how they will contribute to meeting the Paris climate agreement goal to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

But put together, the plans are likely to lead to a 3 degree temperature rise this century, according to the United Nations

said the national plans delivered in advance of Paris, "were well known at the time to fall short of the Paris Agreement's long-term goals".

But the agreement also calls for countries to take stock of international progress on climate action and ratchet up the ambition of their national plans accordingly.

The first stock taking is set for next year, with the first more ambitious plans due in 2020.

"That will, if followed, eventually get the world on track to the goals and the aim of climate neutrality in the second half of the century," Nuttall said.

"The U.N. climate conference in Bonn ... needs to be a launch pad to that next ambition moment," he told the Thomson Reuters Foundation.

This year has seen particularly severe weather of the type climate scientists have long warned about: severe floods in Asia, devastating hurricanes in the Caribbean and United States, and wildfires in California and southern Europe.

In the effort to reduce emissions and stave off worsening impacts, "we're in a race against time," Angel Gurría, secretary-general of the OECD, last week.

"We have to make it stick that it's good business to protect the environment but also that it's good policy," he said.

As 195 nations meet starting Monday in Bonn for U.N. climate talks, they will be working to create rules to implement the Paris agreement, including on sometimes contentious issues such as how reductions of climate-changing gases should be reported and checked by other nations.

But time is short, with global emissions of climate changing gases needing to peak by 2020 - just three years away - in order to keep warming to relatively safe levels,

according to the World Resources Institute.

really get on track to delivering those long-term goals."

"This is a broader and deeper task than we've ever seen before. This isn't just a conversation about raising targets. This is about structuring our economies differently.

"We are moving in that direction, but we need to move there much faster," Born told the Thomson Reuters Foundation.

"It's not a done deal but we've got lots of ingredients to make that happen," she said.

WHERE'S THE MONEY?

Many developing country plans to curb emissions and adapt to climate change depend on receiving enough finance to implement them.

Wealthy countries have pledged to raise \$100 billion a year in climate finance by 2020, to help developing countries cope with the impacts of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

But more than \$4 trillion is needed for developing countries to implement their plans, according to the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group which represents the world's poorest 47 countries.

"LDCs and other developing countries cannot take ambitious action to address climate change or protect themselves against its impacts unless all countries fulfil and outdo the pledges they have made," said Gebru Jember Endalew, the Ethiopian chair of the group.

"(We) face the unique and unprecedented challenge of lifting our people out of poverty and achieving sustainable development without relying on fossil fuels," he said.

The group is pushing for the Bonn talks to come up with more promises of cash to fund the needed changes. Least-developed countries alone, in their climate action

Not finding it will be "a serious barrier to ambitious climate action", he said.

Many of the poorest countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific have seen particular devastation from floods, storms, droughts and rising sea levels.

With such impacts following a global temperature rise of just 1.2 degrees Celsius, many poorer nations and organisations representing the world's vulnerable are pushing hard to keep temperature rises to not just well below 2 degrees but to a more ambitious 1.5 degrees Celsius.

A global temperature rise of 1.5 degrees is "a critical threshold which can still prevent many of the worst impacts on poor populations", said Sven Harmeling of CARE International.

The Bonn talks "must provide a clear way forward so that countries come back with more ambitious plans to cut emissions", said Harmeling, who is head of CARE's delegation to the talks.

Reporting by Alex Whiting @Alexwhi, additional reporting by Anna Pujol-Mazzini, Editing by Laurie Goering.

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TOPICS

Climate change

Climate change mitigation

Climate change adaptation



Mehr als 100 Umweltschutzorganisationen und Bürgerrechtsbewegungen hatten gemeinsam zur Demo aufgerufen.
Foto: Simon Neumann

Nach rund zweieinhalb Stunden Marsch fanden sich alle Demonstranten schließlich auf der Genscherallee zur Abschlusskundgebung ein. Umweltaktivisten von den Marshall-Inseln, aus Peru und dem Senegal appellierten mit glühenden Reden an die Bereitschaft der Industriestaaten, den Klimaschutz endlich konsequent voranzutreiben. Reden, deren Emotionalität sicher auch auf die Unterhändler der am Montag startenden Klimakonferenz Eindruck machen würden.

Die Rekorddemo sendet ein deutliches Signal für konsequenten Klimaschutz – sowohl an die Unterhändler des Klimagipfels, als auch an die Verhandlungsführer der Jamajka-Gespräche im Bund.

Wie es weitergeht:

Die Klimademo in Bonn bildete den Auftakt zu einer Reihe von Protest-Aktionen am Rande des Klimagipfels. Am Sonntag planen Klimaaktivisten der Bewegung „Ende Gelände“ im Braunkohlerevier Garzweiler eine Aktion des zivilen Ungehorsams. Der „People's Climate Summit“ schafft vom 03.11. bis 07.11. einen Ort der Begegnung und des Austauschs für Delegierte und Klimaaktivisten aus aller Welt. Am 11.11. ist eine zweite Klimademo durch die Bonner Innenstadt geplant – dieses Mal zum Karneval-Start mit Verkleidungen. [Hier gibt es einen Überblick zu den Protestaktionen während des Klimagipfels.](#)

Simon Neumann

Die Hurikan-Saison 2017 hat brutal illustriert, worum es beim 23. Klimagipfel in Bonn gehen wird: Um nichts weniger als die Rettung unseres Planeten als lebensfreundlichen Ort. Wir zeigen in der aktuellen Ausgabe des [Greenpeace Magazin 6.17](#), wie das 1,5-Grad-Ziel noch zu schaffen ist – und stellen faszinierende Menschen vor, die vormachen, was nötig ist.

[zum Nachrichtenarchiv](#) →

Climate activists march to keep coal in ground

Marlowe Hood, Agence France-Presse

Posted at Nov 05 2017 12:44 AM



A protester wearing a mask of US President Donald Trump stands along with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demonstration Saturday under the banner "Protect the climate — Stop coal" two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, Germany. Wolfgang Rattay, Reuters

Several thousand demonstrators converged in Bonn Saturday ahead of UN climate negotiations demanding that governments step up action to halt global warming, starting with a rapid phase-out of coal-burning power plants.

Decked out in red to signify their "Stop Coal" campaign, the protesters chanted and beat drums as they snaked through the former West Germany capital toward the UN center that will host the 12-day, 196-nation talks, tasked with implementing the landmark Paris Agreement.

Inked outside the French capital in 2015, the world's only climate treaty calls for capping global warming at "well under" 2 degrees Celsius and 1.5 C if possible.

Earth has already warmed by 1 C compared to pre-industrial levels.

"The lives and livelihoods of millions of people are under threat, entire island states are in danger of disappearing from rising sea-levels," a coalition of more than 100 civil society groups said in a statement ahead of the march.

"Tackling climate change means a rapid phase-out of fossil fuels, including the burning of coal."

Coal accounts for roughly a third of global energy consumption, and powers 40 percent of all electricity -- twice as much as the next energy source, natural gas.

Compared to gas and oil, coal produces more carbon pollution per unit of energy, making it the "dirtiest" of the fossil fuels.

Coal demand has slowed, especially in the United States where the natural gas fracking boom has undercut its market share.

But globally, demand is projected to expand until at least 2030, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA).

That growth seriously threatens the Paris Agreement's temperature goals, UN and energy experts say.

- 'We have to try' -

If the world's nearly 7,000 coal-fired power plants -- with a combined capacity of nearly 2,000 Gigawatts -- operate to the end of their lifetimes, it will add the equivalent of five years' of global CO2 emissions to the atmosphere, the UN's environment agency noted in a report last week.

Another 850 GW of coal capacity is either under construction or in the pipeline, mostly in India, China, Turkey, Indonesia, Vietnam and other Asian countries.

Solar and wind energy -- while growing rapidly -- still only account for a tiny sliver of global energy production.

According to a study published last week in Environmental Research Letters, holding sea level rise to 20 inches by 2100 would become nearly impossible if coal-fired energy is not phased out by mid-century.

"If emissions continue unchecked, oceans could rise by around 130 cm in 2100" -- nearly double the maximum forecast in the UN climate science panel's benchmark report, co-author Carl-Friedrich Schleussner, a scientist at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany, told AFP.

For small island nations, and those with densely populated low-lying deltas such as Bangladesh, sea level rise on that scale would be catastrophic, experts say.

That is the hard-to-ignore message that Fiji, presiding this year over the annual climate summit, intends to drive home at every opportunity.

"We can count on Fiji to apply pressure on the major emitting countries in a way they will feel it," Laurence Tubiana, director of the European Climate Foundation and one of the main architects of the Paris Agreement as France's Climate Ambassador, told AFP.

"It is the only thing we can do," said Sabine from nearby Cologne, when asked why she and her two daughters, 16 and 8, had joined the protest.

"I don't know if it will change anything, but we have to try."

UN-Klimakonferenz / 05. Nov 2017

Rekord-Demo vor dem Weltklimagipfel in Bonn

25.000 Menschen haben am Samstag gegen Kohlekraft und für mehr Klimaschutz demonstriert. Aktivisten aus aller Welt setzten ein kraftvolles Zeichen für die Energiewende.

Schließen

25.000 Menschen haben am Samstag gegen Kohlekraft und für mehr Klimaschutz demonstriert. Aktivisten aus aller Welt setzten ein kraftvolles Zeichen für die Energiewende.

Mit so vielen Teilnehmern hatten die Veranstalter der Demonstration nicht gerechnet. Immer mehr Menschen strömten zum Münsterplatz in Bonn, von wo die Demonstration startete. Die Prognose von rund 10.000 Teilnehmern musste nach oben korrigiert werden. Rund 25.000 Menschen haben den Veranstaltern zufolge am Samstag den Weg nach Bonn gefunden, um unter dem Motto „Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen“ zu demonstrieren. Ein Rekord: Nie zuvor sind in Deutschland so viele Menschen für Klimaschutz und Kohleausstieg auf die Straße gegangen.

Viele der größten Umweltschutzorganisationen waren mit Bannern und Fahnen dabei. Und auch die Grünen zeigten Präsenz. Während die Führungsriege der Partei in hitzigen Sondierungsgesprächen mit CDU, CSU und FDP aufpassen muss, nicht ihr Profil zu verwischen, bot sich der Partei auf der Klimademo in Bonn eine gute Gelegenheit, die Bedeutung ihrer Kernthemen Klimaschutz und Kohleausstieg zu betonen.



Demonstrationsteilnehmer kritisierten auch die Politik des US-Präsidenten Donald Trump, der aus dem Pariser Klimaabkommen ausgestiegen ist.
Foto: Simon Neumann

Hubert Weiger, Vorsitzender des BUND, nutzte die Bühne für ein deutliches Statement: „Wir fordern von den Grünen, dass der Kohleausstieg die rote Linie ist, die sie nicht überschreiten.“ Anton Hofreiter, Fraktionsvorsitzender der Grünen im Bundestag, dürfte diese

Worte am Infostand seiner Partei gehört haben. Am Rande der Kundgebung versicherte er, seine Partei werde bei Koalitionsverhandlungen [auf konsequente Maßnahmen zum Klimaschutz beharren](#). Noch schärfer als sein Vorredner formulierte Compact-Mitgründer Christoph Bautz seine Kritik an der Energiepolitik der CDU: „Kohleextremist Armin Laschet scheint als Cheffobbyist zu RWE schon übergelaufen zu sein.“ Er meinte damit den Ministerpräsidenten von Nordrhein-Westfalen, der den [Industriestandort Deutschland ohne Kohleverstromung gefährdet](#) sieht.



Mit dem Fahrrad wollten einige Teilnehmer ein Zeichen setzen – manche kamen sogar aus Köln geradelt.
Foto: Simon Neumann

Nach diesen Wortbeiträgen setzte sich der Tross bei strahlendem Sonnenschein tanzend und singend in Bewegung – angeführt von Aktivisten, die extra aus den pazifischen Inselstaaten Tuvalu, Fidschi und Vanuatu angereist waren. Immer wieder stimmten sie Sprechchöre an und forderten „climate justice“ – Klimagerechtigkeit. Nach wenigen hundert Metern gesellten sich zu den Fußgängern rund 3500 Radfahrer, die zum Teil bereits mit ihrer Anreise auf Drahteseln aus Köln ein Zeichen für eine grüne Verkehrswende setzten.



REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK / EUROPE

COP23: Testing times for Paris climate pact after Trump withdrawal

by Nick Clark
5 Nov 2017



Protester wears a Trump mask under the banner 'Protect the climate - stop coal' in Bonn, Germany [Wolfgang Rattay/Reuters]

Bonn, Germany - It is that time of year when the annual climate wagon rolls into town, replete with delegates, politicians, scientists and lobbyists.

COP23, the UN Climate Change Conference, begins on Monday in the German city of Bonn.

In theory, the 2017 version should be a wholly uninteresting fortnight of impenetrable text revisions and, to the outsider, unintelligible policy engineering. But then factor in the US president.

In June this year, Donald Trump told the world the US would not be staying in the Paris Agreement, an accord forged in 2015 by all nations bar Nicaragua and Syria. It pledged to hold global warming "well below 2C" and aim for a 1.5C limit.

Since then Nicaragua has signed up, so the US is now in company only with Syria in its climate vision - a dysfunctional nation ripped apart by war.

There have been concerns as to whether the impending US withdrawal will derail the whole agreement. It certainly has changed the dynamic but perhaps, in a surprising way, it appears to have galvanised the effort to tackle climate change.

Even within the US, cities and states have taken it upon themselves to fight back against the federal scepticism which is reversing President Obama's environmental policies and trying to re-energise coal in the name of jobs.

Take California's governor Jerry Brown, who runs a state which continues to lead in reducing emissions regardless of federal policy. He minimises the negative effects of Trump and is helping fund a US pavilion in Bonn, which will extol the virtues of climate change policy.

On the other hand, it is reported the Trump administration will be promoting coal, natural gas and nuclear energy as an answer to climate change at an event at Bonn. They will argue that no credible projection shows fossil fuels meeting less than 40 percent of global energy demand by 2050. This is likely to be a hugely popular event by virtue of the sheer unpopularity of the concept.

Despite Trump, 'we're still doing this'

Meanwhile, NGOs will be pacing the floors of the conference halls to try and keep up momentum.

The WWF's climate adviser, Dr Stephen Cornelius, says global unity can be maintained without the White House.

"Clearly, America is an important country," said Dr Cornelius. "But you saw when President Trump made his announcement in June, you had a lot of countries standing up saying 'we're still doing this'.

"So even without the federal government stepping up to the plate, you have national actors prepared to do so."

Clearly, America is an important country. But you saw when President Trump made his announcement in June, you had a lot of countries standing up saying 'we're still doing this'.

DR STEPHEN CORNELIUS, WWF CLIMATE ADVISER

However you feel about climate change, this has been an extraordinary year of weather.

Warming oceans have fuelled the fury of unprecedented hurricanes and cyclones across the world. There have been raging wildfires, floods and heatwaves.

The science of attribution is still being developed but a trend appears to be emerging of bigger, more destructive events.

'Still emitting far too much'

And that is of particular concern to low-lying Fiji, which holds this year's presidency of the climate conference.

As sea levels rise, Fiji officials will be pressing for the big emitters to step forward and quite simply offer more in the global effort to tackle climate change.

Ultimately, this conference will try to formulate a rulebook on how to proceed and actually implement the Paris Agreement in the year 2020.

Time is of the essence, say the experts.

Trump may not be listening but let us leave the last word to Erik Solheim, head of the United Nations Environment Programme, who puts it simply.

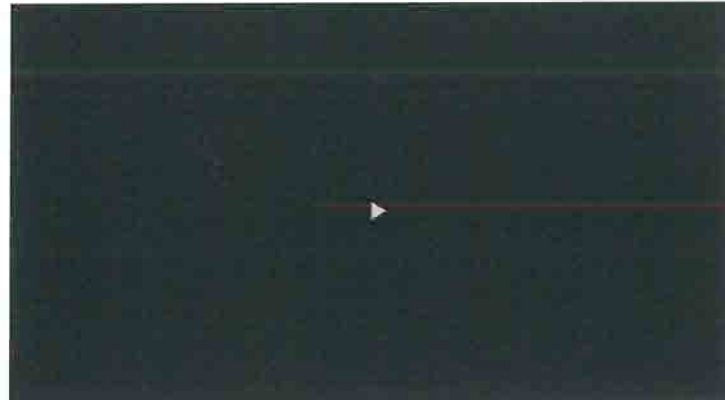
"The numbers don't lie. We are still emitting far too much and this needs to be reversed."

SOURCE: AL JAZEERA NEWS

5.11.17

UN climate conference begins in Bonn, looking to set concrete goals to limit global warming

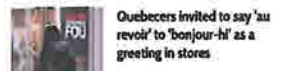
Trump has moved to withdraw the U.S. from the accord but other nations have held firm to their pledges to slash greenhouse gas emissions



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The deal suddenly seemed in jeopardy. If the United States backed out, as Trump promised, would other countries soon follow? A year later, Trump has moved to withdraw from the international agreement. But other nations have held firm to their pledges to slash their greenhouse gas emissions.

As delegates gather Monday in Bonn, Germany, for this year's annual international climate talks, the United States finds itself largely on the sidelines. And the rest of the world seems to be reacting to the Trump administration with a collective shrug.

There hasn't been a single party who announced they were leaving. Quite the contrary.

-Anna-Kaisa Iitkonen



"There was speculation that the U.S. withdrawal might create some kind of domino effect, but in reality, this never happened," said Anna-Kaisa Iitkonen, a European Union spokeswoman for energy and climate action. "There hasn't been a single party who announced they were leaving. Quite the contrary."

Even Nicaragua, which initially refused to join the Paris agreement because it didn't believe the accord did enough to combat global climate change, recently announced its intention to sign on. That leaves only the United States and Syria at odds with the rest of the world.

In Bonn, a collection of U.S. governors, mayors, business leaders and philanthropic figures will try to step into the gap. They include former New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg, Washington state Gov. Jay Inslee, D, Oregon Gov. Kate Brown, D, and California Gov. Jerry Brown, D.

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Syria and the United States are now the only two countries that oppose the Paris climate deal

"With Washington off to the side, California is going to assert itself because it has the experience, and we have the commitment. And we want to join with others," Jerry Brown said in an interview. "So we will play an important role as cheerleader-in-chief and also as collaborator."

Still, he said states, localities and companies can push the nation only so far toward meeting the goals of the Paris agreement and making a shift toward cleaner energy sources.

"We can fill maybe half the void," said Brown, who was recently named a "special adviser for states and regions" to the Bonn conference. "We can do a lot, and we can carry the ball while Trump goes off in another direction. But soon, we need the national government."

U.S. officials will not be entirely absent from the gathering in Bonn. The U.S. remains a party to the Paris accord, for now, simply because it takes four years to formally withdraw.

We can do a lot, and we can carry the ball while Trump goes off in another direction.

-California Gov. Jerry Brown



"The U.S. is sending a State Department-led delegation with a career diplomat in charge, and that seems to send a signal that they're not going to Bonn to

Tyreco 318.519

Trump administration officials are expected to tout fossil fuels and nuclear energy as potential ways to reduce emissions and combat climate change during a session focused on how U.S. energy resources can aid poor countries in meeting growing electricity needs. The presentation, first reported by the New York Times and obtained by The Washington Post, is entitled "The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation."



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator Scott Pruitt. Pablo Martinez/Monrovia/AP Photo

"As the world seeks to reduce emissions while promoting economic prosperity, fossil fuels will continue to play a central role in the energy mix," states an outline of the presentation, which will include speakers from coal giant Peabody Energy and from NuScale Power, a nuclear engineering firm.

Such an approach could trigger sharp reactions from other nations at the international conference, where the main focus of the Paris agreement is compelling countries to move away from fossil fuels toward more renewable forms of energy.

But mostly, some observers say, the United States will unlikely be a key player at the talks — a significant departure from its leading role under President Barack Obama.

"Trump is utterly isolated, and U.S. positions and negotiators will be largely ignored, as a result. This has become a life-and-death issue for most countries," said Paul Bledsoe, a former Clinton White House climate adviser and lecturer at American University's Center for Environmental Policy.

In Bonn, other nations also have plenty of work to do to implement the Paris agreement. That includes discussing financing for developing countries to help with climate adaptation and emissions reductions, laying down guidelines for determining how much countries will need to increase the ambition of emissions reductions in future years, and setting up mechanisms to monitor and verify whether nations are living up to their pledges.



Climate change activists, including one dressed as U.S. President Donald Trump surrounded by polar bears, march to demonstrate against coal energy and other climate-related issues on November 4, 2017 in Bonn, Germany. Sean Gallup/Getty Images

The global meeting in Germany begins days after the release of a dire report from the U.S. government itself, which affirmed that human activity is the dominant driver of global warming — a conclusion at odds with White House policies and the president's rhetoric.

The report warns of potential sea-level rise as high as 2.5 metres by the year 2100, and details climate-related damage across the United States that is already unfolding as a result of 1 degrees Celsius of global warming since

levels.

Trump is utterly isolated, and U.S. positions and negotiators will be largely ignored, as a result.

Paul Bledsoe



It found that even if countries follow through on their current pledges under the Paris accord, which the Trump administration has made clear it will not do, it still would leave the world on course for 3.2 degrees Celsius degrees of warming.

In other words, the world remains dramatically off course for hitting its own goals under the Paris agreement.

The meeting in Bonn meeting won't fix that. But countries that a year ago feared Trump's election would hinder the Paris agreement are now determined to move it forward.

Last fall in Morocco, said Harvard University environmental economics professor Robert Stavins, "a lot of the delegations were sort of in shock." But that shock has given way to a sort of acceptance, at least in the near term.

"What happened is that they have now absorbed the reality of this administration," he said, "in lots of ways."

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NO COUNTRIES have MET THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES under the Paris Climate Agreement. India will actually increase coal production and China won't even begin reducing CO2 until 2030. TRUMP WAS RIGHT to pull out of the treaty, it's TOTAL B.S.

Like · Reply · 53 · Nov 5, 2017 · 8 likes

Donald Malden · Ottawa, Ontario
More confusion between CO and CO2. CO is the problem. Carbon Monoxide.

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 6, 2017 · 0 likes · Edited

Patrick McMurphy
Donald Malden "When carbon monoxide is released to the environment, it enters the air and remains in the atmosphere for an average of about 2 months. Eventually, carbon monoxide reacts with other compounds in the atmosphere and is converted to carbon dioxide."

Like · Reply · 4 · Nov 5, 2017 · 0 likes

Patrick McMurphy
Trump once again proves he's not a leader. He is the stupidest president ever.

Like · Reply · 2 · Nov 6, 2017 · 0 likes

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Dave Sanderson
Dear NP, please let me correct that headline for you (free, no charge). "World Shrugs at Global Climate Meeting", there, that's better. You're welcome.

Like · Reply · 66 · Nov 6, 2017 · 122 likes

Ovi Grigorescu · University of Waterloo
It's nice to know you hate your grandkids.

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 5, 2017 · 11 likes

Julie Chant · Summers, Arizona
Ovi Grigorescu, Typical liberal response. When you don't like a comment you come back with the lame...you must hate yourself. You must hate your kids and grandkids. Cousins. Nieces. Nephews. Aunts. Uncles. Brothers. Sisters. Mother-in-law. Father-in-law. Sister-in-law. Brother-in-law. Any living Grandparents. Any living Parents. Your first grade teacher. Your band instructor. Your Football coach. Your Dentist. Your car mechanic. And especially your next door neighbor that never returns anything so it's his own fault if air pollution kills him.

Like · Reply · 10 · Nov 6, 2017 · 122 likes

Greg R. Groen · Faculty of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering, University of Regina
Fortunately, almost no one feels the way you do. A great many countries are moving forward quickly, technologies are changing and what has been overwhelmingly clear for the last 25 years, namely AGW, must, and will be addressed despite the objections of the occasional dinosaur.

