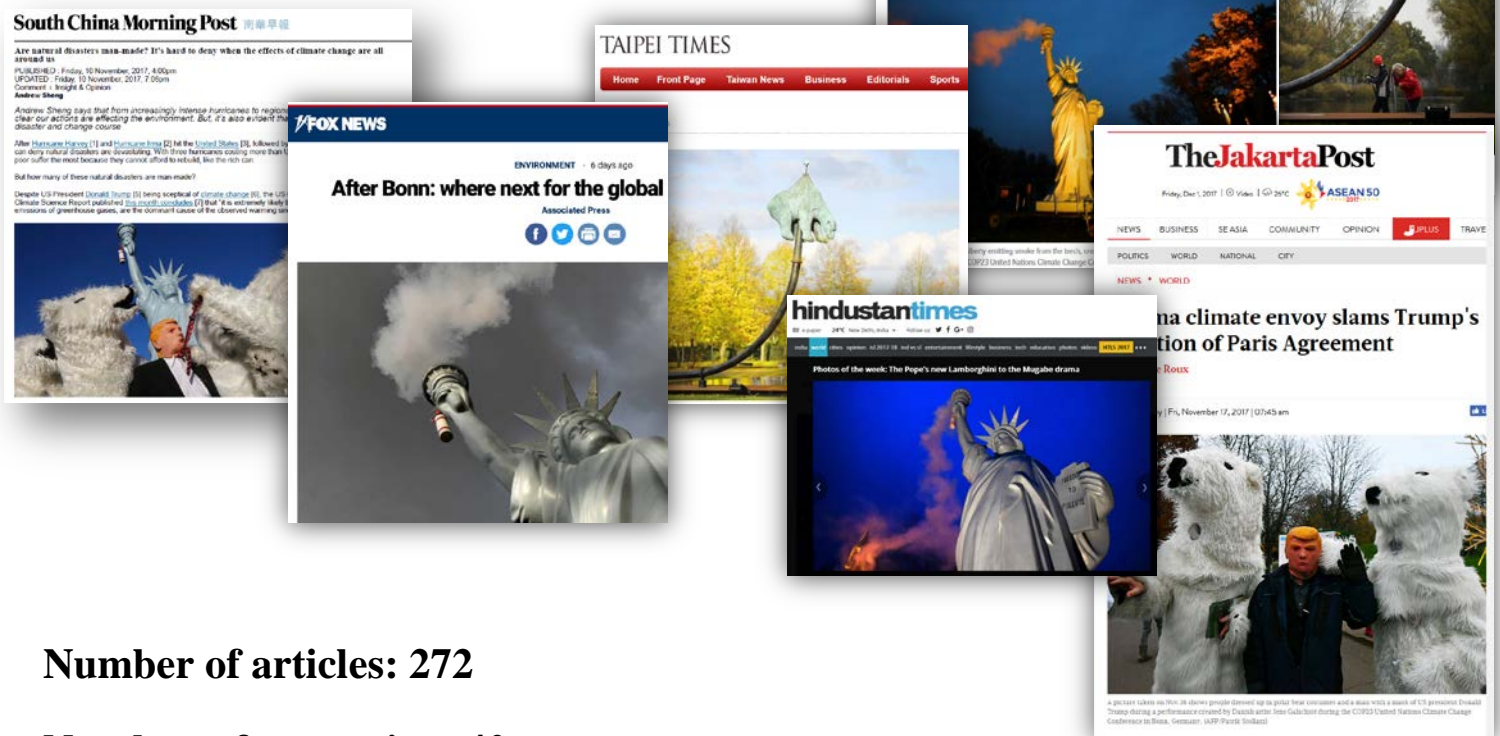


COP23, Bonn Galschiots art in the news Nov, 2017



Number of articles: 272

Number of countries: 40 (USA, England, Germany, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, Belgium, Spain, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Sweden, Norway, Luxemburg, China, France, Argentina, Indonesia, Japan, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Israel, Lebanon, Taiwan, Switzerland, Canada, Holland, Australia, Malaysia, Qatar, Chile, Romania, South Africa, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Qatar)

- 2017-11-03 – **Battle Creek Enquirer** - *Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks (pic 9&10/18)*
- 2017-11-03 – **Bonner Rundschau** - *Weltklimakonferenz COP 23 Das kommt in den nächsten Tagen auf Bonn und die Region zu*
- 2017-11-03 – **TC Palm** - *Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks*
- 2017-11-04 – **Le Quotidien** - *Avant la COP23, le charbon dans le collimateur des défenseurs du climat*
- 2017-11-04 – **Huston Chronicle** - *Thousands protest German coal use ahead of climate meeting*
- 2017-11-04 – **ABC News** - *link*
- 2017-11-04 – **SRF** (TV-interview with polar bears) - *Tausende demonstrieren für Kohle-Ausstieg*
- 2017-11-04 – **Der Spiegel** - *Tausende demonstrieren für Kohleausstieg*
- 2017-11-04 – **General Anzeiger** - *Klimaschützer protestieren friedlich in Bonn*
- 2017-11-04 – **WRD - NRW im Bild** - *Fotos aus dem Land (photo 8/9)*
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- 2017-11-04 – **EFE** - *Miles de manifestantes exigen el fin de los combustibles fósiles en Bonn*
- 2017-11-04 – **Adevarul** - *Lumea în imagini, fotografiile zilei de 4 noiembrie*
- 2017-11-04 – **Vos iz Neias** - *“Washington - In Clash With Trump, U.S. Report Says Humans Cause Climate Change”*
- 2017-11-04 – **Reuters** - *“Demonstration under the banner “Protect the climate - stop coal” two days before the start of the COP*
- 2017-11-04 – **No Climate Change** - *„Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ 25.000 am 4. November 2017*
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- 2017-11-04 – **Ara.cat Internacional** - *Alemanya escalfa la cimera contra el canvi climàtic amb una manifestació multitudinària*
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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

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."

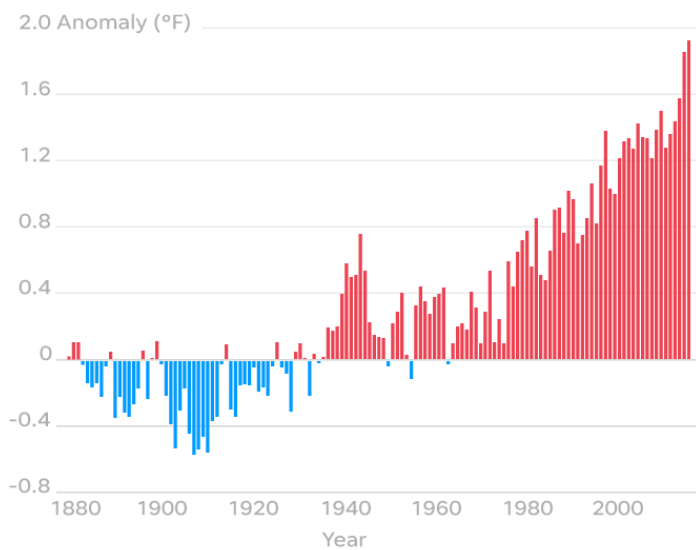
Hundreds of scientists from 13 federal agencies assessed more than 1,500 scientific studies and reports to produce the paper. The National Academy of Sciences also peer-reviewed it before release.

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.

More: [Climate change juiced Hurricane Harvey](#)

More: [Climate change is making us sick, top U.S. doctors say](#)

More: [Who will pay most for climate change? South will be biggest loser](#)

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."

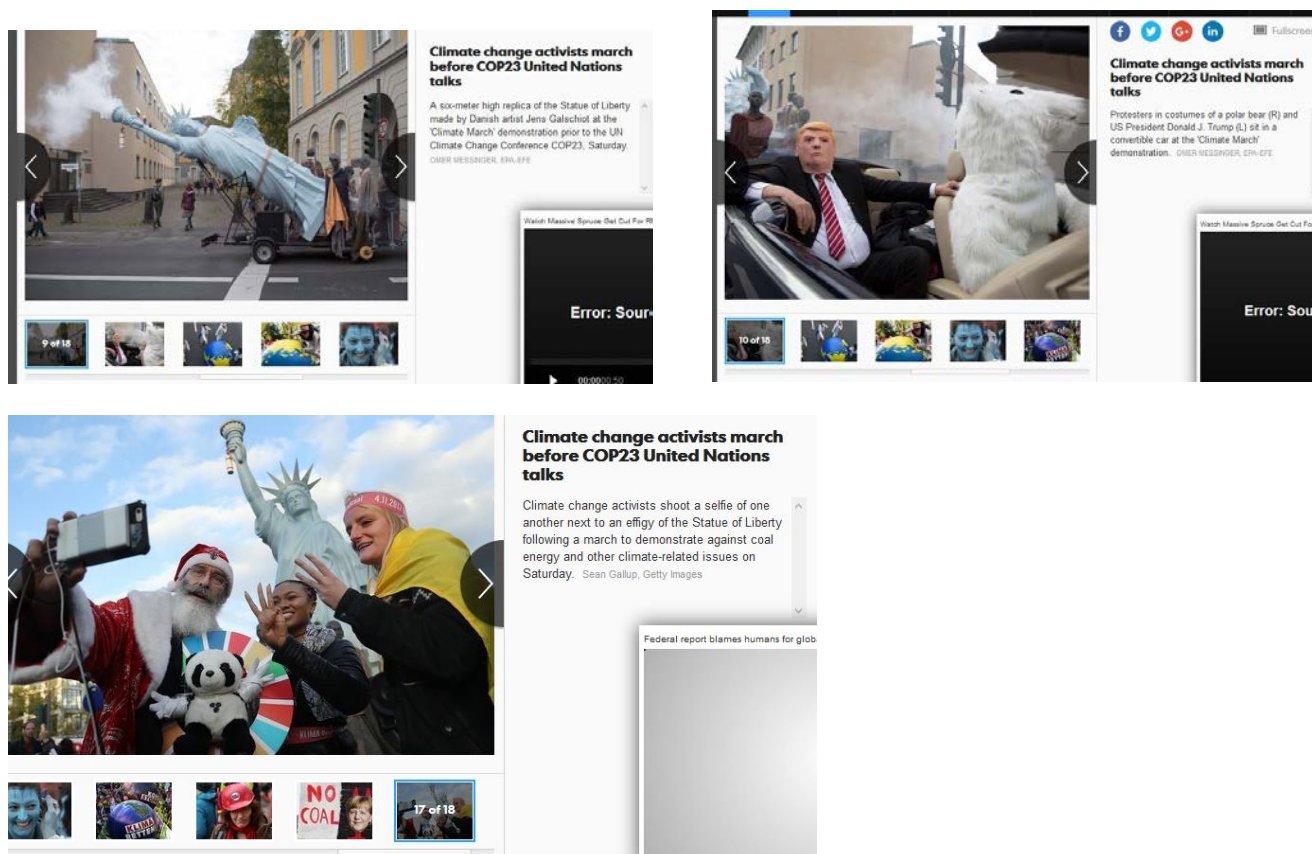
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Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

[Fullscreen](#)

Police officers run during a protest of climate activists group 'Ende Gelaende' 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



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>)