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 6, 2017 · 0 likes

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Randy Emerson · Wake Ridge, British Columbia
usual suspects using fear mongering and pseudo-intellectuals who employ false/corrupt data and biased opinions from grant seeking money junkies in lab coats. climate change amounts to pseudo-science, and its working to usurp the people of the world with the aid of corrupt corporate (profit seeking) media services. truth is, its called weather, whether you believe it or not, the weather is always changing, and you can not tax nations of the world for having weather.

Like · Reply · 31 · Nov 6, 2017 · 52 likes

Patrick McMurphy
Go back to school and try to get your grade six.

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 5, 2017 · 0 likes

Petar Tichovic
Patrick McMurphy Great comeback!

Like · Reply · 4 · Nov 6, 2017 · 0 likes

Sue Miller · Prince of George, British Columbia
Patrick McMurphy wow is that what they call a consensus comeback?

Like · Reply · 8 · Nov 6, 2017 · 0 likes

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Gord Marsden · Fredericton, New Brunswick
Trump has taken away the chequebook, hopefully JT, the boy blunder, doesn't open ours, the price is trillions, for nothing

Like · Reply · 28 · Nov 5, 2017 · 0 likes

Brandon Bernhardt · Owner at M&M's Book Company
ROFI Trudeau has already opened ours up.... lfs...

Like · Reply · 3 · Nov 5, 2017 · 0 likes

Gord Marsden · Fredericton, New Brunswick
Yes. But he may open all the way. Thatthz all folkthz is never a word for the hair lisperer

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 6, 2017 · 0 likes

Jim Carlton
And the world shrugs at yet another cheap and hollow attempt to deride a President who is one of the few leaders who make sense on this "Trumped up BS called Climate Change".

PP Tyreco 318.519

NEWS / LIFE

Critics say efforts to combat climate change not enough to meet Paris goals

5 NOV 2017

Strict new limits on carbon emissions were set under the Paris 2015 plan but since then the US has threatened to pull out and critics say not enough is being done to meet the target.



A protestor wearing a mask of US President Donald Trump stand along with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demonstration under the banner "Protect the climate - stop coal" two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, Germany November 4, 2017. (Reuters)

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Climate activists march to keep coal in ground



BONN: A protester wearing a mask of US President Donald Trump stands along with other protesters dressed as polar bears demonstration under the banner 'Protect the climate — stop coal' on Saturday.—Reuters

BONN: Thousands of demonstrators converged on Bonn on Saturday ahead of UN climate negotiations demanding that governments step up action to halt global warming, starting with a rapid phase-out of coal-burning power plants.

Decked out in red to signify their "Stop Coal" campaign, the protesters chanted slogans and beat drums as they snaked through the former West Germany capital toward the UN centre that will host the 12-day, 196-nation talks, tasked with implementing the landmark Paris Agreement.

Police did not estimate crowd size, but noted that organizers put the figure at more than 20,000.

Inked outside the French capital in 2015, the world's only climate treaty calls for capping global warming at "well under" two degrees Celsius, and 1.5 degrees Celsius if possible.

Earth has already warmed by 1 degree Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels.

"The lives and livelihoods of millions of people are under threat, entire island states are in danger of disappearing from rising sea-levels," a coalition of more than 100 civil society groups said in a statement ahead of the march.

Published in Dawn, November 5th, 2017

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Grote klimaatbetoging in Bonn

04 november 2017 16:23 Kris van Haver



© EPA

Duizenden mensen betogen in Bonn twee dagen voor de start van de klimaatconferentie voor meer ambitie. Angela Merkel en Donald Trump zijn er kop van jut.

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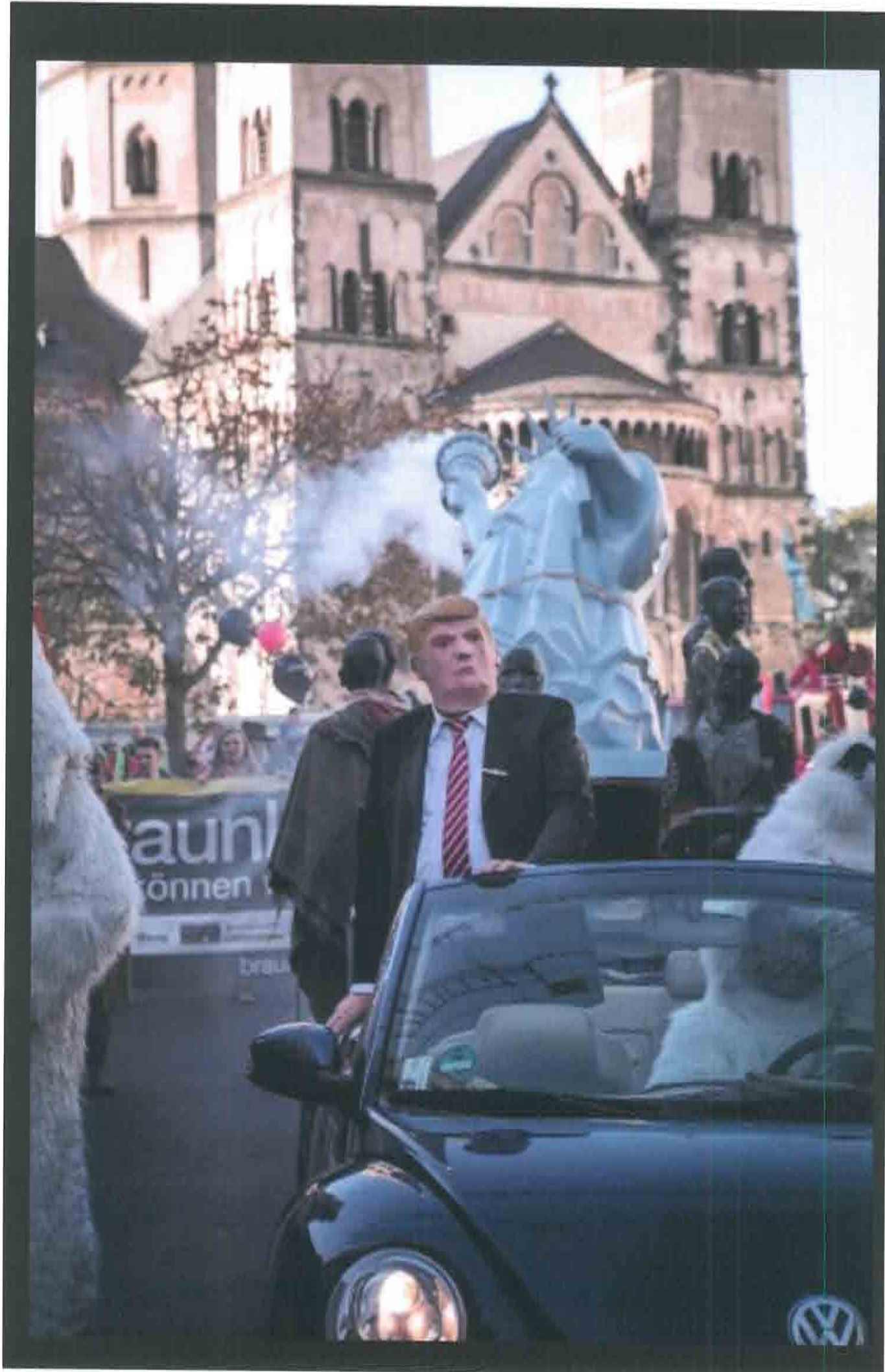
HELP

2017-11-04 – Youth Press Agency - <http://www.youthpressagency.org/public/component/1564/f1/9.jpg>

youthpressagency.org/public/component/1564/f1/9.jpg

160%

nen



Weltklimakonferenz

Klimakarneval in Bonn

Kurz vor der Weltklimakonferenz sind Tausende Demonstranten in Bonn auf die Straße gegangen. Bilder der kreativen Proteste gegen Kohle und Umweltverschmutzung

4. November 2017, 17:47 Uhr / 600 Kommentare



10/14 Donald Trump unter Eisbären: Die Demonstranten in Bonn setzten ein Zeichen gegen die Klimapolitik des US-Prä
© Sean Gallup/Getty Images



3 di 6



Sabato 4 novembre

Bonn, Germania

Una copia della statua della libertà fatta dall'artista danese Jens Galschiot viene trasportata alla marcia per il clima, mentre in città si sta svolgendo la Conferenza dell'ONU sul cambiamento climatico
(EPA/OMER MESSINGER/ANSA)

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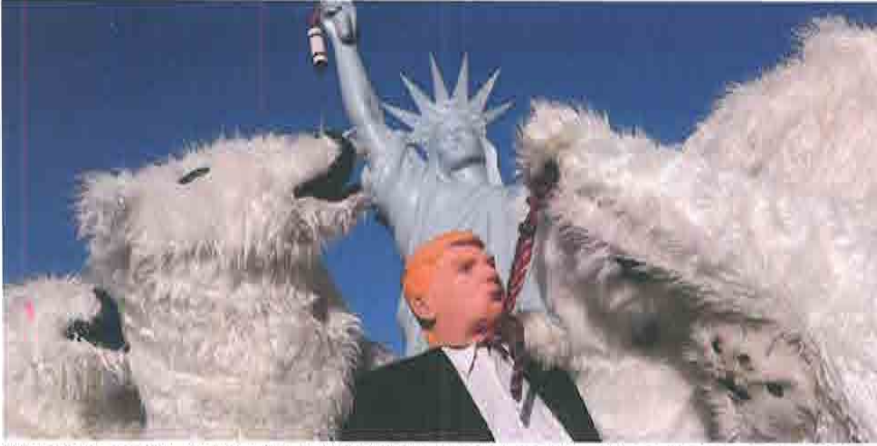
Il libro di Pete Souza su Obama



I 70 anni di Elisabetta II e del principe Filippo insieme

25.000 protestierten in Bonn

Ein breites Bündnis hatte dazu aufgerufen, für eine Ende der Kohleverstromung auf die Straße zu gehen. Es kamen weit mehr Menschen als erwartet.



Wie konnte es auch anders sein: In Bonn wurde ein gewisser Herr Trump aufs Korn genommen
Foto: reuters

BONN taz | Es war eine Demo wie aus dem Bilderbuch: Tausende Menschen sind am Samstag in Bonn friedlich und bei strahlendem Sonnenschein auf die Straße gegangen, um ein Ende der Kohleverstromung zu fordern. Kurz vor Beginn der Weltklimakonferenz in der Stadt und gleichzeitig der entscheidenden Phase der deutschen Sondierungsgespräche nach der Bundestagswahl strömten immer mehr Menschen auf den Münsterplatz in der Innenstadt, auf dem die Auftaktkundgebung stattfand – er war zu klein, um alle TeilnehmerInnen fassen zu können, die mit Transparenten, Trommeln und bunten Luftballons auf den Beginn der Demo warteten. Und auch dreieinhalb Stunden später drängten sich die Menschen vor der Bühne der Abschlusskundgebung und skandierten „End Coal now!“.

Die Botschaft der Demo war klar: „Direkt vor den Toren der Stadt passiert ein

Verbrechen“, sagte Campact-Geschäftsführer Christoph Bautz mit Blick auf das Rheinische Revier, das nur etwa 50 Kilometer von Bonn entfernt liegt und dessen Kraftwerke allein für mehr als zehn Prozent der deutschen CO₂-Emissionen verantwortlich sind. „Schluss mit diesem Kohle-Irrsinn! Macht die Tagebaue und Kohlemeiler so schnell wie möglich dicht.“

Neben TeilnehmerInnen aus Nordrhein-Westfalen und Deutschland waren wegen der COP23 auch schon viele internationale AktivistInnen bei der Demo: „Seit ich klein war, habe ich gesehen, wie die Gletscher immer weiter schmelzen“, sagte Saúl Luciano Ujuya, der für die Proteste und Vernetzungstreffen rund um die COP23 aus Peru anreiste. „Das haben aber nicht wir verursacht, sondern die großen Unternehmen, die Kohle verstromt haben.“ Ujuya hat deshalb RWE verklagt, den Betreiber der großen Tagebaue im Rheinischen Revier.