TC PALM

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More: [Climate change's impact on human health is already here — and is 'potentially irreversible,' report says](#)

More: [How climate change can hit your small business](#)

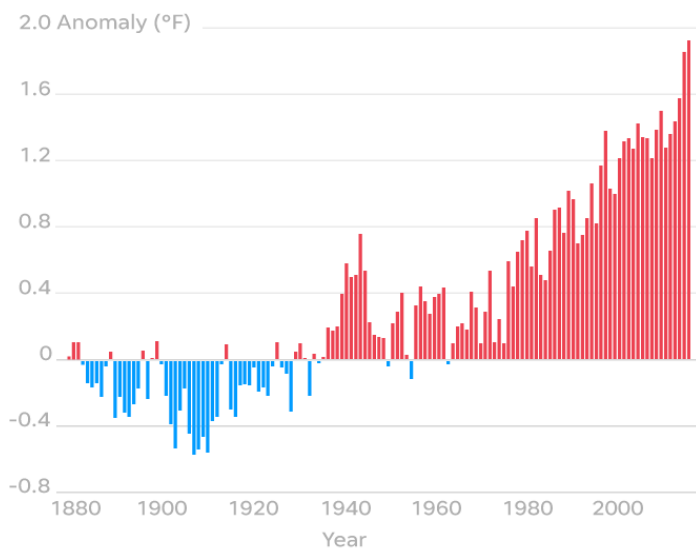
More: [Climate change is causing a nightmare — lost sleep](#)

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Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

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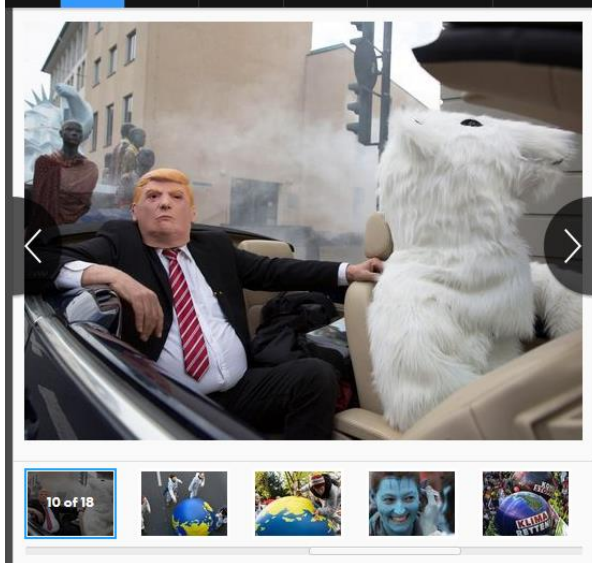
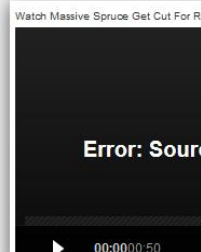
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Photos 9/18 and 10/18 and 17/18



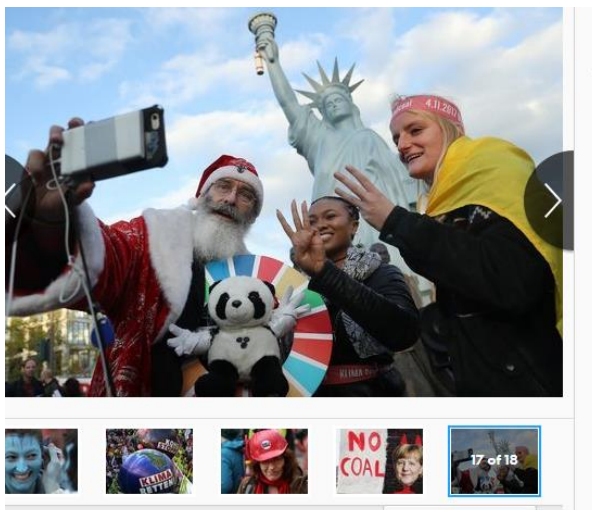
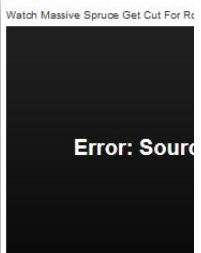
Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

A six-meter high replica of the Statue of Liberty made by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at the 'Climate March' demonstration prior to the UN Climate Change Conference COP23, Saturday. OMER MESSINGER, EPA-EFE



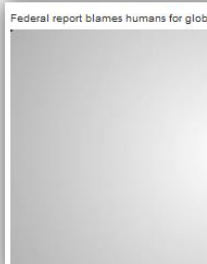
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Protesters in costumes of a polar bear (R) and US President Donald J. Trump (L) sit in a convertible car at the 'Climate March' demonstration. OMER MESSINGER, EPA-EFE



Climate change activists march before COP23 United Nations talks

Climate change activists shoot 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. Sean Gallup, Getty Images



2017 -11-04 – ABC News - <http://abcnews.go.com/Technology/photos/protestors-make-city-smoking-figure-statue-liberty-demonstration-50930602>

abcNEWS

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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)

Lumea în imagini, fotografiile zilei de 4 noiembrie

Galerie foto

Comentarii

1 (1 voturi)

Vizionați mai târziu



O replică de șase metri a Statuii Libertății, realizată de artistul danez Jens Galschiot a fost adusă la demonstrația "Climate March

2017-11-04 – Adevarul - Lumea în imagini, fotografiile zilei de 4 noiembrie - http://adevarul.ro/international/in-lume/lumea-imagini-fotografiile-zilei-4-noiembrie-7_59fd76675ab6550cb8cb42b5/2_59fdd8d05ab6550cb8cdc668.html

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 resultant 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.

RECENT

Merkel blijft met lege handen achter



Alibaba pompt miljarden in bakstenen winkels

D'leteren casht ruim 1 miljard euro op Carglass



Pieter Aspe richt eigen uitgeverij op

Menu > De Tijd > Politiek & Economie > Internationaal

3



6

Reageren >

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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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.



RONALD WITTEK/ EPA-EFE/ REX/ Shutterstock

Demonstranten fordern den Kohleausstieg in Bonn



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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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

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



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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.

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Una de cada cinco mujeres en España sufre abusos en las redes sociales



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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.

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COP23 Climate Change Conference - Climate March demonstration photo preview 53874542



COP23 Climate Change Conference - Climate March demonstration photo information

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Date Created	04.11.2017
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Category	Politics
Title	GERMANY COP23
Headline	COP23 Climate Change Conference - Climate March demonstration
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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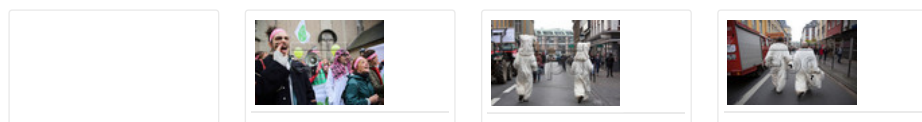
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Vor Start der COP23

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.

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 Demonstrationzug 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



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

FOTO: ANDREAS DYCK

„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

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, darun-

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 Au-

ßen 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.



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

FOTO: DPA



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KLIMA SCHÜTZEN – KOHLE STOPPEN!

**Demonstration zur
Weltklimakonferenz**

**4. November 2017 – 12 Uhr
Bonn Münsterplatz**

Der Klimagipfel von Paris war ein Aufbruch. Das gemeinsame Ziel, die Klimakrise aufzuhalten, macht Hoffnung. Doch das gelingt nur mit entschlossenem Handeln. Gerade nach dem Ausstieg von Donald Trump aus dem Klimaabkommen reichen warme Worte allein nicht aus. Jetzt müssen mehr denn je Taten folgen: ehrgeiziger Klimaschutz, faire Unterstützung für die armen Länder – und der Ausstieg aus der Kohle!

Der Klimawandel bedroht schon jetzt Millionen Menschen. In vielen Ländern des Südens sind die Folgen der Klimakrise besonders verheerend: Dürren, Hunger, Flucht, Vertreibung. Ganze Inselstaaten oder Küstengebiete auf Inseln wie Fidzji sind durch den steigenden Meeresspiegel in Gefahr. Hauptgrund ist unsere Wirtschaftsweise mit einem maßlosen Verbrauch von fossilen Energien.

Während in Bonn die Regierungen die Umsetzung des Pariser Abkommens verhandeln, liegen die Schloten und Gruben des rheinischen Kohlerevierts nur wenige Kilometer entfernt. Hier holen die Energiekonzerne die klimaschädliche Braunkohle aus dem Boden. Die deutsche Bundesregierung gibt sich als Klima-Vorreiter – doch die eigenen Klimaschutzziele wird sie deutlich verfehlen. Denn sie bremst die Energiewende aus und setzt weiter auf die Energiegewinnung durch Kohle.



KLIMASCHUTZ

Deshalb kommt es nun auf uns an: Beim Klimagipfel im November kämpfen wir gemeinsam mit Tausenden Menschen aus aller Welt für Klimagerechtigkeit und 100 Prozent Erneuerbare Energien im Einklang mit der Natur. Mit unserem bunten und friedlichen Protest drängen wir die neu gewählte Bundesregierung, den Pariser Klimavertrag konsequent umzusetzen und die Kohlekraftwerke endlich abzuschalten!

ENTSCHEIDET SICH

Wir fordern schnelles Handeln und einen verbindlichen Fahrplan für einen sozialverträglichen Kohleausstieg. Das schützt das Klima und ermöglicht es, Perspektiven für die betroffenen Menschen und Regionen zu entwickeln. Nur wenn die Kohlewerke schnell vom Netz gehen, können wir die Pariser Klimaziele einhalten. Schon in wenigen Jahren muss die älteste und schmutzigste Hälfte der Kohlekraftwerke vom Netz sein. Denn der Klimaschutz entscheidet sich am Kohleausstieg!

Kommen Sie am 4. November nach Bonn und demonstrieren Sie mit: Gegen Kohle und für eine entschlossene und gerechte Klimapolitik bei uns und weltweit!
Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen: Rote Linie gegen Kohle!

AM KOHLE- AUSSTIEG!

11. - 14.10. 17: Mit Bärbel Höhn auf Abschiedstour durch Berlin

Vor Ihrem Ausscheiden aus dem Bundestag hatte die Grüne Bundestagsabgeordnete und frühere NRW-Umweltministerin noch FreundInnen und Verwandte zur einer Bundestagsfahrt nach Berlin eingeladen. Darunter auch einige Vertreter des grünen Krefelder Kreisverbandes und des Almbauernverbandes, dessen Arbeit sie durch Vermittlung unseres Krefelder Bayern Johann Heller-Steinbach bei mehreren Besuchen kennengelernt hat. Unsere Fotos zeigen die Übergabe einer ‚Jari-Kiste‘ – eine von unserem Krefelder Karikaturisten Jari Banas gestaltete Kiste mit vielen Jari-Postkarten, damit die Verbindung zwischen Bärbel und dem KV Krefeld erhalten bleibt – und ein landestypisches Geschenk der Almbauern. Aufgenommen im Umweltministerium in Berlin vor einem erhaltenen Teilstück der Berliner Mauer, die durch das Gebäude des Ministeriums geht. Die Krefelder haben sich bei Bärbel Höhn für ihre langjährige Unterstützung und Freundschaft herzlich bedankt. Für ihre künftige ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit bei der Förderung erneuerbarer Energien in einigen afrikanischen Ländern wünschen wir unserer Bärbel alles Gute, viel Erfolg und immer auch Zeit für ihre Familie.



Bitte zum Vergrößern klicken



So, 24.9.17: Ulle Schauws ist wieder in den Bundestag gewählt!



Liebe Wähler*innen,

liebe grüne Freund*innen,

ich bedanke mich ganz herzlich für Ihre/Eure Unterstützung. Weitere vier Jahre darf ich erneut im Deutschen Bundestag mitgestalten an einer solidarischeren Gesellschaft und daran, dass Menschen in Deutschland frei und selbstbestimmt leben können. Das ist angesichts des Wahlergebnisses der AfD umso wichtiger! Der Einzug der extremen Rechten stellt alle demokratischen Kräfte vor besondere Herausforderungen. Darum sollten auch alle ernsthaft sondieren, wer möglicherweise miteinander regieren kann. Auch die SPD. Ich freue mich darauf, aktiv und mit meinen 66 Fraktionskolleg*innen ab dem 25.9. loszulegen! Auf bald in Krefeld, Moers oder Neukirchen-Vluyn.



Di, 12.9.17: grüne Bundesvorsitzende Simone Peter besucht Bahnmissionsmission

Als die Bundesvorsitzende der Grünen, Simone Peter kurzfristig einen Besuch in Krefeld ankündigte, fragte die Krefelder Bundestagsabgeordnete Ulle Schauws spontan in der Bahnmissionsmission an, die im April 2017 110jähriges Jubiläum feierte.

Dort war man sehr erfreut über das Interesse aus der Politik.

Auch Karsten Ludwig, in Persona Mitglied des Sozialausschusses und Sprecher des grünen Kreisverbandes, ließ sich von Burghardt und seinem Kollegen Edgar Sonnenschein zunächst die Historie der Bahnmissionsmission erklären.

Besonders spannend für die Politiker*innen wurde es, als die beiden engagierten Rentner dann über die alltägliche Arbeit am Krefelder Hauptbahnhof erzählten. Mit insgesamt 15 regelmäßig einsetzbaren Ehrenamtler*innen und etwa gleich vielen, die sporadisch einspringen können, schaffen sie es, tägliche Öffnungszeiten von 7 Stunden zu gewährleisten. In dem kleinen Gebäude an Gleis 1 wird dann Kaffee ausgeschenkt, und vor allem viel Hilfe geleistet. Etliche Aufgaben des früher vorhandenen Bahnpersonals stehen auf der täglichen to-do-Liste. Am wichtigsten aber sind die seelsorgerischen Gespräche für die vielen gesellschaftlich Gestrandeten, die sich oft am Bahnhof aufhalten: Drogenkranke, Obdachlose, einsame Menschen, sie sind bei der Bahnmissionsmission gern gesehene Gäste, werden wertgeschätzt und ernstgenommen. Und das sind nicht wenige: Immerhin verzeichnete die Statistik der Krefelder Bahnmissionsmission im Jahr 2016 18 600 Besucher.

„Wir vermitteln unseren Gästen Beratungsangebote, Hilfsleistungen, begleiten auch zu Behörden und sind behilflich, wenn es um Anträge und Formulare geht“, erläuterten Sonnenschein und Burghardt ihre Arbeit. „Ich bin sehr beeindruckt von der Herzlichkeit und dem Engagement!“ resümierte Parteichefin Simone Peter. „Das ist ein sehr menschlicher Beitrag gegen die um sich greifende Mentalität, jeder sei seines Glückes Schmied und Unglück sei „persönliches Pech“, um das sich die Gesellschaft nicht scheren muss.“

Auch Ulle Schauws war beeindruckt vom wertvollen sozialen Einsatz, den die Mitarbeiter*innen der Bahnmissionsmission tagtäglich leisten. Sie freut sich deshalb besonders, dass sie als Bundestagsabgeordnete einigen Ehrenamtler*innen im Oktober eine Bildungsfahrt nach Berlin ermöglichen wird.



Bericht der WZ am 1.9.17:

Grünen-Fraktionschef hält Plädoyer für die Umwelt

Mehr als 100 Zuhörer kommen zu Anton Hofreiter und diskutieren mit ihm lebhaft über Klimaschutz und Abgasskandal.

Von Wolfhard Petzold

Als Anton Hofreiter verspätet zur Abendveranstaltung des Kreisverbandes der Grünen im Café Lenz erscheint, wirkt er trotz vollem Wahlkampfprogramm noch locker und frisch. Leidenschaftlich tritt der Vorsitzende der grünen Fraktion im Bundestag vor den weit mehr als 100 Zuhörern für seine Überzeugungen ein.

Der unkonventionelle promovierte Biologe und Naturwissenschaftler spricht frei und leitet mit einem kurzen Vortrag und Bildern die Diskussion ein.

Das proppenvolle Café in der Alten Samtweberei ist gut gewählt, ist es doch Treff- und Mittelpunkt der Anwohner und Nachbarn. Es sind keineswegs nur Parteigenossen gekommen.

Der 47-jährige nimmt in Sachen Umwelt kein Blatt vor den Mund, belegt jede seiner Aussagen mit fundierten Fachkenntnissen. Hofreiter ist voll konzentriert, hört zu, redet nicht um den heißen Brei herum und drückt sich um keine Antwort.

Hauptthema des Abends ist der Klimaschutz. Hofreiter kommt gerade mit aktuellen Daten von einer Forschungsstation in der Arktis zurück. Die Lage an den Erdpolen sei beängstigend, das Eis schmelze aufgrund der Erderwärmung sogar schon im Winter, sagt er. Und: „Dieses Ausmaß hätte ich selbst nie erwartet, wir müssen unsere Lebensgrundlagen retten.“ Steige der Meeresspiegel auch nur um einen Meter, so drohten Deiche zu brechen und Küstenstädte sowie ganze Staaten im Meer zu versinken – verbunden mit einer Flüchtlingsbewegung nie gekanntem Ausmaßes.

Hofreiter: Bundesregierung schaut trotz vieler Versprechen nur zu

Der jetzigen Bundesregierung gibt er große Mitschuld. Diese schäme trotz vieler Versprechen zu, tue aber nichts, weder bei der Forcierung alternativer

Energien, wie etwa der Photovoltaik, noch bei der Reduzierung der Stein- und Braunkohlekraftwerke. Ähnlich sei die Lage beim Thema Verkehr. Der Dieseldiesel sei ein Hohn. Die Automobilindustrie habe gelogen und betrogen und werde nicht zur Rechenschaft gezogen. Aufgeregt habe ihn am Morgen ein Besuch bei einem Betrieb in Witten.

Der rüste international mit Erfolg Dieselfahrzeuge der Euro Norm 5 auf 60 nach. Der Skandal sei, dass er deutsche Pkw-Besitzer abweisen müsse, weil das Kraftfahrzeugbundesamt die Zulassung der sauberen Fahrzeuge verweigere.



Locker präsentierte sich Anton Hofreiter in Krefeld.
Foto: Andreas Bucher

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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H E A R S T



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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- I piatti preferiti dei potenti
- Ci sono 23 avvisi di garanzia per i fatti dell'Hotel Rigopiano, dove morirono 29 persone a causa di una valanga

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🏠 Accueil | International | Avant la COP23, le charbon dans le collimateur des défenseurs du climat

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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

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👤 Auteur : Zanardelli Julien 📁 C Mis à jour le 17/11/17 15:41 | Publi



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



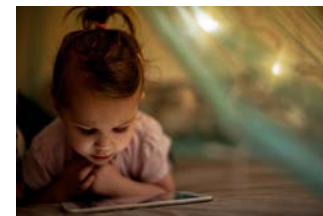
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Le bitcoin, « une grande chance » pour le Luxembourg



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 19/11/19 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 18:43

« 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

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J'aime



Les stars du Progrès c
dimanche face à Rosport

[Cyclisme] Les quatre Drucker

Auteur : alexandra parachini
à jour le 19/11/17 18:15 | Publié le



«Je n'ai pas compris l'ir
réduire le nombre de cc
courses. Cela ne cha
sécurité.» (Photos

Cyclo-cross : Hennaux

Auteur : alexandra parachini
jour le 19/11/17 17:53 | Publié le 1

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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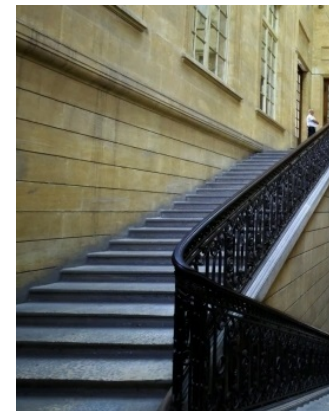
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Le Namurois a pris le c
course peu avant la mi-c
le morceau. (photo Jea

Metz : ultra jaloux, il e dans le coffre

Auteur : alexandra parachini ■
Lorraine Mis à jour le 19/11/17 17



Le tribunal s'en tient à
mise à l'épreuve pen
interdiction d'entrer en c
(illustration RL/

„Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ 25.000 am 4. November 2017 demonstrieren für Kohleausstieg in Bon

Berlin/Bonn, 4. November 2017 – Direkt vor der Weltklimakonferenz demonstrierten heute 25.000 Menschen in der Bonner Innenstadt. Unter dem Motto „Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ forderten sie in unmittelbarer Nähe zum größten Braunkohlerevier 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.



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„Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ 25.000 demonstrieren für Kohleausstieg



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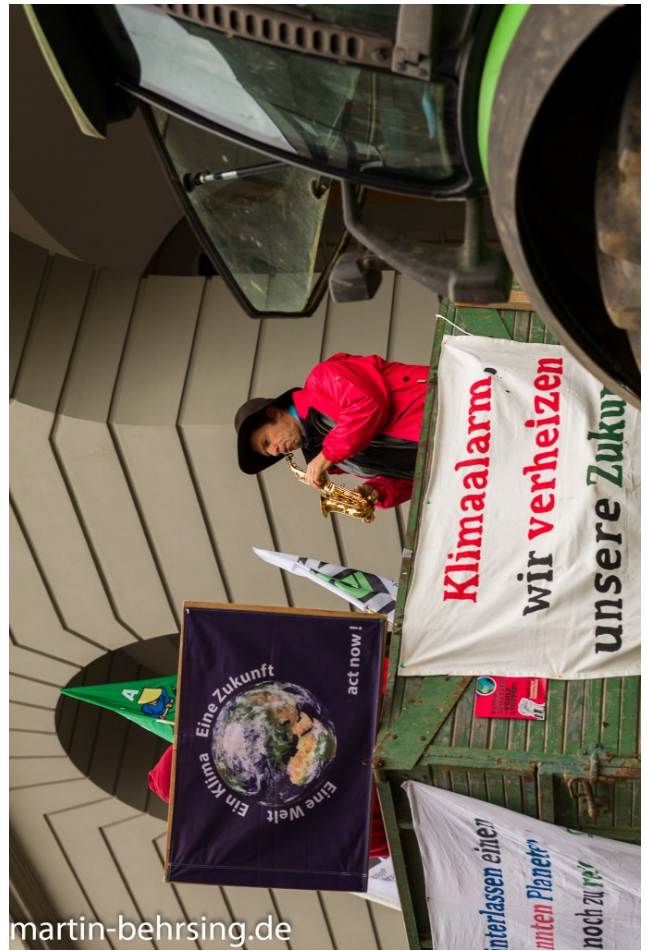
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„Klima schützen – Kohle stoppen!“ 25.000 demonstrieren für



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Asian nations struggle to lower deaths in childbirth



Boy Scouts of America to allow girls to join



Man who lived on tree for two years in India given land



One man, one city , three evictions: the human cost of Rio's growth



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

Source: Reuters - Sat, 4 Nov 2017 14:18 PM

Author: Reuters

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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

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Have U.N. climate talks finally been turned "inside out"?