Oder Samu Kuridrani, Vertreter der Pacific Islands Representatives, der auf Einladung von Greenpeace in Bonn ist. „Ich bin hier, um von den Vereinten Nationen zu verlangen, dass die Klimaziele von Paris umgesetzt werden“, sagte er. Er werde die gesamten zwei Wochen als Beobachter bei der Klimakonferenz dabei sein und vor allem daran arbeiten, die Verhandlungen für die Menschen der Fidschi-Inseln zu übersetzen. „Zu Hause warten sie auf Ergebnisse“, sagte er. Das Engagement, das bei der Demo zu sehen sei, mache Mut.

3.500 RadlerInnen führen mit

Neben der COP spielten bei vielen TeilnehmerInnen die Jamaika-Sondierungsgespräche und Erwartungen an die Grünen eine Rolle. „Ich will mit meiner Teilnahme an der Demo auch klarmachen, dass die Grünen ihre Haltelinie beibehalten, den Braunkohleausstieg“, sagte Sabeth Häublein, die extra aus Freiburg angereist war. Auch Eberhard Heindl aus Mettmann, der mit seiner Frau und zwei Kindern bei der Demo mitlief, sagte: „Wir wollen, dass vor allem die Grünen mutiger in die Koalitionsverhandlungen gehen.“ Um die Parteien auf den richtigen Weg zu bringen, brauche es Druck aus der Bevölkerung. „Und wenn wir weiter in Frieden leben wollen, müssen wir den

Klimawandel stoppen.“

Das Bündnis, das dafür auf die Straße ging, war breit: Neben Campact und den großen Umweltorganisationen wie BUND, Greenpeace und dem WWF waren auch Attac und die AktivistInnen von Ende Gelände vertreten, die angekündigt haben, am Sonntag mit Massenaktionen zivilen Ungehorsams die Kohleinfrastruktur in den angrenzenden Tagebauen lahmlegen zu wollen. „Wo Recht zu Unrecht wird, da wird Widerstand zur Pflicht“, sagte Christoph Bautz auf der Bühne über Ende Gelände. Er selbst werde zwar ganz legal am Grubenrand mitlaufen, finde das Vorhaben der AktivistInnen aber „klasse“ und eine mehr als legitime Aktion.

BILDERGALERIE



Klima-Protest im Tagebau Hambach

9 Bilder

<http://taz.de/g5460280>

Und schließlich gesellten sich auch noch rund 3.500 RadlerInnen einer Fahrraddemo dazu, die von Köln über die Bundesstraße nach Bonn gefahren waren, um ein Zeichen für eine klimaverträgliche Verkehrswende zu setzen. Während sich die Polizei nach Ende der Demo darauf beschränkte, zu bestätigen, dass mehr als nur die

angemeldeten 10.000 Menschen gekommen seien, sprachen die VeranstalterInnen schließlich von 25.000 TeilnehmerInnen – und damit, so Ann-Kathrin Schneider vom BUND, von der „größten Klimademo, die es in Deutschland je gab.“

Öko / Ökologie

4. 11. 2017



PATRICIA HECHT

Redakteurin taz.eins

THEMEN

[#Klimagipfel](#), [#Bonn](#), [#Kohleausstieg](#), [#Ende_Gelände](#), [#Campact](#), [#Demonstration](#)

BILDERGALERIE

Stadt Bonn

Vor Start der COP23

Klimaschützer protestieren friedlich in Bonn



Foto: Horst Müller

BONN. Zwei Tage vor dem Start der Weltklimakonferenz COP 23 hat ein breites Bündnis zivilgesellschaftlicher Organisationen für den baldigen Kohleausstieg demonstriert.

Von Stefan Hermes, 04.11.2017

Die Protestveranstaltung, die mittags mit einer Auftaktveranstaltung auf dem Münsterplatz begann und nach vier Stunden mit einer Schlusskundgebung an der Museumsmeile endete, sollte die Bundesregierung dazu auffordern, den Pariser Klimavertrag konsequent umzusetzen, was auch eine Abschaltung der Kohlekraftwerke in Deutschland bedeuten sollte. Beteiligt an der Demo waren unter anderem die Organisationen Greenpeace, Oxfam Deutschland, Misereor, NABU, Klima-Allianz Deutschland, Brot für die Welt, BUND, Campact, WWF, Germanwatch und das Umweltinstitut München.

Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel werde in Bonn sicherlich genauso, wie auch auf den anderen Klimagipfeln so tun, als ob Deutschland eine Vorreiterrolle in Sachen Klimaschutz und Energiewende hätte, rief Kathrin Schroeder als Sprecherin der Klima-Allianz Deutschland, einem Bündnis aus 115 zivilgesellschaftlichen Organisationen für den Klimaschutz, den Demonstranten auf dem Münsterplatz zu. „Aber Klima-Rhetorik reicht uns nicht!“, so Schroeder, die auch bei Misereor als Referentin für Energiepolitik zuständig ist.

Klimaschützer protestieren vor Weltklimagipfel

13/30



Foto: Horst Müller

Auch Hubert Weiger, Vorsitzender des Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz (BUND), bekräftigte in seiner Rede, dass Kohle die Energie von gestern sei und unsere Zukunft zu zerstören drohe. Nur ein schneller Kohleausstieg könne vor den katastrophalsten Folgen des Klimawandels bewahren. Franziska Buch vom Münchener Umweltinstitut diskutierte mit Saúl Luciano Lliuya aus Peru, Insa Vries vom Umweltbündnis „Ende Gelände“ und Bruce Nilles von der „Beyond Coal Campaign“ aus den USA die Notwendigkeit eines baldigen Kohleausstiegs aus internationaler Perspektive.

Bevor sich der Demonstrationszug über Hofgarten, Adenauer- und Willy-Brandt-Allee in Richtung Museumsmeile aufmachte, gab Christoph Bautz von Campact den Teilnehmern noch deutliche Worte mit auf den Weg: „Ihr in den Chefetagen von RWE, Eon und der LEAG in der Lausitz, ihr Kohlelobbyisten in FDP und CDU/CSU, zieht euch warm an. Wir lassen nicht mehr locker bis die Bagger für immer stillstehen und die Schloten nicht mehr rauchen. Den Ausstieg aus dem Klimakiller Kohle, den nehmen wir jetzt selbst in die Hand!“ Seiner Aufforderung zum zivilen Ungehorsam wurde mit lauten Beifallsbekundungen und Sprechchören wie, „Keep coal in the ground!“ (Lass' die Kohle im Boden), zugestimmt.

Nach ihrem Fußmarsch über die Adenauerallee wurden die Demonstranten von stimmungsvollem Balkanpop der Kölner „Hot-Stop-Banda“-Band vor der Bühne des Kunstmuseums empfangen, bevor es dort zur Abschlusskundgebung mit weiteren internationalen Rednern kommen sollte. Kathy Jetnil-Kijiner berichtete von den Marshall Islands bezeichnete sich bereits als Klimaflüchtling und forderte die Klimakonferenz genauso zum sofortigen Handeln auf, wie Mamadou Mbodji aus dem Senegal und Manuel Pulgar Vidal vom WWF aus Peru.

Die Amerikanerin Jennifer Morgan von Greenpeace International erinnerte an ihre Teilnahme bei der Klimakonferenz in Bali vor zehn Jahren: „Der Saal applaudierte frenetisch, als die Regierung von Frau Merkel ankündigte, die Treibhausgasemissionen bis 2020 um 40 Prozent zu senken.“ Heute müsse sie feststellen, dass Angela Merkel immer noch im Amt ist und die Emissionen fast nicht gesunken seien. Sie forderte die Bundeskanzlerin auf: „Nutzen sie die COP23 dazu!“.

Die Moderatorinnen Luise Neumann-Cosel von Campact und Ann Kathrin Schneider von „Friends of the Earth“ hatten sich schon bei den Tausenden Demonstranten bedankt, als sie kurz vor Ende der Veranstaltung davon erfuhren, dass Bundesumweltministerin Barbara Hendricks in Begleitung des Botschafters von Fidschi unter den Teilnehmern gesichtet worden war.

„Wir freuen uns, dass sie mit ihrer Anwesenheit ein Zeichen für den Kohleausstieg setzen. Noch mehr hätten wir uns natürlich gefreut, wenn sie ihre Zeit als Ministerin auch für den Ausstieg genutzt hätten!“. Sie solle dieses „starke Signal aus Bonn“ mit auf die Konferenz nehmen. Wie zum Beweis skandierte die Menge noch mehrfach lautstark „Hop, hop, hop – Kohle stopp!“.

Der Veranstalter sprach von rund 25.000 Teilnehmern. Als der Münsterplatz noch voller Menschen war, zog die Spitze der Demonstration noch durch die Adenauerallee. Aus Polizeikreisen heißt es, mit den Teilnehmern der Fahrraddemo seien wohl mehr als 10.000 Protestierende in der Innenstadt gewesen.

Klimaschützer protestieren vor Weltklimagipfel

9/30



Foto: Horst Müller



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Washington - In Clash With Trump, U.S. Report Says Humans Cause Climate Change

Published on: November 4, 2017 08:01 PM By: Rattay
Text Size | Email Post | Print Post | Comments (13) | Save Article



A protestor wearing a mask of U.S. President Donald Trump stand along with other protesters dressed as polar bears during a demonstration under the banner "Protect the climate - stop coal" two days before the start of the COP 23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn, Germany November 4, 2017. REUTERS/Wolfgang Rattay

Washington - The rapid pace of global climate change is almost certainly driven by human activity, like burning fossil fuels, according to a U.S. government report that contradicts assertions by President Donald Trump and members of his administration.

"For the warming over the last century, there is no convincing alternative explanation supported by the extent of the observational evidence," said the report by a group of more than 50 U.S. government scientists released on Friday.

The report, which is required by Congress every four years, was written by scientists from government bodies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

It reinforces the conclusions drawn by an overwhelming majority of scientists around the world in recent years that emissions from burning fossil fuels are the primary driver of global warming, leading to sea level rise, flooding, droughts, and more frequent powerful storms.

Trump has repeatedly called climate change a hoax, and in June announced that he would withdraw the United States from a global pact to combat it - calling the deal's demands for emissions cuts too costly for the U.S. economy.

War-torn Syria is the only other country outside the pact.

The U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Climate Deal was part of a broader White House effort to roll back what it sees as unneeded environmental protections to boost domestic oil and gas drilling and coal mining.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt has also expressed doubts about the causes of climate change, at one point saying he did not believe carbon dioxide from human activity was the primary driver, and calling for further debate on the issue.

In an emailed statement, White House spokesman Raj Shah said: "The Administration supports rigorous scientific analysis and debate and encourages public comment on the draft documents being released today."

Officials at the EPA declined to comment.

According to the report, global temperatures have increased by about 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit (1 degree Celsius) over the last 115 years, while global average sea levels have risen about 7 inches (17.78 cm) over the same

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Oldest First

1

Nov 04, 2017 at 09:20 PM

Anonymous Says:

Report as Inappropriate

"For the warming over the last century, there is no convincing alternative explanation supported by the extent of the observational evidence"

So they do not have proof rather since there is no convincing alternative it must be man made? Wow great work. Oh my thats proof from our expert.

How about maybe its just cyclical so yes there is no proof rather its happens. And if its man made how do you propose fixing it? if we drive tesla's and charge carbon taxes everything will be all good?

yes the world has warmed. Numbers don't lie. i won't refute the numbers which clearly add up to higher numbers. But so what?

Man made climate change is on big fat hoax. Fake news.

Reply »

2

Nov 04, 2017 at 10:23 PM

Ari Says:

Report as Inappropriate

Reply to #1 Show Quote

Scientist are very well aware of past cycle, who did you think did the research about past cycles of weather on Earth? When scientists say there is no alternative they are including the chance of climate change being caused by cycles as well.