Despite US lagging, climate action gathers speed, if limited cash



UN talks offer little help for soaring losses - climate-hit states



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 Kohleverstromung.

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.»

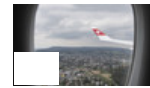


Musterschüler Schweiz?

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 Klimaschutzziele erreicht werden können. Dazu sollen bis zum 17. November mehr als 23'000 Menschen

Verwandte Artikel



Wenn nur die vielen Flugreisen nicht wären

Mehr zu International



«In der Bevölkerung steht kaum noch jemand hinter Mugabe»



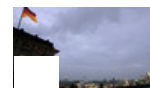
Charles Manson ist tot



Piñera muss in einen zweiten Wahlgang



Das stabile Deutschland ist über Nacht instabil geworden



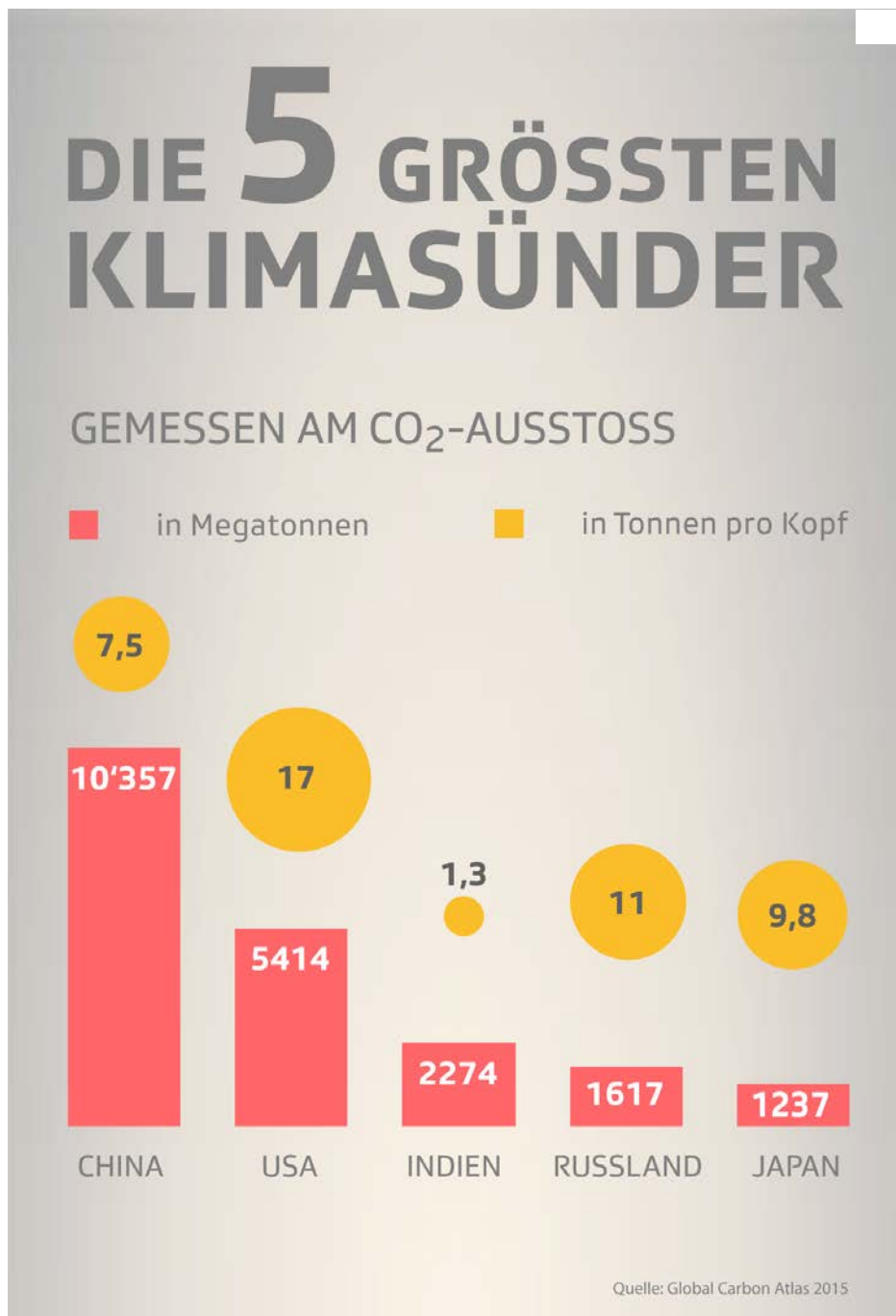
Grosse Koalition, Minderheitsregierung oder Neuwahlen?

aus 195 Ländern zusammenkommen. Es ist die bisher grösste zwischenstaatliche Konferenz auf deutschem Boden.

Das Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen sieht vor, die Erderwärmung 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 vor 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.



Populär auf srf.ch



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Das stabile Deutschland ist über Nacht instabil geworden 18

Deutschland hat eine Regierungskrise, wie es sie seit 1949 noch nicht gegeben hat. Eine Analyse.



NEWS

Keine Jamaika-Koalition: FDP bricht Verhandlungen ab 34

Paukenschlag um Mitternacht: FDP-Chef Christian Lindner lässt die Koalitionsverhandlungen platzen.

11 Kommentare

Kommentarfunktion deaktiviert

Uns ist es wichtig, Kommentare möglichst schnell zu sichten und freizugeben. Deshalb ist das Kommentieren bei älteren Artikeln und Sendungen nicht mehr möglich.

Alle Kommentare

Beliebteste

Daniel Kellerhals (Daniel Kellerhals), Trübbach

Samstag, 04.11.2017, 20:28

Was wollen denn die Leute? Keine Kohle, kein Oel, 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.

28

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

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 Klimakanzlerin 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 weltzerstörerischen Energieproduktion Geld verdienen die Entwicklung. Die Schweiz hatt 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, 19:28

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), Winterthur

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 Aotmkraft 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



SPORT

Wimbledon-Siegerin Novotna verstorben

Die Tschechin verliert im Alter von 49 Jahren den Kampf gegen den Krebs.



RADIO SRF MUSIKWELLE

Heiner Gautschy's erster Bericht aus New York

Eine selten wertvolle Perle aus dem Archiv von Schweizer Radio und Fernsehen zum 100. Geburtstag von Heiner Gautschy.



RADIO SRF VIRUS

8 Bands, 120 Minuten: Sei dabei am «8x15.» in Schaffhausen

Unsere Konzertreihe geht am 9. Dezember in der Kammgarn in die nächste Runde: Hier gibt es alles, was du wissen musst.



KULTUR

«Vorem Verstang isch gäng scho der Klang»

Was er hört, sieht er auf und spinnt es weiter: Pedro Lenz bringt Unscheinbares zum Vorschein.



RADIO SRF 3

De Song vom Tag: Hecht «Kawasaki»

Bei «Kawasaki» ist stillstehen schlicht unmöglich! Hecht greifen einmal mehr Deine Beine an.



RADIO SRF 1

Fotoaktion: Hier war ich richtig glücklich

Unsere Nostalgie-Bilderaktion zeigt Hörer und Hörerinnen in Momenten, in denen sie glücklich waren.

Anti-Kohle-Demo vor dem Klimagipfel

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 fahren 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/!g5460290>

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

Washington - In Clash With Trump, U.S. Report Says Humans Cause Climate Change

Published on: November 4, 2017 08:00 PM

By: Reuters

A+ Text Size **A+** **a-**

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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

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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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 is 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

"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

Educated 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 fabled medicines and such to cure them.

larger medicine and health care system

Yes sir, Science is voodoo!

[Reply »](#)

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 satellites 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 06, 2017 at 09:29 AM

yonasonw Says:

[Report as Inappropriate](#)

Educated Archy and TRumplzPrez proudly bring to you the newly invigorated Flat Earth Society.

[Replv »](#)

12

Nov 06, 2017 at 11:09 AM

AmYisroel 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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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.

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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."

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

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 during a 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

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 Campact-Mitgründer Christoph Bautz seine Kritik an der Energiepolitik der CDU: „Kohleextremist Armin Laschet scheint als Cheflobbyist 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.





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 Jamaika-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 Hurrikan-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.

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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 Itkonen



“There was speculation that the U.S. withdrawal might create some kind of domino effect, but in reality, this never happened,” said Anna-Kaisa Itkonen, 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

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 Monsivais / 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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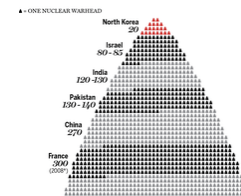
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NO COUNTRIES have MET THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES under the Paris Climate Agreement. India will actually increase coal production and China won't even begin reducing CO2 until 2030. TRUMP WAS RIGHT to pull out of the treaty; it's TOTAL B.S.

Like · Reply · 83 · Nov 5, 2017 9:18pm



Donald Maiden · Ottawa, Ontario

More confusion between CO and CO2. CO is the problem! Carbon Monoxide.

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 5, 2017 9:35pm · Edited



Patrick McMurphy

Donald Maiden "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 10:08pm



Patrick McMurphy

Trump once again proves he's not a leader. He is the stupidest president ever.

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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 5, 2017 9:22pm



Ovi Grigorescu · University of Waterloo

It's nice to know you hate your grandkids.

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 5, 2017 11:36pm



Julie Chant · Buckeye, 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. .

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Greg R. Groen · Board of Directors Vice President at Oro-Medonte Chamber of Commerce

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.

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Randy Emmerson · Maple 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.

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Patrick McMurphy

Go back to school and try to get your grade six.

Like · Reply · 1 · Nov 5, 2017 10:10pm



Petar Ticinovic

Patrick McMurphy Great comeback!

Like · Reply · 4 · Nov 5, 2017 10:14pm



Sue Miller · Works at Mensa International

Patrick McMurphy wow is that what they call a consensus comeback?

Like · Reply · 8 · Nov 5, 2017 10:39pm

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Gord Marsden · President (title) at Selvstændig

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 9:15pm



Brandon Bernhardt · Owner at B&B Finish Carpentry

ROFI Trudope has already opened ours up..... ffs....

Like · Reply · 3 · Nov 5, 2017 9:40pm · Edited



Gord Marsden · President (title) at Selvstændig

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 1:11am



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". 🙄

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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As disasters surge, nations must slash emissions faster, climate experts urge



by **Alex Whiting**

Thomson Reuters Foundation

November 5, 2017



A protestor 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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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 Weihrauch / 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 Klimaschutzzielen 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 hat](#). 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.

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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COP23: il faut "maintenir le cap" pour sauver la planète



La COP23 se tient jusqu'au 17 novembre à Bonn, siège de la convention climat de l'ONU. KEYSTONE

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COP23: il faut "maintenir le cap" pour sauver la planète

ENVIRONNEMENT - La conférence sur le climat COP23 s'ouvre ce lundi à Bonn (Allemagne). Environ 20'000 participations de près de 200 pays se retrouveront jusqu'au 17 novembre avec pour mission d'avancer sur la mise en oeuvre de l'accord de Paris.

La 23e conférence de l'ONU sur les changements climatiques (COP23) s'est ouverte lundi à Bonn avec des appels vibrants. Son président fidjien a notamment appelé à agir plus fortement contre le dérèglement du climat.

"Notre demande collective au monde est qu'il maintienne le cap fixé à Paris" avec l'accord adopté fin 2015 contre le réchauffement planétaire, a dit le premier ministre fidjien et président de la COP23, Frank Bainimarama, lors de la cérémonie d'ouverture.



COP23
@COP23

#COP23 President @FijiPM: Honour for #Fiji to assume responsibility for implementing #ParisAgreement & prepare for ambitious #ClimateAction

11:18 - 6 nov. 2017

1

45

67

"Le besoin d'agir urgemment est évident. Notre monde souffre d'événements extrêmes provoqués par le changement climatique. Notre responsabilité en tant que dirigeants est de répondre à cette souffrance, nous ne devons pas décevoir nos peuples (...) Nous devons faire tout ce que nous pouvons pour faire marcher l'accord de Paris", a-t-il insisté.

"C'est notre moment de vérité", a-t-il encore dit. Et d'ajouter: "nous sommes tous dans le même canoë".

>> À lire aussi: **Allemagne: manifestation dans une mine de charbon à la veille de la COP23**

Agir vite

"Nous devons faire davantage", a également déclaré le président de la COP22, le Marocain Salaheddine Mezouar, en lui passant le relais. Selon l'ONU, "les contributions des pays ne nous feraient (faire) que le tiers du chemin" nécessaire pour tenir l'objectif de maintenir le réchauffement sous 2°C. "Cet état de fait est inacceptable, pour notre planète et notamment pour les plus vulnérables".

"Chacun a un mandat, c'est naturel, mais nous devons privilégier une chose: penser que nous devons agir vite. Nous sommes dans une logique gagnant-gagnant. Il n'y a pas de démonstration de force à faire", a-t-il ajouté.

La COP23 se tient jusqu'au 17 novembre à Bonn, siège de la convention climat de l'ONU.



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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 Rattay/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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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.



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.

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.

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.

California continues to lead the charge. Gov. Jerry Brown (D) recently announced the 2018 San Francisco Global Climate Action Summit, which will convene a diverse set of actors from around the world to push the Paris agenda forward. Together, these actors will play a significant role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

And expect to hear much more on the importance of adaptation and resilience policy. In the wake of the devastation wrought by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria, there will likely be more talk about the vulnerability of islands and low-lying cities. Fiji — a small island state — is chairing the Bonn negotiations, and has emphasized the importance of better policies to promote resilience to storms and floods, among other climate change impacts.

This is an important U.S. conversation as well. The Government Accountability Office just reported that climate change *already* is costing the U.S. government tens of billions of dollars a year. This discussion will sharpen as thousands of Puerto Ricans leave their island, and the United States deals with the costs of rebuilding after the recent storms.

There's a lot at stake in Bonn. China is poised to take its place as a great power in geopolitics, by throwing its weight behind international cooperation on climate change. Businesses, NGOs and state governments will continue to show that climate policy is not just the stuff of international meetings. And we will all be reminded of the hot, hard truth: Climate change is here, whether we choose to act or not.

Jessica F. Green (@greenprofgreen) is assistant professor of environmental studies at New York University. She is the author of "Rethinking Private Authority", published by Princeton University Press.

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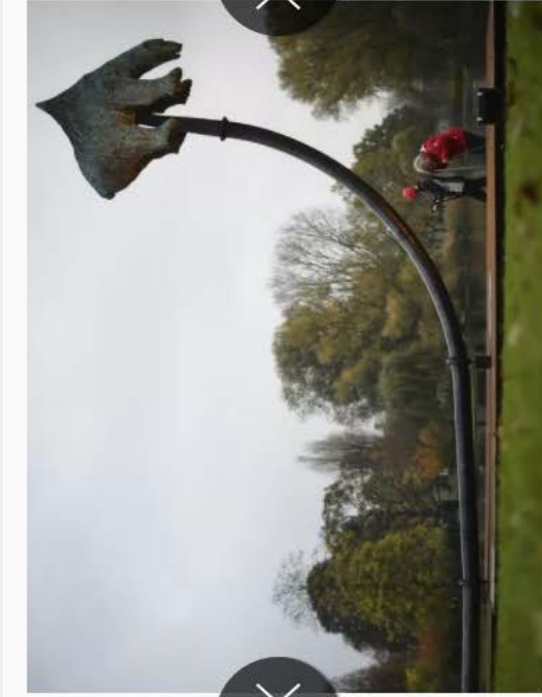
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UN Climate Change Conference opens



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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Paris Agreement modalities are the priority

Abu Siddique

Published at 01:29 PM November 06, 2017



A protestor 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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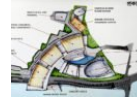
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Danskerne har mange spørgsmål om klimaet, og Jesper Theilgaard kender svarene.



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Er klimaforandringerne menneskeskabte? Er klimaet til at redde? Og hvad rager klimaet egentlig mig?

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KLIMAKONFERENCE I BONN

FN's årlige klimakonference er i gang i Bonn i Tyskland, og her er kampen mod de menneskeskabte klimaforandringer det altoverskyggende tema.

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Hvis vi nu og her får reduceret udledningen af drivhusgasser, kan vi godt nå det.

JESPER THEILGAARD, DR'S KLIMAEKSPERT

I dag går FN's årlige klimakonference i gang i Bonn i Tyskland, og her er kampen mod de menneskeskabte klimaforandringer det altoverskyggende tema.

LÆS OGSÅ: [Theilgaard: Amerikanerne bliver den store joker på årets klimakonference](#)

(</nyheder/udland/theilgaard-amerikanerne-bliver-den-store-joker-paa-aarets-klimakonference>)

Målet i den globale klimaaf tale, som verdens lande indgik for snart to år siden i Paris, er, at den globale middeltemperatur maksimalt må stige med to grader celsius i år 2100, sammenlignet med tiden før industrialiseringen gik i gang i midten af 1800-tallet.

Og ifølge Jesper Theilgaard kan vi godt nå at redde klimaet, så det ikke bliver for varmt på kloden.

Men det kræver, at vi tager fat om nældens rod med det samme.

- Hvis vi nu og her får reduceret udledningen af drivhusgasser, kan vi godt nå det.

Se Jesper Theilgaard svare på, om klimaforandringerne er menneskeskabte, hvem Danmarks klimaminister er, og hvad klimaet har gjort for Danmark i videoen i toppen af artiklen.

Hvad gør du for klimaet.

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Ti ting, du skal vide om klimaet:

- 1 FN's første klimakonference, COP1, blev afholdt i Berlin i 1995. Siden er det blevet afholdt hvert år, og årets konference er den 23. i rækken.
- 2 Formandsskabet går på tur, og i år er det Fiji, der er vært. Østaten har dog af praktiske grunde valgt at afholde mødet i Bonn i Tyskland, hvor FN's klimasekretariat ligger.
- 3 Det var på COP21 i Paris i 2015, at verdenslandene blev enige om den globale klimaaftale.
- 4 Klimaaf-talen er juridisk bindende for landene, men det er landenes egne klimamål ikke.
- 5 Målet er, at den globale middeltemperatur maksimalt må stige med to grader i 2100 sammenlignet med 1850, hvor industrialiseringen gik i gang - og gerne under 1,5 grader. Den er allerede steget med godt én grad celsius.
- 6 Det er især fossile brændsler som olie og kul, der er skyld i de menneskeskabte klimaforandringer.
- 7 Siden 2014 er CO₂-udledningen på globalt plan stagneret. Men koncentrationen af CO₂ i atmosfæren er dog stigende, og ifølge en ny FN-rapport er mængden af CO₂ nu den højeste i 800.000 år.
- 8 I-landenes mål er at mobilisere 100 millioner dollars om året fra 2020 til u-landenes klimaindsats.
- 9 USA's præsident, Donald Trump, har meddelt, at han vil trække USA fra aftalen. Det kan han dog først gøre den 4. november 2019, og herefter går der et kalenderår, før USA er ude

Theilgaard om klimamødet i Bonn: 'Ingen revolution - det store slag står næste år' (<https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/udland/theilgaard-om-klimamoedet-i-bonn-ingen-revolution-det-store-slag-staar-naeste-aar>)

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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.

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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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Still wary of 'Trump Effect', UN climate talks open in Bonn

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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)

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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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For første gang i 13 år kunne Brøndby i går juble over at have besejret mestrene fra FC København i Parken. SCANPIX

SUPERLIGAEN. I de seneste mange år har FCK været kongerne af dansk fodbold, mens Brøndby har været langt fra fordums styrke. Nu ser det

ud til, at magtforholdet er ved at tippe. For første gang i 13 år tog Brøndby en sejr mod ærkerivalen i Parken, og dermed sætter klubben fra Vesteg-

nen sig på Superligaens førsteplads og ligner en guldbejler. Omvendt er FCK nærmest hængtet af og er nu 11 point efter de blå-gule. **SIDE 25**

Åbent alle dage **10-20**



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Kort nyt

Nyt hjemmerøveri

MØN. En 63-årig mand blev natten til i går udsat for et hjemmerøveri på Møn. Klokken to brød fire mænd et vindue op på Klintholm Havnevej. Herefter blev manden bundet, og de fire stjal penge, inden de forlod stedet. RB

350 anholdt i Moskva

RUSLAND. Mindst 380 mennesker blev i går anholdt i det centrale Moskva og Sankt Petersborg. Her blev der demonstreret imod den russiske præsident, Vladimir Putin. Det oplyser OVD-info. RB

Tyfon over Vietnam

VIETNAM. Mindst 27 meldes dræbt i forbindelse med en tyfon, der har ramt den centrale del af Vietnams kyststrækning. 22 andre er savnet, herunder 17 besætningsmedlemmer på et kærtret fragtskib. RB

Danskerne spiser over 16 kilo sø

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
Fredagsslikket 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 forbrugerekspert 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-

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.

Mere end 1,5 millioner har tendens til forhøjet blodsuk-

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.«



Catalansk eksleder melder sig til politiet

BELGIEN. I dag træffer en belgisk dommer beslutning om Cataloniens ekspræsident, som Spanien vil have udleveret.

Den afsatte catalanske præsident, Carles Puigdemont, og fire af hans eksministre har i går meldt sig selv til politiet i Belgien. Det siger en talsmand for anklagemyndigheden.

»De blev tilbageholdt klokken 09.17 – altså i morges,« sagde Gilles Dejemeppe.