For example based off of solar cycles we should be getting slightly colder than 200 years ago.

Reply »

3

Nov 04, 2017 at 11:28 PM

TRumpIzPrez Says:

Report as Inappropriate

"The report was written by scientists from government bodies such as the Environmental

Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration."

How many more heads will roll?

[Reply »](#)

4

Nov 05, 2017 at 12:13 AM

Eduacted Archy Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #2 Show Quote](#)

Scientists only have accurate weather data going back to 1914 and somewhat accurate going back to 1850. Prior than that there is no accurate weather data my friend. Hence forth no proof that its not a 100 year cycle. Its not like the have the weather data from mesushelcah tzitien.

No way of proving that this just happened by chance.

[Reply »](#)

5

Nov 05, 2017 at 02:40 AM

Ari Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #4 Show Quote](#)

Actually they do have climate data going back thousands of years, looking at ice core samples, and coral reef core samples.

Scientist can also see the different types of Co2 that have been in the air and where that Co2 comes from, and they can tell that the Co2 that has been added recently is from fossils (the ones we have been burning).

[Reply »](#)

6

Nov 05, 2017 at 10:37 AM

Eduacted Archy Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #5 Show Quote](#)

They can not go back thousands of years. That's baloney and voodoo science. And all of that is hearsay. Its an estimation based on samples. Those ice cores are sooo wishy washy. Very very weak science. The only thing that's not wishy washy is the clear numbers. (In other words if in 1851 the average weather was 50 degrees on a given day and now its 55 consistently that shows its warming)

Re CO2 yes we have more CO2 in the air. Now prove that more CO2 in the air= global warming. Maybe its just two independent coincidences? Correlation does not equal causation.

Man made global warming is a hoax.

[Reply »](#)

7

Nov 05, 2017 at 12:37 PM

markisgold Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #6 Show Quote](#)

Absolutely! Scientists are idiots and science is voodoo!

That is why none of has a phone in our possession that can tell precisely where on planet earth we are located, how to get to a destination of our choosing and see where traffic is congested along the way.

That is why none of us has ever boarded a multi-ton aluminum can along with 400 other people and flown above cities and oceans to get safely to destinations on the other side of the flat earth.

That is why none of us has ever dragged our children to the doctor with a 101.5 temperature (guessed at of course because scientists cannot measure things precisely) seeking new fanoled medicines and such to cure them.

8

Nov 05, 2017 at 01:47 PM

Educated Archy Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #7 Show Quote](#)

There is a large distinction sir. There is tangible science like human biology, physics quanta physics etc... and innovation. (I am not sure how cell phones with waze have to do with science but OK)

Then there is science based on theories and thesis's that are intangible. Evolution is a great example. We all know evolution is fake voodoo science. There is no proof. Its kind of like global warming . because we have no better explanation, humans must came from aps and the universe must be 600 million years old.

Its two very distinct things.

[Reply »](#)

9

Nov 05, 2017 at 02:33 PM

markisgold Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #8 Show Quote](#)

What do cell phones have to do with science?

Uhm, Global Positioning System (GPS) based on satellifes launched by rockets orbiting a spinning earth at some immeasurable speed because, after all, scientists are idiots. Plotted on to a map of human engineered and built highways. Waze info from the internet connections (let's not even get started on how scientists are involved with the internet).

You seem to pick and choose the scientists and science that you like from those you don't like based on your political, philosophical and religious beliefs.

[Reply »](#)

10

Nov 05, 2017 at 03:35 PM

Educated Archy Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #9 Show Quote](#)

Wrong its not a pick and choose.

No . Its not pick and choose, Its simple. I believe in tangible science. I do not believe in non tangible stuff. .

Evolution is a prime example. Its also been proven by scientists. Yet I do not believe in evolution.

By the way speaking of tangible science, I actually do believe pollution is bad. Thats because its tangible. Stand near a truck that gives off all that gook from the muffler. Breath that in and you will get dizzy. Its obvious that A=B. However, global warming is a scam. Its voodoo agenda driven science based on theories that are set before they even analyze the data.

sounds like you believe in evolution too. I guess you are an atheist. So very sad.

[Reply »](#)

11

Nov 05, 2017 at 09:29 AM

yonasonw Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

Educated Archy and TRumplzPrez proudly bring to you the newly invigorated Flat Earth Society.

[Reply »](#)

12

Nov 06, 2017 at 11:09 AM

Am Yisroel Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #11](#) [Show Quote](#)

most scientists believe you came from a monkey

[Reply »](#)

13

Nov 06, 2017 at 11:49 AM

Educated Archy Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

[Reply to #11](#) [Show Quote](#)

Your comment is so typical of fake news. You and the failing NYT have a hobby of word twisting and bending others statements to serve your agenda.

Now for the record, I was clear that science which is tangible, or science that can be seen with the eyes such as the fact that the world is round or human biology, I agree with and I am a believer in such science. However, agenda based science that is based on theories an intangible I doubt its validity. And thats true for evolution and its true for global warming. But don't let facts get in the way of your twisting.

[Reply »](#)

14

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Thousands protest German coal use ahead of climate meeting

Updated 10:21 am, Saturday , November 4, 2017



IMAGE 1 OF 5

Protestors make their way through the city with a smoking figure of the statue of liberty during the demonstration for the implementation of the climate change convention in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 4, ... [more](#)

BONN, Germany (AP) — Thousands of demonstrators have marched through Bonn to protest the use of fossil fuels ahead of a global climate conference being held in the western German city next week.

Participants in Saturday's event carried banners with slogans that included "Revolution Not Pollution," "Frack Off Our Land" and "Trump: Climate Genocide."

Protest organizers say some 25,000 people took part in the demonstration. Police had no official estimates, but said the size of the crowd was "clearly more" than the 10,000 expected.

Many protesters criticized the German government's reliance on coal-fired power plants for much of the country's energy even as it pursues ambitious targets for renewable sources.

Protester Holger Heinrich said: "Germany finally has to contribute, and not only talk."

The 2017 United Nations Climate Conference known as COP23 begins on Monday.

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HEARST

Alemanya escalfa la cimera contra el canvi climàtic amb una manifestació multitudinària

Milers de persones reclamen a Bonn acabar amb els combustibles fòssils

ARA Barcelona Actualitzada el 04/11/2017 17:46



Manifestants amb una careta de Trump vestits d'ossos polars protesten pel canvi climàtic, a Bonn. / RONALD WITTEK / EFE

Milers de persones s'han manifestat aquest dissabte a la ciutat alemanya de Bonn per exigir el tancament d'una central tèrmica i [la fi de les energies fòssils](#) abans que dilluns comenci la Cimera del Clima (COP-23). Segons els organitzadors, unes 25.000 persones de diferents països han secundat la crida contra les centrals tèrmiques.

"Junts hem enviat avui un important senyal per a una lluita consistent contra el canvi climàtic i l'abandonament del carbó", han assegurat els organitzadors en un comunicat distribuït per l'ONG Amics de la Natura.

Aquesta manifestació ha deixat clar que "la iniciativa per un abandonament ràpid i socialment suportable del carbó compta amb el suport del nucli de la societat", agrega el comunicat, que reclama que "la meitat més contaminant de totes les centrals tèrmiques" d'Alemanya faci el tancament en "pocs anys" perquè "la protecció del clima es decideix en l'abandonament del carbó".

En l'acte s'ha exigint al futur govern alemany, el resultat de les negociacions entre la CDU de Merkel i Els Verds, que "finalment apliqui de manera efectiva l'[Acord de París](#)", [signat fa dos anys](#) a la capital francesa.

La COP-23, que tindrà lloc entre dilluns i el 17 de novembre, pretén començar a detallar com s'ha d'implantar l'Acord de París per frenar el canvi climàtic i l'esclafament global per sota dels 2 °C respecte als valors preindustrials. La cita, a la qual s'espera que assisteixin diferents dirigents mundials, és la primera que se celebra després de l'[anunci del president dels Estats Units](#), Donald Trump, que el seu país abandonarà el pacte que va subscriure el seu predecessor, Barack Obama.



NRW im Bild - Fotos aus dem Land

16/17

Große und kleine Augenblicke, Anblicke und Ereignisse aus dem Land finden sich in "NRW im Bild".



Samstag, 04.11.2017: Zehntausende Menschen gingen zwei Tage vor der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn auf die Straße, um für Klimaschutz zu demonstrieren. Mit einer qualmenden Freiheitsstatue machten sie deutlich, was sie von der Umweltpolitik der USA halten.

„Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ 25.000 am 4. November 2017 demonstrieren für Kohleausstieg in Bon

Berlin/Bonn, 4. November 2017 – Direkt vor der Weltklimakonferenz demonstrieren heute 25.000 Menschen in der Bonner Innenstadt. Unter dem Motto „Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ forderten sie in unmittelbarer Nähe zum größten Braunkohleleertier Europas einen schnellen Ausstieg aus fossilen Energien.

Die Organisatoren erklärten: „Gemeinsam haben wir heute ein wichtiges Zeichen für konsequenten Klimaschutz und den Ausstieg aus der Kohleverstromung gesetzt. 25.000 Menschen aus aller Welt haben mit einer bunten Demonstration deutlich gemacht, dass unsere Initiative für einen schnellen und sozialverträglichen Kohleausstieg von der Mitte der Gesellschaft getragen wird. Von der Bundesregierung erwarten wir, dass sie das Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen endlich wirkungsvoll umsetzt. Die dreckigste Hälfte der Kohlekraftwerke muss in wenigen Jahren abgeschaltet sein, denn Klimaschutz entscheidet sich am Kohleausstieg.“

Mehr als 100 Klima- und Umweltschutz-, Bürgerrechts- sowie kirchliche Organisationen und Entwicklungsverbände aus Deutschland und der ganzen Welt hatten zu der Demonstration aufgerufen.

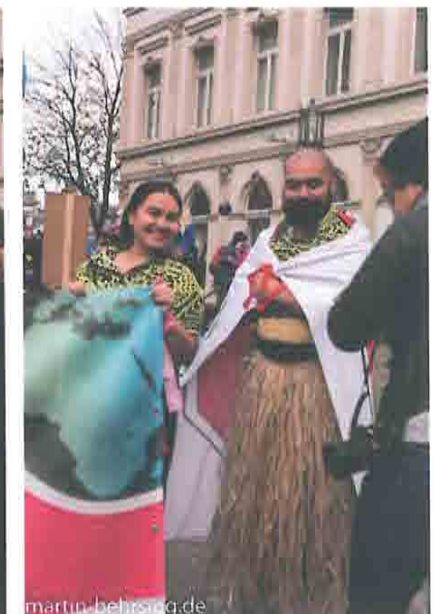


4/11/17



„Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ 25.000 demonstrieren für Kohleausstieg









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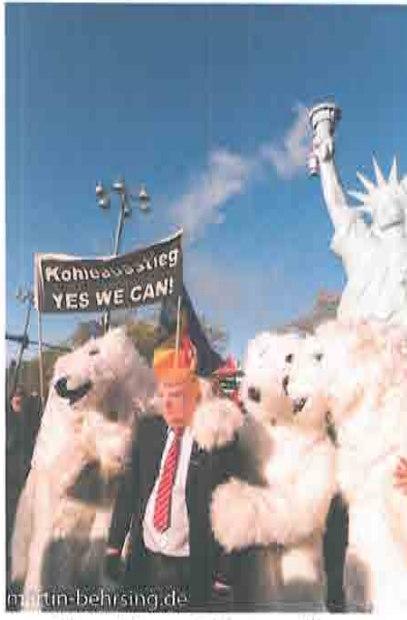
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„Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ 25.000
demonstrieren für

Vor Klimagipfel in Bonn

Tausende demonstrieren für Kohle-Ausstieg

Samstag, 4. November 2017, 15:17 Uhr, Aktualisiert um 22:34 Uhr

2 2 2 15

11 Kommentare



Demonstration vor Klimakonferenz

0:17 min, aus Tagesschau Spätausgabe Wochenende vom 4.11.2017

Vor Beginn der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn sind tausende Menschen in der früheren Hauptstadt für den Ausstieg aus der Kohleenergie auf die Strasse gegangen. Während die Polizei keine Angaben zur Teilnehmerzahl machte, sprachen die Veranstalter von rund 25'000 Demonstranten. Sie schwenkten Transparente mit Aufschriften wie «Trump, Climate Genocide».