Senest 24 timer senere, i dag klokken 09.17, skal en dommer træffe beslutning om, hvad der skal ske. En domstol i den spanske hovedstad, Madrid, udstedte fredag en europæisk arrestordre på Puigdemont og fire af hans eksministre.

Den belgiske dommers beslutning kan ifølge talsmanden Dejemeppe være alt fra »at nægte at eksekvere den europæiske arrestordre, at anholde de involverede og sende dem i fængsel eller at løslade dem.«

Hvis dommeren beslutter at gå videre med sagen, skal en domstol i løbet af 15 dage tage stilling til Puigdemonts sag.

Den afsatte leder og de fire eksministre efterforskes af spanske myndigheder for oprør og undergravende virksomhed ved en forfatningsstridig folkeafstemning 1. oktober.

Puigdemont og de fire tidligere ministre forlod Catalonien, da den spanske premierminister, Mariano Rajoy, havde afsat den catalanske regionale regering. Rajoy har udskrevet valg til et nyt parla-

ment 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 december. 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 verdensspidser 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-

de sager om året

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.

Ernærings eksperter 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.

Børnehavebørn 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 overskrides 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.

MX tog på gaden og viste danskerne 16 kilo slik



Laura, 21 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.«



Emil, 22 år.

»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.«



Lise, 73 år.

»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.«

Dagens tal

4,8

kilo chips, popcorn, peanuts, pistacienødder og behandlede 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.



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 halvandet år efter at de såkaldte Panama Papers afslørede omfattende skattetækning, 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 skattetækning. 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 og ingen nation bør undervurdere den amerikanske beslutningsomhed,« sagde præsidenten til jublende militær-

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.

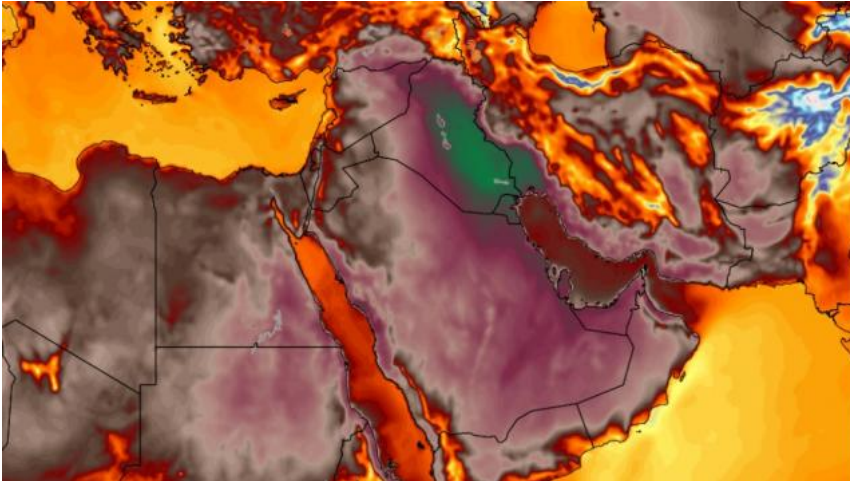
Donald Trump.
RITZAU
REUTERS/ARKIV



COP23 OPENS WITH NEW GLOBAL LEADERSHIP EMERGING AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

MON, 11/6/2017 - BY [STEVE RUSHTON](#) (/AUTHOR/STEVE-RUSHTON)

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(<http://www.occupy.com/sites/default/files/field/image/82228aa33481477a4877816c2e21ec0c1948f780.jpg?itok=qez8yTwW>)

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. Much of Trump's property empire in Florida could be [underwater by the end of the century](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/sep/09/trump-florida-mar-a-lago-hurricane-irma) (<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/sep/09/trump-florida-mar-a-lago-hurricane-irma>). Imagine Trump in one of his mansions, drenched, water swelling toward the ceiling, claiming he is standing in "fake sea."

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 on the northern plains"](https://www.climate.gov/news-features/event-tracker/exceptional-drought-northern-plains-july-2017) (<https://www.climate.gov/news-features/event-tracker/exceptional-drought-northern-plains-july-2017>). The U.S. Government Accountability Office [warns](https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-720) (<https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-720>) that climate change will cost the U.S. trillions of dollars in the coming decades.

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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"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."

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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. The rising seas, changing weather patterns and severe weather events are threatening our development, our security and the Fijian way of life, along with the very existence of some of our low-lying neighbors." Fijian Prime Minister and COP23 President Frank Bainimarama [said \(http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/10/17/fiji-issues-first-developing-country-green-bond-raising-50-million-for-climate-resilience\)](http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/10/17/fiji-issues-first-developing-country-green-bond-raising-50-million-for-climate-resilience) in a statement.

Fiji and other vulnerable islands nations have set out the necessary steps to keep global the temperature rise below 1.5 degrees celsius. This includes going [further and faster \(https://cop23.com.fj/small-islands-leading-battle-climate-change/\)](https://cop23.com.fj/small-islands-leading-battle-climate-change/) 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 \(http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/doha_amendment/items/7362.php\)](http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/doha_amendment/items/7362.php), making concrete commitments to reduce emissions immediately. As of Sept. 21, only 84 of 192 countries had ratified it – still 60 shy of the 144 nations required to agree in order for it to be binding.

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 \(http://fijisun.com.fj/2016/03/05/high-cost-of-cyclones-in-fiji-and-pacific/\)](http://fijisun.com.fj/2016/03/05/high-cost-of-cyclones-in-fiji-and-pacific/) in damage. And with the world nearly three-quarters covered in water, the increasingly volatile oceans are impacting on continents everywhere.

[Scientists connect \(https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/07/170726102952.htm\)](https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/07/170726102952.htm) Pacific and Atlantic warming to U.S. wildfires and droughts. In the Indian Ocean, islands including Mauritius and Sri Lanka are facing continual droughts, storms, sea-level rise and algae blooms. Scientists now worry this area could turn into an "ecological desert" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/sri-lanka-fishing-climatechange-idUSKCN0UX0IQ>).

These disasters relate to other nearby regions, as South Asia [has gotten hit \(https://www.reuters.com/article/sri-lanka-fishing-climatechange-idUSKCN0UX0IQ\)](https://www.reuters.com/article/sri-lanka-fishing-climatechange-idUSKCN0UX0IQ) by both intensifying monsoon floods and periods of drought. What has happened even in the last three years [backs up predictions \(https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/22/global-warming-hit-asia-hardest\)](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2014/mar/22/global-warming-hit-asia-hardest) that continental areas surrounding the Indian Ocean will face the most severe climate consequences. As Occupy.com has [reported \(http://www.occupy.com/article/activists-demand-climate-refugees-be-recognized\)](http://www.occupy.com/article/activists-demand-climate-refugees-be-recognized), due to climate volatility, by 2050 at least 250 million people could become climate refugees.

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. Of course, big nations are the biggest problem as the worst polluters, both today and historically. Even before Trump these nations had failed to commit to really tackling climate change, evidenced by how many big countries did not sign the Doha Amendment.

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YOUNG, BRILLIANT.

CRIMINAL: LAURI LOVE AND THE INTERNET

ACTIVISTS TAKING ON U.S. GOVERNMENT

[\(/ARTICLE/YOUNG-BRILLIANT-CRIMINAL-LAURI-LOVE-AND-INTERNET-ACTIVISTS-TAKING-US-GOVERNMENT\)](#)

Love was arrested two years ago over his alleged participation in Operation Last Resort, carried out under the name of the hacktivist collective Anonymous. His lawyers argue that extraditing him from Britain would violate his human rights.

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TOWN'S PRIVATE PRISON

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Contrary to popular belief, private prisons often don't save the economies of the rural towns that seek them out.

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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. By September 2017, more than [1.2 billion people were represented](http://under2mou.org/coalition/) (<http://under2mou.org/coalition/>) in this pledge.

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. Many see it as a shrewd move. California alone represents the sixth largest global economy and has committed to doing its share to implement the Paris accord. The [Grand Coalition](https://cop23.com/fj/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Fijis-Under2-Announcement-Media-Release.pdf) (<https://cop23.com/fj/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Fijis-Under2-Announcement-Media-Release.pdf>) now includes 18 U.S. jurisdictions – one-third of the national population – committed to limiting emissions.

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, [among other measures](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/26/climate/california-climate-policy-cap-trade.html) (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/07/26/climate/california-climate-policy-cap-trade.html>). Gov. Brown will host a global climate summit in San Francisco next year, continuing the work of the Grand Coalition for nations, states, regions and cities to share know-how and reduce emissions below 2 degrees.

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. The country has cancelled the building of over 100 coal-fired power stations and will pump over \$360 billion into renewable energy by the end of the decade. It is the global leader in green technology, creating millions of jobs and on track to meet its 2030 emission targets early.

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](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-climatechange/eu-ministers-agree-national-climate-goals-ahead-of-u-n-talks-idUSKBN1C110Y) (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-eu-climatechange/eu-ministers-agree-national-climate-goals-ahead-of-u-n-talks-idUSKBN1C110Y>) to cut emissions 40 percent from 1990 levels by 2030. India, for its part, [also aims](https://www.salon.com/2017/06/10/to-slow-climate-change-india-joins-the-renewable-energy-revolution_partner/) (https://www.salon.com/2017/06/10/to-slow-climate-change-india-joins-the-renewable-energy-revolution_partner/) to rely on renewables for 40 percent of its power by that time, or sooner.

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. As COP23 shows, the real climate leadership is being shown by states most vulnerable to climate change, which did the least historically to cause it. Fiji, for example, is showing the way: It plans to be [100 percent renewable by 2030](http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/05/24/fiji-growing-a-renewable-energy-industry-while-expanding-electricity-access) (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/05/24/fiji-growing-a-renewable-energy-industry-while-expanding-electricity-access>).

Other examples include last year's COP hosts, Morocco, which [stopped all fossil fuel subsidies](http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/11/17/5-things-morocco-is-doing-about-climate-change) (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2016/11/17/5-things-morocco-is-doing-about-climate-change>) and set a target of achieving over 50 percent powered by renewables by 2030, and Costa Rica, which in 2016 [created 98 percent](http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/costa-rica-renewable-energy-electricity-production-2016-climate-change-fossil-fuels-global-warming-a7505341.html) (<http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/costa-rica-renewable-energy-electricity-production-2016-climate-change-fossil-fuels-global-warming-a7505341.html>) of its electrical generation 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. This is the vision of Fiji's Grand Coalition.



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2017 -11-06 - Pacific Daily News – “UN Climate Change Conference opens” <http://www.guampdn.com/picture-gallery/news/2017/11/06/un-climate-change-conference-opens/107418980/>



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



Home > Wissen > Klimawandel - Weltklimakonferenz beginnt in Bonn

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KLIMAKONFERENZ

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 Bauchmüller*, 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

Wie 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 Abläufe 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 müssen 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 wuchtet, 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 behelmteten Polizisten versperrt den Weg zum Bagger, hinter ihnen schützen noch zwei Dutzend Geländewagen von RWE das stählerne Ungetüm. 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 bärtiger Niederländer, hat schon mal daheim 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 Wernicke*

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 Umweltstaatssekretär 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 Brackel, Fidschi-Inseln* [mehr...](#)

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Debatten Schwierige Annäherung

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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The Washington Post

Analysis Interpretation of the news based on evidence, including data, as well as anticipating how events might unfold based on past events

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.]

Bonn talks test global resolve to fix climate, without Trump

REUTERS | Stock Markets | Nov 20, 2017 00:20



© Reuters. Demonstration under the banner "Protect the climate - stop coal" two days before the start of the COP23 UN Climate Change Conference hosted by Fiji but held in Bonn

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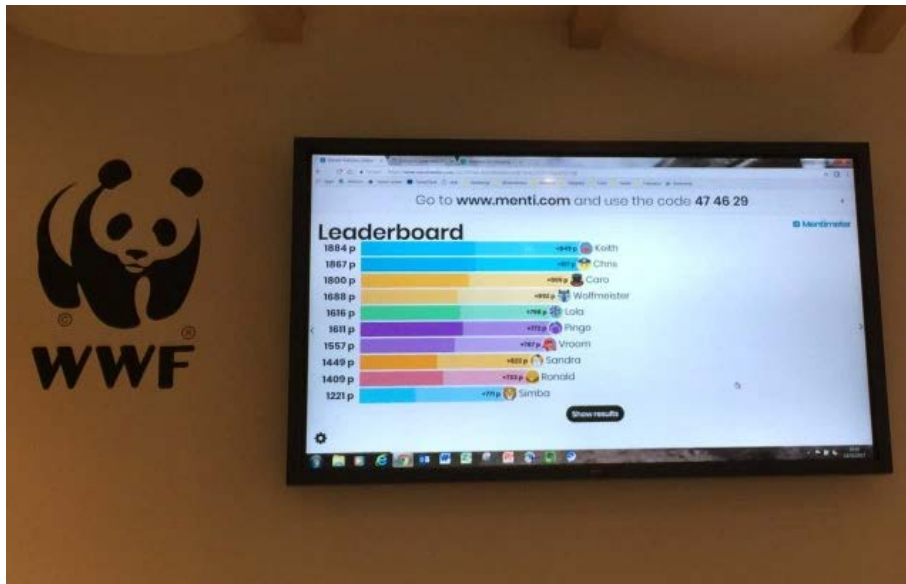
Day 7. #COP23 Bonn. Vinaka. My last day!

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 'Cynefin' 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 GB 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!



Not only did this stop me in my tracks but also bought 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](#)



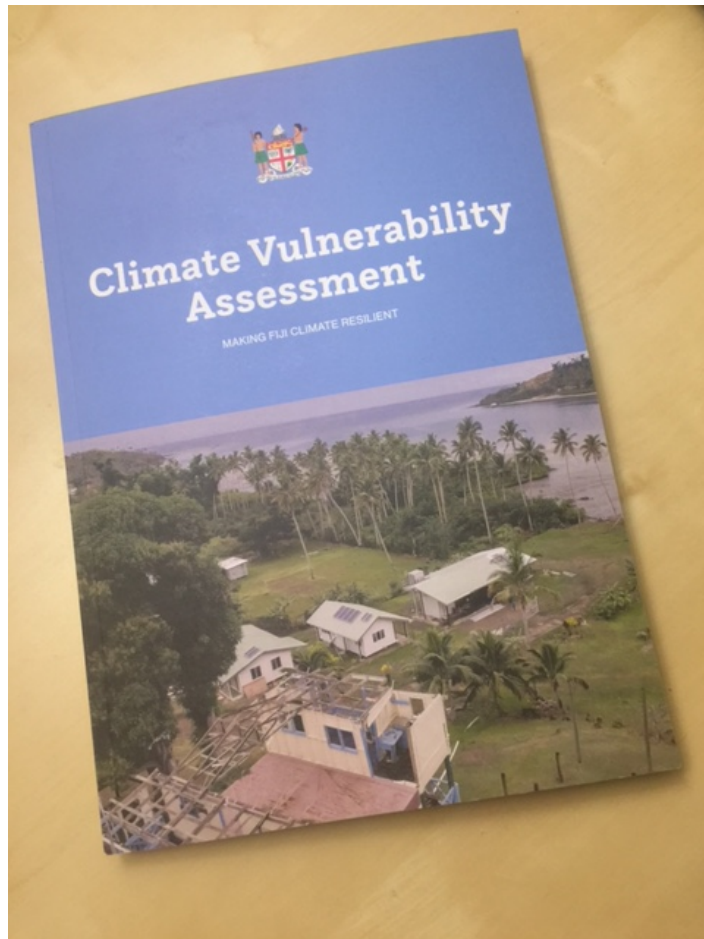
Virtual Reality (VR) abounds here on many of the stands at COP23. It makes for a strange sight with people lost in other worlds. I suppose you could say the same of the negotiations happening stones throw away to save us all!

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 tomorrows 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 Angoletti 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 an 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 nity 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

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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 is 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!

Posted in [climate change](#), [Wales](#) | Tagged [climate](#), [community](#), [cop23](#), [environment](#), [Fit for the future](#), [International National Trust Organisation](#), [Keith Jones](#), [National Trust](#), [Paul Southall](#), [sustainability](#), [Wales](#) | [Leave a comment](#)

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



My winner today of the 'stopped me in my tracks' moment of day 3. These cod skin fish lamp shades at the Nordic Solutions site

Posted in [climate change](#) | Tagged [energy](#), [environment](#), [Fit for the future](#), [International National Trust Organisation](#), [INTO](#), [Keith Jones](#), [oliver maurice](#), [pacific 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 6m copper polar bear impaled on a steel oil pipe line sculpture. The pipe is curved into the shape of the CO2 graph curve from 1950 to 2017. The sculpture is called Unbearable by Jens Galschiot. Stunning art!

Posted in [climate change](#), [Wales](#) | Tagged [climate](#), [EV](#), [Fit for the future](#), [fuel cell](#), [International National Trusts Organisation](#), [INTO](#), [Jens Galschiot](#), [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 to '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 coma. 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 todays 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](#)



(<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

TAGS CLIMATE CHANGE ([HTTP://WWW.STAR2.COM/TAG/CLIMATE-CHANGE/](http://www.star2.com/tag/climate-change/))

GLOBAL WARMING ([HTTP://WWW.STAR2.COM/TAG/GLOBAL-WARMING/](http://www.star2.com/tag/global-warming/))

PARIS CLIMATE ([HTTP://WWW.STAR2.COM/TAG/PARIS-CLIMATE/](http://www.star2.com/tag/paris-climate/))

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



Patrick Stollarz/AFP



[Anterior](#) [Próxima](#)

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)

Patrick Stollarz/AFP



[Anterior Próxima](#)

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)

2017-11-08

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 slutänden 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 ickestatliga aktörer ska ha när det kommer till att författa regelboken kommer att vara ett hett ämne under klimatmötet. 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 klimatmötet 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

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👉 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.

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 "Insoportable" 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:

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 combatting 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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Rich nations asked to step up greenhouse gas cut

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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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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.

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.

Ernest Leung

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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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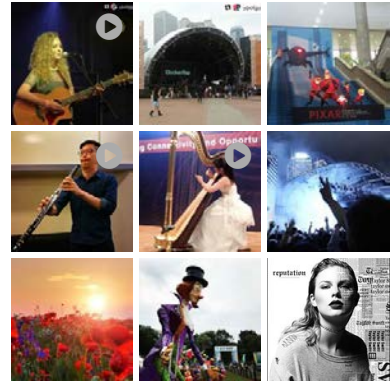
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Warum auch Europa beim Klimaschutz hinkt

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 Šefcovic. 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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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 Bainimarama, Premierminister des COP-Gastgebers Fidschi, richtete in der Eröffnungszeremonie einen Appell an die Vertreter aus 196 Ländern: "Wir müssen gemeinsam segeln, mit einem kollektiven Willen, um unsere Ziele zu erreichen." Ein echtes fidschianisches Kanu steht im Foyer, um Delegierte daran zu erinnern.



Talanoa - ein respektvoller Ideenaustausch

Auf der COP23 wirbt Fidschi für einen offenen Dialog. "Wir wollen die Gespräche mit unserem Talanoa-Spirit des Verständnisses und des Respekts führen", sagte Premier Bainimarama. Auch der Pavillon des Landes mit seinen traditionellen Möbeln und Pflanzen lädt Besucher zum offenen Austausch ein.



Weltweite Häkelarbeit

Der Klimawandel trifft vor allem arme Länder. Besonders Ureinwohner haben oft nicht die Mittel, um sich vor extremem Wetter zu schützen. Bei COP23 geht es darum, dass die ganze Welt zusammen kommt, um diesen Menschen zu helfen. Auch dieses Tipi in der Bonner Rheinaue neben dem COP-Gelände entstand durch viele Hände. Es besteht aus hunderten Quadraten, die Menschen weltweit gehäkelt haben.



Das traurige Schicksal des Eisbären

Auch Tiere leiden unter dem veränderten Klima. Dürre, Flut und Unwetter nehmen ihnen die Grundlage zum Leben. Ein berühmtes Beispiel ist das Schicksal der Eisbären. Erwärmt sich die Erde, schmilzt ihnen das Eis unter den Pfoten weg. Darauf macht ein Kunstwerk in der Rheinaue aufmerksam: Ein Eisbär ist auf einem Pflock aufgespießt.



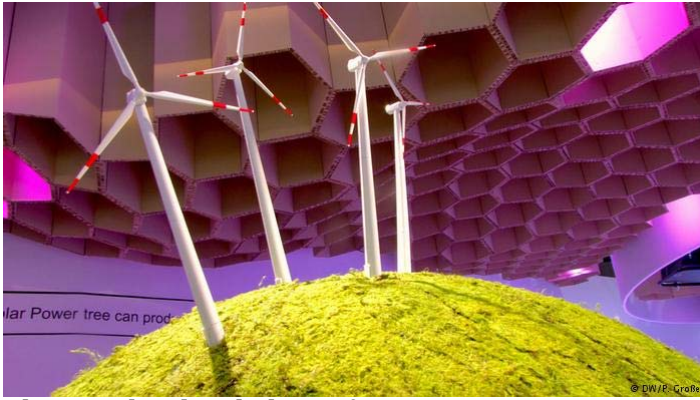
Ein Baum aus Holzabfällen

Wälder sind wichtig für das Klima. Sie ziehen jedes Jahr Millionen Tonnen CO₂ aus der Luft. Aktivisten des Verbands der deutschen Forstwirtschaft treten im Rahmen des Klimagipfels 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 am Ende eine Weltkugel 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 ärmeren Ländern unter den Folgen von Dürren und Unwettern. Im "Climate Planet" in der Rheinaue können Besucher sich über die Folgen des Klimawandels informieren. Die 20 Meter hohe Nachbildung des Erdballs ist eine Idee des deutschen Entwicklungsministeriums.



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 stößt Indien die drittmeisten Emissionen aus. Während die USA aus dem Klimaabkommen aussteigen wollen, holen China und Indien beim Klimaschutz auf. Im indischen Pavillon zeigt das Land seine Ambitionen, bald führend in erneuerbaren Energien zu sein.



Auf der Straße für das Klima

Für Klimaschützer kann der Kohleausstieg gar nicht früh genug kommen. Während der COP23 fordern sie mit Demonstrationen ein schnelles Ende von fossilen Energieträgern. Tausende Menschen waren in Bonn auf der Straße. Das Theater Bonn zeigt den Ärger und die Wünsche der Demonstranten mit einer Ausstellung ihrer Protestplakate.