Nach einem Protestzug durch Bonn forderten Redner bei der Abschlusskundgebung ein Klimaschutzgesetz und einen verbindlichen Fahrplan für das Ende der Kohleerstromung.

Demonstranten hielten Plakate mit der Aufschrift «Rettet das Klima» hoch. Auf anderen Transparenten wurde die deutsche Kanzlerin Angela Merkel vorgeworfen, den Klimaschutz zu verschlafen.

«Von der Bundesregierung erwarten wir, dass sie das Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen endlich wirkungsvoll umsetzt», erklärten die Organisatoren. «Die dreckigste Hälfte der Kohlekraftwerke muss in wenigen Jahren abgeschaltet sein, denn Klimaschutz entscheidet sich am Kohleausstieg.»

Musterschüler Schwarz?
Lesen Sie dazu auch: So sieht es mit dem CO2-Ausschuss hierzulande aus.

Am Montag beginnt in Bonn die 23. Weltklimakonferenz. Dort geht es darum, Regeln zu definieren, wie die in Paris 2015 vereinbarten Klimaschütz Ziele erreicht werden können. Dazu sollen bis zum 17. November mehr als 23'000 Menschen

Verwandte Artikel

- Wenn nur die vielen Flugreisen nicht wären
- «In der Bevölkerung steht kaum noch jemand hinter Mugabe»
- Charles Manson ist tot
- Piñera muss in einen zweiten Wahlgang
- Das stabile Deutschland ist über Nacht instabil geworden
- Grosse Koalition, Minderheitsregierung oder Neuwahlen?

Mehr zu International

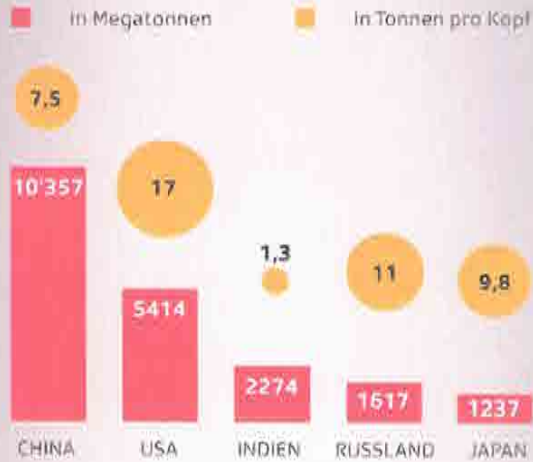
Das Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen sieht vor, die Erdenwärmung auf deutlich unter zwei Grad – möglichst auf 1,5 Grad – im Vergleich zum vorindustriellen Zeitalter zu beschränken.

Offizieller US-Klimareport widerspricht Donald Trump

In den USA zeigt der neuste Klimareport der Behörden, dass der Klimawandel zum grössten Teil von Menschen verursacht wird. Der Klimareport widerspricht somit in weiten Teilen der Position von US-Präsident Donald Trump. Das Weisse Haus habe dennoch nicht versucht, den Klimareport von 13 US-Behörden zu verhindern. Es seien auch keine Änderungen vorgenommen worden, sagten mehrere Experten in US-Medien. Im Bericht wird unter anderem von einem Anstieg des Meeresspiegels gewarnt um bis zu 2,4 Meter bis in knapp 80 Jahren. Der Bericht wurde von Hunderten Wissenschaftlern in der US-Regierung und weiteren Akademikern erstellt.

DIE 5 GRÖSSTEN KLIMASÜNDER

GEMESSEN AM CO₂-AUSSTOSS



SRF 4 News, 12.00 Uhr, sda/dpa/morr, and

2 2 2 15

Populär auf srf.ch



Das stabile Deutschland ist über Nacht instabil geworden

Deutschland hat eine Regierungskrise, wie es sie seit 1949 noch nicht gegeben hat. Eine Analyse.

Keine Jamaika-Koalition: FDP bricht Verhandlungen ab

Paukenschlag um Mitternacht: FDP-Chef Christian Lindner lässt die Koalitionsverhandlungen platzen.

11 Kommentare

Kommentarfunktion deaktiviert

Uns ist es wichtig, Kommentare möglichst schnell zu sehen und freizugeben. Deshalb ist das Kommentieren bei älteren Artikeln und Sendungen nicht mehr möglich.

Alle Kommentare **Beliebtste**

Daniel Kellerhals (Daniel Kellerhals), Trübbach Samstag, 04.11.2017, 20:28

Was wollen denn die Leute? Keine Kohle, kein Öl, kein Nuklear. Am besten den Menschen abschaffen, dann ist die Welt sauber.

26

Thomas Steiner (Thomas Steiner), Zürich Samstag, 04.11.2017, 20:43

Die Leute wollen die Menschheit retten. Mit sauberen und machbaren Lösungen die es schon gibt.

63

Benedikt Jorns (Benedikt Jorns), Bremgarten bei Bern Samstag, 04.11.2017, 22:03

@Thomas Steiner, "machbare Lösungen" zur Abdeckung des weltweiten Energiebedarfs gibt es leider noch nicht. Erneuerbare Energien und Kernenergie decken zusammen erst 15%. Sowohl bei den erneuerbaren Energien wie auch bei der Kernenergie sind in den kommenden Jahrzehnten wesentliche Weiterentwicklungen zu erwarten. Den grössten Beitrag wird vermutlich dereinst die Kernfusion bringen. Die Schweiz ist im weltweit wohl imposantesten Forschungsprojekt "ITER" in Cadarache (Südfrankreich) mit dabei.

29

Harald Buchmann (Harald_Buchmann), Peking, China Sonntag, 05.11.2017, 01:01

Solar, Wind und Wasser. Ganz einfach. Wenn jetzt jemand sagt, das kostet zu viel, dann sage ich: alle Kosten sind Einnahmen auf der anderen Seite. Wenn wir die Rüstungsausgaben halbieren, hätten wir schon mehr als genug Geld für die Energiewende.

23

E. Waeden (E. W.), Rt. Zürich Sonntag, 05.11.2017, 09:37

Nun, für den Kohleabbau werden ja auch ganze Landschaften verschandelt & Menschen werden dafür umgesiedelt, weil ganze Dörfer dem Kohleabbau weichen müssen. Und schon scheinheilig ist, dass sich Merkel zur Klimakanzerin hat küren lassen, es aber u. a. grad ihre Partei ist, welche am Kohleabbau festhält. Und die SPD hält auch daran fest, weil man Arbeitsplätze erhalten will.

6

Thomas Steiner (Thomas Steiner), Zürich Sonntag, 05.11.2017, 14:05

Benedikt Jorns, in der Milliarden Jahre alten Geschichte unseres Planeten gab es immer schon nur saubere Energie. Unser Erdöl, Gas und Kohle wurde komplett mit Solarenergie hergestellt. Die Lösungen sind schon seit Jahrzehnten bereit, nur hindern die Lwute, die mit weltzerstörenden Energieproduktion Geld verdienen die Entwicklung. Die Schweiz hat seit Jahrzehnten 60% Wasserkraft, die letzten 40% sollten wir also auch noch schaffen!

3

Benedikt Jorns (Benedikt Jorns), Bremgarten bei Bern Samstag, 04.11.2017, 19:29

Nicht schöne Worte wie "200 Haushalte können mit dieser Stromquelle ... versorgt werden" sondern die offiziellen Statistiken des Bundesamts für Energie werden uns zeigen, wie sich die "Energiewende" auswirken wird. Die aktuellen Zahlen der letzten zwei Jahre sind unerfreulich. Der Erdölanteil an der Energieversorgung stieg von 15,5 auf 16,1%, der Gasanteil von 13,0 auf 13,7%, der Elektrizitätsanteil sank von 25,1 auf 24,5%. Schon in wenigen Jahren werden wir die Entwicklung besser erkennen.

21

Rolf Künzi (Unbestimmt), Wetzlar Samstag, 04.11.2017, 19:13

Schon gut wenn es vorwärts geht. In 10 Jahren schon werden wohl bereits nur noch Elektro-, Gas- und Wasserstoffautos gekauft. Die Solarstrom Nachfrage wird zunehmen, die Atomkraft wird weiterhin gebraucht, alles in allem geht es in die richtige Richtung. Nur viele die jetzt demonstrieren weil sie an prekären stellen wohnen geben sich falschen Hoffnungen hin. Das Meer wird so oder so 50-100 cm steigen. Es kommen ja nochmals 2 Milliarden Menschen dazu. Ein Nullsummen CO2 spiel wäre eine Leistung.

12

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Die neusten Artikel auf srf.ch



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Wer wir sind Was wir tun Wie können wir helfen

4-11-17



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Accueil | International | Avant la COP23, le charbon dans le collimateur des défenseurs du climat

Avant la COP23, le charbon dans le collimateur des défenseurs du climat

Auteur : alexandra parachini | Dans International | Mis à jour le 04/11/17 18:43 | Publié le 04/11/17 18:43

DOSSIERS



Cannabis médical : Un plan pilote estimé à 750 000 euros

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Auteur : Zanardelli Julien | Mis à jour le 17/11/17 15:41 | Publié le 17/11/17 15:41

« Penser aux enfants »

« S'attaquer au changement climatique implique de sortir rapidement des énergies fossiles, notamment du charbon, et un soutien suffisant aux pays pauvres affectés par les impacts », disent-ils.

Dans la foule hérissée de ballons verts et noirs, Sabina Jaeger, médecin de 59 ans, avait fait trois heures de train pour manifester : « Ma vie à moi est bientôt terminée, mais il faut penser aux enfants, à ceux qui n'ont pas la chance de naître dans un pays riche ».

« Nous voulons sauver la planète », disait pour sa part Sabine, une mère de famille venue de Cologne avec ses filles de 8 et 17 ans. « Être ici est la seule chose que nous pouvons faire. Je ne sais pas si nous pouvons changer les choses, mais nous devons essayer ».

La planète connaît un réchauffement d'une rapidité inédite, lié à une concentration de CO2 dans l'atmosphère sans précédent depuis au moins 800 000 ans.

Trois quarts des émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) sont attribuées à la combustion des énergies fossiles : pétrole, gaz, et charbon – ce dernier étant doté d'une capacité d'émission encore supérieure aux deux autres.

Laisser 80% des réserves

Le charbon reste la principale source de production d'électricité dans le monde, et la 2e source d'énergie après le pétrole.

L'expansion du charbon a cependant ralenti en 2016, notamment grâce à la Chine, premier consommateur mondial qui a gelé plusieurs dizaines de projets de centrales pour raisons sanitaires et de surcapacités de production. L'Inde, 2e consommateur mondial, a aussi suspendu des projets, au profit d'énergies renouvelables.

3,941 Abonnés 22,620 J'aime



Les stars du Progrès dimanche face à Rosport

[Cyclisme] Les quatre Drucker

Auteur : alexandra parachini | Mis à jour le 19/11/17 18:15 | Publié le 19/11/17 18:15



« Je n'ai pas compris l'impact de réduire le nombre de courses. Cela ne change pas la sécurité. » (Photo: ...)

Cyclo-cross : Hennaux

Auteur : alexandra parachini | Mis à jour le 19/11/17 17:53 | Publié le 19/11/17 17:53



Dans le viseur des manifestants, les États-Unis, que Donald Trump a choisi de retirer de l'accord - au nom notamment de la défense des mineurs de charbon. (photo AFP)

A deux jours de la conférence climat de l'ONU, des milliers de manifestants ont réclamé samedi à Bonn des actions plus fortes contre le réchauffement mondial, à commencer par la fin du charbon, énergie polluante aujourd'hui première source de production d'électricité au monde.

« Oui à la justice climatique, non au charbon ! » Des marcheurs de tous âges ont défilé à l'appel d'une centaine d'organisations, du centre de l'ex-capitale fédérale allemande jusqu'aux abords du site où se tiendra la COP23, au bord du Rhin. Les organisateurs ont recensé 25 000 participants, la police n'a pas fourni d'estimation mais a renvoyé au chiffre de l'organisation.

L'accord de Paris contre le réchauffement adopté fin 2015 par la communauté internationale, est « une lueur d'espoir. Mais les gouvernements ne font pas assez pour mettre un terme à



[Dossier] Transition vers l'économie circulaire



Le bitcoin, « une grande chance » pour le Luxembourg



Fin de la TV analogique au Luxembourg, gare à la tempête de neige



Des tétines numériques toxiques?



L'immatriculation, une luxembourgeoise !

Auteur : alexandra parachini | Luxembourg | Mis à jour le 19/11/17 19:27



Steve personnalise les plaques de la loi (les jaunes, en l'opération). Ou alors fantaisiste, « mais vous rouler avec ! » (photo: ...)

[BGL Ligue – 12e j.] L. démonstration, la Jeu bien inspirés

Auteur : alexandra parachini | Football, Sports | Mis à jour le 19/11/17 18:43

Selon l'agence de l'ONU pour l'environnement (Pnue), 6 683 centrales à charbon sont en activité (pour une capacité totale de 1 964 gigawatts). Et début 2017, plus de 840 gigawatts de capacités étaient en construction ou pré-construction (85% dans 10 pays : Chine, Inde, Turquie, Indonésie, Vietnam, Japon, Égypte, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Corée du sud).

Or « entre 80 et 90% des réserves mondiales de charbon devront rester dans le sol si le monde veut se maintenir » sous 2° voire 1,5°C de réchauffement comme il s'y est engagé à Paris, prévient le Pnue.

Montée des eaux massive

Selon une étude parue fin octobre, l'élévation du niveau des mers en particulier sera massive si l'on ne s'attaque pas au problème. Sans sortie du charbon d'ici la moitié du 21e siècle, il sera impossible de contenir cette montée sous 50 cm, souligne Carl-Friedrich Schleussner, climatologue au Potsdam Institute : « si les émissions ne sont pas contenues, les océans pourraient monter d'1,30 m d'ici 2100 », près de deux fois plus que l'hypothèse haute des experts du GIEC.

Les représentants de quelque 200 pays seront réunis à Bonn jusqu'au 17 novembre, dont les États-Unis, que Donald Trump a choisi de retirer de l'accord – au nom notamment de la défense des mineurs de charbon.

Samedi, les manifestants ont aussi visé la politique énergétique de l'Allemagne. Un rassemblement est prévu dimanche devant une mine de lignite proche de Bonn.

Le Quotidien/AFP

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Le Namurois a pris la course peu avant la mi-course le morceau. (photo Jez)

Metz : ultra jaloux, il est dans le coffre

Auteur : alexandra parachini | Lorraine | Mis à jour le 19/11/17 17:17



Le tribunal s'en tient à la mise à l'épreuve pénale interdiction d'entrer en circulation (illustration RL/...)

SPIEGEL ONLINE

Vor Klimagipfel in Bonn

Tausende demonstrieren für Kohleausstieg

Eine klare Botschaft kurz vor der Weltklimakonferenz: Tausende Menschen haben in Bonn eine radikale Wende in der Energiepolitik gefordert. Sie kritisierten nicht nur US-Präsident Trump, sondern auch die Bundeskanzlerin.



Demonstranten fordern den Kohleausstieg in Bonn

RONALD WITTEK/ EPA-EFE/ REX/ Shutterstock



Samstag, 04.11.2017 17:42 Uhr

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Der Kopf von Angela Merkel thront auf einer riesigen Erdkugel. Das Gesicht der Kanzlerin ist aschfahl und umgeben von schwarzen Rauchschwaden, die aus Kraftwerkstürmen himmelwärts ziehen. "Raus aus der Kohle, Frau Merkel!" steht auf der Skulptur, die Greenpeace zur großen Klimademo am Samstag in Bonn aufgefahren hat.

und eine umfassende Energiewende demonstriert. Sie schwenkten Transparente mit Aufschriften wie "Klimakiller=Menschenkiller=RWE" oder "Trump: Climate Genocide" (Trump: Klima-Genozid).



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Demozug in Bonn

Getty Images

Mehr als 100 Umweltschutz- und Bürgerrechtsorganisationen hatten zu der Kundgebung aufgerufen. Die Veranstalter sprachen von 25.000 Teilnehmern. Etwa 1000 Radfahrer stießen von Köln aus zu der Kundgebung. Nach Angaben der Polizei verliefen die Aktionen ohne Zwischenfälle.

Klares Signal gegen Trump

Bei der Weltklimakonferenz geht es ab Montag in Bonn darum, die Beschlüsse des Pariser Klimaabkommens von 2015 konkret umzusetzen. Zudem hoffen viele Länder auf ein klares Signal gegen die Entscheidung von US-Präsident Donald Trump, aus dem Abkommen auszusteigen.

13 US-Behörden hatten am Freitag einen Klimareport veröffentlicht, der in weiten Teilen der Position Trumps zum Klimawandel widerspricht. Er sei "nicht sehr überzeugt", was den menschengemachten Klimawandel angehe, hatte Trump immer wieder betont. In dem Bericht steht jedoch deutlich, dass die globale Erwärmung zum weitaus größten Teil von Menschen verursacht werde.

Kanzlerin Merkel werfen die Demonstranten vor, trotz aller Bekenntnisse zum Klimaschutz an der Kohle als Klimakiller Nummer eins festzuhalten. "Klima- oder Kohlekanzlerin?" hat ein Demonstrant auf sein Pappschild geschrieben.

Greenpeace-Klimaexperte Karsten Smid sagte, der Klimaschutz sei die "erste Bewährungsprobe" der künftigen Bundesregierung. "Die ganze Welt schaut auf Bonn und sieht, dass ausgerechnet der Gastgeber der Klimakonferenz dabei ist, sein eigenes Ziel meilenweit zu verfehlen", kritisierte

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CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

Miles de manifestantes exigen el fin de los combustibles fósiles en Bonn

EFE | Berlín | 4 nov. 2017



Smoke rises from a six meter high replica of the Statue of Liberty made by Danish artist Jens Galschiot during the 'Climate March' demonstration prior to the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn, Germany, 04 November 2017. EFE



f t g+ in Meneame

Miles de personas se manifestaron hoy en Bonn (oeste de Alemania) para exigir el cierre de una central térmica y el fin de las energías fósiles, en vísperas de que el lunes próximo empieza en la ciudad la Cumbre del Clima (COP23).

Según los organizadores, la iniciativa "Proteger el clima-Acabar con el carbón" atrajo a unas 25.000 personas de distintos países al centro de Bonn para protestar contra las centrales térmicas.

"Juntos hemos mandado hoy una importante señal para una lucha consecuente contra el cambio climático y el abandono del carbón", aseguraron los organizadores en un comunicado distribuido por la ONG Amigos de la Naturaleza.

Esta manifestación ha dejado claro que la "iniciativa por un abandono rápido y socialmente soportable del carbón cuenta con el apoyo del núcleo de la sociedad", agrega el comunicado.

Insta a que "la mitad más contaminante de todas las centrales térmicas" de Alemania eche el cierre en "pocos años" porque "la protección del clima se decide en el abandono del carbón".

En el acto se exigió al futuro Gobierno alemán que "finalmente aplique de forma efectiva el Acuerdo de París", firmado en la COP21 celebrada hace dos años en la capital francesa.

La marcha, respaldada por un centenar de ONG de todo el mundo, ha sido la más numerosa hasta la fecha que se ha celebrado en Bonn con motivo de la Cumbre del Clima.

La COP23, que tendrá lugar entre el lunes próximo y el 17 de noviembre, pretende empezar a detallar cómo se va a implementar el Acuerdo de París para frenar el cambio climático y el calentamiento global por debajo de los dos grados centígrados con respecto a los valores preindustriales.

La cita, en la que se espera a distintos líderes mundiales, es la primera que se celebra después del anuncio del presidente de Estados Unidos, Donald Trump, de que su país abandonará el Acuerdo de París que suscribió su antecesor, Barack Obama.

Proveedores de contenidos.
Contacte con EFE.

MÁS NOTICIAS



VIOLACIÓN SANFERMINES

Se reanuda el juicio por la violación de los sanfermines con pruebas periciales



VIOLENCIA MACHISTA

Una de cada cinco mujeres en España sufre abusos en las redes sociales



TRÁFICO ACCIDENTES

Doce muertos en once accidentes de tráfico durante el fin de semana



CONTAMINACIÓN MADRID

La limitación a la velocidad y al aparcamiento se mantienen mañana en Madrid



EEUU MANSON

Muere el criminal Charles Manson a los 83 años

EFE | Los Ángeles (EEUU)

Charles Manson, uno de los criminales más famosos del siglo XX, falleció hoy a los 83 años en un hospital de California (EEUU), informó la hermana de una de sus víctimas al portal TMZ.

SUCESOS INMIGRACIÓN

Llegan en buen estado a Motril 69 personas rescatadas de 2 pateras en Alborán

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 Description: epa06307641 Protesters in costumes of a polar bear (R) and US President Donald J. Trump (L) sit in a convertible car at the 'Climate March' demonstration prior to the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn, Germany, 04 November 2017. The 23rd session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC), the 2017 UN Climate Change Conference COP23 will take place from 06 to 17 November in Bonn, the seat of the Climate Change Secretariat, and is presided by Fiji. EPA-EFE/OMER MESSINGER
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Protestors make their way through the city with a smoking figure of the statue of liberty during the demonstration for the implementation of the climate change convention in Bonn, Germany, Saturday, Nov. 4, 2017. The Climate summit starts Monday, Nov. 6 in Bonn. (Roland Weihrauch/dpa via AP)

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Lumea în imagini, fotografiile zilei de 4 noiembrie

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O replică de șase metri a Statuii Libertății, realizată de artistul danez Jens Galschiot a fost adusă la demonstrația "Climate March"

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Weltklimakonferenz COP 23: Das kommt in den nächsten Tagen auf Bonn und die Region zu

Von Carsten Schultz 03.11.17, 18:39 Uhr



Rund um das World Conference Center (WCCB), dem Zentrum der „Bula-Zone“ für die Weltklimakonferenz, stellte die Polizei gestern Betonblöcke auf, um Anschläge mit Fahrzeugen zu verhindern.
Foto: (Foto: Matthias Kehrein)

Bonn - Langsam wird's ernst. Rund um das World Conference Center (WCCB), das in den nächsten zwei Wochen Mittelpunkt der „Bula-Zone“ und damit die eigentliche Verhandlungszentrale der Weltklimakonferenz COP 23 ist, wurden am Freitag Betonsperren aufgestellt, die Anschläge mit Fahrzeugen auf die Teilnehmer des Treffens verhindern sollen. Ab heute ist die „Bula-Zone“ (Bula = willkommen) exterritoriales Gebiet und den Vereinten Nationen unterstellt, die damit selbst für die Sicherheit auf diesem Areal zuständig sind. Drumherum und in der Bonn-Zone, dem Veranstaltungsgelände während der COP 23 in der Rheinaue, ist das Aufgabe der Bonner Polizei, die vor einer großen Herausforderung steht, wie Polizeipräsidentin Ursula Brohl-Sowa dieser Zeitung sagte (/region/bonn/interview-bonner-polizei-hat-islamisten-vor-klimagipfel-im-visier-28760432) : „Es hat weder in Deutschland noch in Nordrhein-Westfalen einen Einsatz gegeben, der über so eine lange Zeit geht.“

Was auf die Region die nächsten Tage zukommt:

Sonderzug

Mit einem „Train to Bonn“ kommt heute die deutsche Regierungsdelegation mit Bundesumweltministerin Barbara Hendricks in Bonn an, und zwar am neuen Bahn-Haltepunkt UN-Campus. An Bord des Sonderzugs sind rund 250 Gäste aus Politik, Wirtschaft, Zivilgesellschaft und Medien.

Großdemo

Wegen der Großdemonstration mit erwarteten 9000 Teilnehmern („Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“) ist heute mit erheblichen Verkehrsbehinderungen zu rechnen. Die Demo beginnt um 12 Uhr auf dem Münsterplatz und zieht laut Polizei bis etwa 14.30 Uhr zur Abschlusskundgebung an der Museumsmeile über die Adenauerallee und die B 9; Staus drohen auch auf der Reuterstraße und dem Cityring.

Kinderdemo

Schon am Montag, 6. November, geht es parallel zur offiziellen Eröffnung der COP 23 im WCCB mit einer Kinderdemo weiter. Laut Greenpeace treffen sich rund 400 Kinder um 8 Uhr am Kaiserplatz in der City und ziehen über die Adenauerallee Richtung Museumsmeile, auf der Kreuzung B 9/Genscherallee wollen die Kinder um ein großes Tuch, das die Erde zeigt, ein Herz bilden, so eine Sprecherin der Umweltorganisation. Staus sind auch hier programmiert.

Tierschützerprotest

Mit zwei lebensgroßen Bullen und einer Weltkugel als „Spielball“ zwischen ihnen protestiert die Tierschutzorganisation PETA am Montag ab 13.30 Uhr in der Heussallee, also in der Nähe der Bula-Zone. Sie will auf den Zusammenhang zwischen dem Konsum von Fleisch, Milch und Eiern und dem Klimawandel hinweisen. Ähnlich sieht das die Organisation „Animal Climate Action“, die am Dienstag zunächst um 10.30 Uhr vor dem Hauptsitz des Deutschen Verbandes Tiernahrung am Beueler Bahnhofsvorplatz protestieren und dann zum „People's Climate Summit“ im Wissenschaftszentrum an der Ahrstraße ziehen will.

Privatunterkünfte

Ein Aufruf von Oberbürgermeister Ashok Sridharan an die Bürger der Region, vor allem für Teilnehmer aus finanzschwachen Ländern Privatunterkünfte zur Verfügung zu stellen, ist nach Einschätzung der Stadt auf positive Resonanz gestoßen. Rund 400 Gastfamilien hätten etwa 600 kostenfreie Schlafplätze angeboten, so die Stadt. Die Vermittlungsaktion der Tourismus & Kongress GmbH laufe weiter (www.bonn-region.de). Anfragen lägen unter anderem aus Ländern wie Indien, Malawi, Ghana oder Haiti vor. Insgesamt werden 20 000 bis 25 000 Menschen in den zwei Konferenzwochen in Bonn erwartet.

Erlebnisbereich

Während die Bula- und die Bonn-Zone für die Bürger tabu sind, entsteht zwischen den beiden Konferenzzonen in der Rheinaue ein sogenannter Erlebnisbereich, der öffentlich zugänglich ist. Hier sollen – neben der begehbaren, 20 Meter hohen Weltkugel – Ausstellungen, Kunstprojekte und Aktionen stattfinden. So wird laut Stadt das britische Künstlerkollektiv Stan's Cafe einen Schilderwald aus einer Vielzahl von Sprüchen aus Umweltkampagnen schaffen. Die Skulptur „Unbearable“ des Künstlers Jens Galschiot zeigt eine zwölf Meter lange und sechs Meter hohe Ölleitung, die einen Eisbären durchbohrt – Sinnbild für den menschlichen Einfluss auf das Weltklima.

Kirchen

Rund um die Weltklimakonferenz haben die evangelische und katholische Kirche in Bonn gemeinsam ein Programm erstellt. In Workshops, Seminaren und Vorträgen wird dem Klimaschutz und den Folgen des Klimawandels nachgegangen. Ebenso stehen Gottesdienste und spirituelle Angebote allen Menschen in Bonn und allen Beteiligten an der Weltklimakonferenz offen. Zum Friedensgebet am Beginn der Konferenz laden die Kirchen in Bonn heute um 18 Uhr in die Elisabeth-Kirche (Schumannstraße). Dort steht derzeit ein Flüchtlingsboot als Symbol für Not und Leid der vielen Menschen, die aus unterschiedlichen Gründen auf der Flucht sind (alle Infos unter www.kirchenundklima.de). Am Sonntag übergibt der Kölner Erzbischof Rainer Maria Kardinal Woelki das Flüchtlingsboot an das Bonner Haus der Geschichte, das es in seine Dauerausstellung übernimmt.

Auftakt der „Klima-Tour“

Jugendliche inszenieren mit dem Künstler Martin Zepter das Bild einer vom Untergang bedrohten Insel – mit diesem Flashmob beginnt am morgigen Sonntag um 12.30 Uhr auf dem Bonner Marktplatz die „Klima-Tour-Bonn“, eine städtische Veranstaltungsreihe, die bis zum 17. November diverse Angebote macht. Um 13.30 Uhr eröffnet Oberbürgermeister Ashok Sridharan zusammen mit dem Premierminister der Republik Fidschi, Frank Bainimarama, die Klima-Tour. Auf der Bühne zeigen Vereine und Initiativen ihre Ideen zum Klimaschutz, drumherum gibt es zahlreiche Informationen beispielsweise zur „Indischen Solarbox“. Auf einem Fahrrad können Besucher selbst Energie erzeugen, um den Marktplatz zu beleuchten. Außerdem gibt es ein „Häkel-Demonstration“ des WWF.

www.cop23.de (<http://www.cop23.de>)

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PART OF THE USA TODAY NETWORK

Humans to blame for global warming, massive federal government report says

Doyle Rice, USA TODAY Published 2:00 p.m. ET Nov. 3, 2017 | Updated 5:33 p.m. ET Nov. 4, 2017

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Climate change is real, it's here and we're the cause of it, according to the USA's [most comprehensive climate science report](#) ever produced.

With the planet the warmest it's been in the history of modern civilization, the federal government said Friday that "it's extremely likely that human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse gases, are the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century."

The contents of the report contradict claims by President Trump and his administration that continually downplay human contribution to climate change and question the ability of scientists to predict its effects.

"For the warming over the last century, there is no convincing alternative explanation supported by the extent of the observational evidence," the report concluded.

The document serves as Vol. 1 of the National Climate Assessment, a federally mandated report prepared by the nation's top scientists every four years for the president, the Congress and the public. This assessment is the fourth such report.

No policy recommendations are included in the report, only scientific information, according to coordinating lead author David Fahey of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. There was also no interference from policymakers, he added.

In addition, the White House Office of Science and Technology signed off on the report, said Virginia Burkett, a scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey and acting chair of the subcommittee on Global Change Research.

"The assessment is like a doctor's report that evaluates a patient's vital signs and uses that information to diagnose a medical condition," said Rachel Licker, senior climate scientist at the Union of Concerned Scientists. "In this case the medical condition is climate change and the symptoms are rising temperatures, higher sea levels and more extreme weather events."

[More: Climate change's impact on human health is already here — and is 'potentially irreversible,' report says](#)

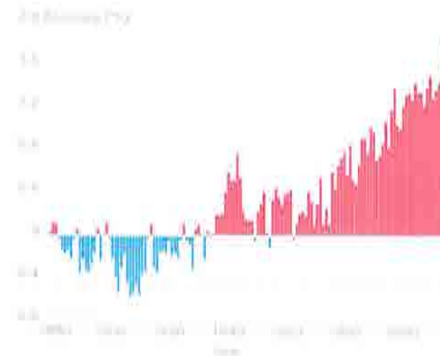
[More: Climate change is causing a nightmare — lost sleep](#)

Hundreds of scientists from 13 federal agencies assessed more than 1,500 scientific studies and reports to produce the paper. The National Academy of Sciences also peer-reviewed it before release.

Other findings include:

- Global average sea level has risen by about 7-8 inches since 1900, with almost half (about 3 inches) of that rise occurring since 1993.
- Global average sea levels are expected to continue to rise — by at least several inches in the next 15 years and by 1-4 feet by 2100. A rise of as much as 8 feet by 2100 cannot be ruled out.
- Heavy rainfall is increasing in intensity and frequency globally and across the United States and is expected to continue to increase.
- The rate of daily tidal flooding is accelerating in more than 25 Atlantic and Gulf Coast cities.
- Heat waves have become more frequent in the United States since the 1960s, while extreme cold temperatures and cold waves are less frequent.
- The rate of large forest fires in the western United States and Alaska has increased since the early 1980s and is projected to further increase.
- Annual trends toward earlier spring melt and reduced snowpack are already affecting water resources in the western United States.

Global average temperatures since 1880, when compared to the long-term average.



SOURCE: Climate Science Special Report
Ramon Padilla/USA TODAY

Global atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration has now passed 400 parts per million, a level that last occurred about 3 million years ago, when both global average temperature and sea level were significantly higher than today.

The only solution to the problem is to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide, emitted globally, the report said.

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For the first time, the assessment also included a list of climate-related "surprises," or unanticipated changes, in which tipping points in the Earth's systems are crossed or climate-related extreme events happen at the same time, creating "compound extreme events," multiplying the potential damage and destruction. They include large-scale shifts in major worldwide climate patterns that would wreak havoc on the global climate system.

"Climate models are more likely to underestimate than to overestimate the amount of long-term future change," the paper concludes.

The second part of the assessment — which focuses on the impacts of climate change on human systems and ecosystems — was also released as a draft for public comment Friday.

Earlier this year, Trump said he planned to withdraw the U.S. from the landmark Paris climate agreement, which requires countries to establish ambitious targets to reduce the greenhouse gasses that cause global warming.

"The National Climate Assessment is only further proof that the Trump Administration can no longer attempt to misrepresent climate science of the country's highest caliber as 'fake news,' said Ken Berlin, president the Climate Reality Project. "The American people deserve to know the truth about the reality staring us square in the face."

Former Vice President Al Gore chimed in on Twitter, noting that "if the Administration won't listen and if the federal govt. won't act, states, cities, businesses, investors, and citizens will."

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Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

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Police officers run during a protest of climate activists group 'Ende Gelände' to blockade coal operations at Hambach opencast mining in the Rhineland prior to the U.N. Climate Change Conference COP23, close to Kerpen, Germany, on Nov. 5, 2017. Philipp Guelland/EPA-EFE

Photos 9/18 and 10/18 and 17/18



Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

A six-meter high replica of the Statue of Liberty made by Danish artist Jens Galsbolch at the Climate March demonstration prior to the UN Climate Change Conference COP23, Saturday.



Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

Protesters in costumes of a polar bear (R) and US President Donald J. Trump (L) sit in a cowhide car at the Climate March demonstration.



Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

Climate change activists show a selfie of one another next to an effigy of the Statue of Liberty following a march to demonstrate against coal energy and other climate-related issues on Saturday.

BattleCreek Enquirer

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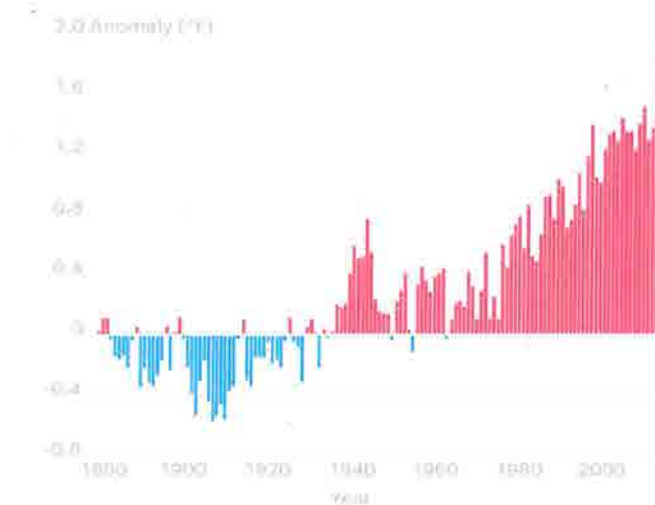
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