Verkleidete Klimaschützer

Die Protestler selbst sind mindestens genauso kreativ. Bei ihrer ersten Demonstration im Vorfeld von COP23 setzten sie Zeichen - mit Kostümen und Pappfiguren. Ihr größter Gegner scheint 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 echten.

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4/11 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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6/11 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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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/...](http://enb.iisd.org/climate/cop23/)



Nov 18, 2017

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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.



COP23 FIJI
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
BONN 2017

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.

Photos by IISD/ENB | Kiara Worth

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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



Informal consultations on APA agenda item 4, further guidance on adaptation communication

SBI Facilitative Sharing of Views and the Multilateral Assessment



SBI Chair **Tomasz Chruszczow**, Poland, chaired the session



Andrei Pilipchuk, Belarus



María Victoria Chiriboga, Ecuador

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)

Malgré la présence d'une délégation officielle menée par le secrétaire d'Etat 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)

CONTENUS SPONSORISÉS

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-accord-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?

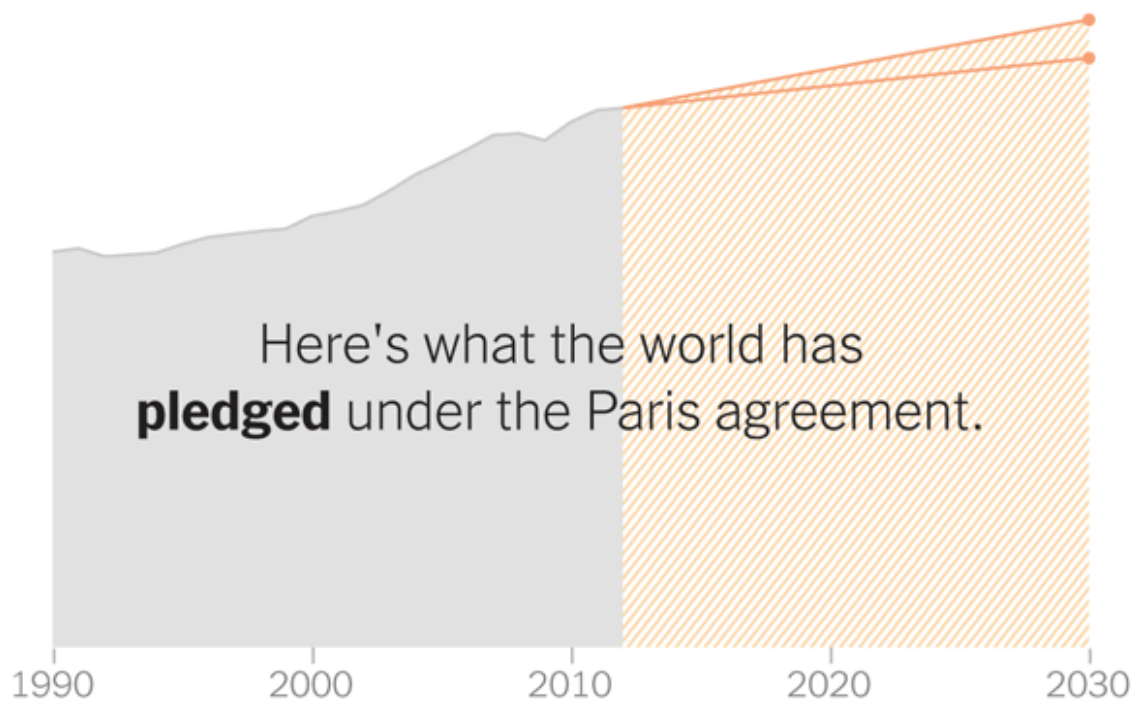
The overarching task is the same as ever: figuring out how to limit severe global warming in the decades ahead.

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>).



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.



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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A version of this article appears in print on November 11, 2017, on Page A9 of the New York edition with the headline: What's at Stake In the Climate Talks Underway in Bonn?. Order Reprints (<http://www.nytreprints.com/>) | Today's Paper (<http://www.nytimes.com/pages/todaypaper/index.html>) | Subscribe (<https://www.nytimes.com/subscriptions/Multiproduct/lp8HYKU.html?campaignId=48JQY>)

Related Coverage

Syria will sign the Paris agreement on climate change, leaving the U.S. the only country that has rejected the global pact.

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/07/climate/syria-joins-paris-agreement.html?action=click&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article®ion=Footer&contentCollection=Related>)

Trump Team to Promote Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power at Bonn Climate Talks

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/02/climate/trump-coal-cop23-bonn.html?action=click&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article®ion=Footer&contentCollection=Related>)

New Talks on Paris Climate Pact Are Awkward for U.S.

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/18/climate/trump-paris-accord.html?action=click&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article®ion=Footer&contentCollection=Related>)

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

(<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/climate/what-is-climate-change.html?action=click&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article®ion=Footer&contentCollection=Related>)

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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.

Roughly 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.

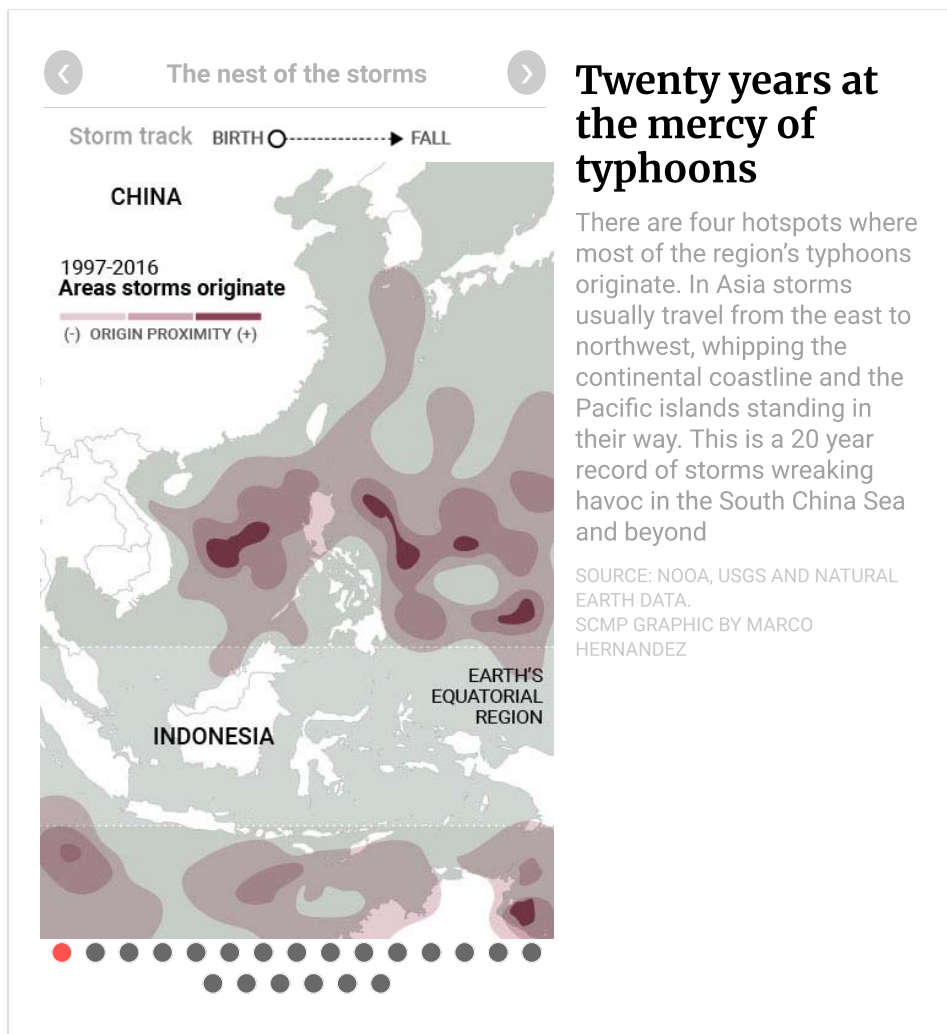


[The HK\\$33.5 million research that will help save lives in landslide-risk areas in Belt and Road countries](#) [15]

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

SOURCE: NOAA, USGS AND NATURAL EARTH DATA.
SCMP GRAPHIC BY MARCO HERNANDEZ

[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 \[18\]](#)

Source URL: <http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/2119167/are-natural-disasters-man-made-its-hard-deny-when-effects>

Links

- [1] <http://www.scmp.com/topics/hurricane-harvey>
- [2] <http://www.scmp.com/topics/hurricane-irma>
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What's at Stake in the Bonn Climate Talks?



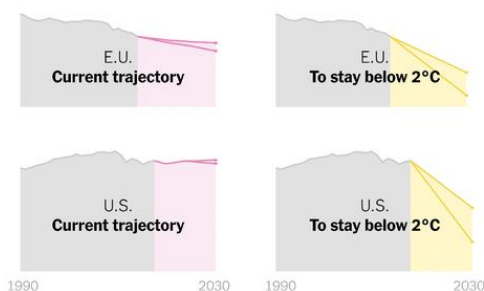
Under the Paris agreement, each country submitted a voluntary pledge to tackle its greenhouse gas emissions and then agreed to meet every five years to review their collective progress and prod one another to ratchet up their efforts.

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.





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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.

"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

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

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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)

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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)



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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)



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Deutsche Welle

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 protestor 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.

A fake Donald Trump, the devil and a crew of buccaneering 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.



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

Read more: [Nuclear waste: Where to store it for eternity?](#)

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.

Die Presse

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 THISEN

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)

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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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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.

„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.



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

Foto: AP

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.



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.“

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).



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.

THE JORDAN TIMES

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Home » World » Merkel tries to bridge climate gap as coalition talks get serious

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

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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.



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

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 led 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.

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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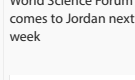
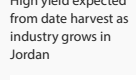

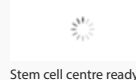
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Protestas en la cumbre del clima de Bonn contra la política medioambiental de Donald Trump

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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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

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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hoe toets je de mooie beloften?

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.



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.

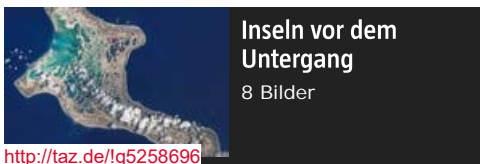
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THEMEN

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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

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.

"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.



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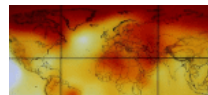
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Silence on US at Bonn

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."



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)

BONN, Germany (AP) — A group of US states, cities, businesses and universities said Saturday they are still committed to curbing global warming even as US 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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“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 US must undertake after 2025.”

Daniel Firger, one of the report’s contributors, said it was intended to show that many in the US 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 US 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 US 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.

Traunsteiner Tagblatt

Brennpunkt

11.11.2017

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 Kundgebung des Bündnisses «No Climate Change» winkt in Bonn aus einem von einem «Eisbären» gesteuerten Cabrio. Foto: Bernd Thissen

Foto: dpanif3

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. Anzeige

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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.»

[Videobotschaft Merkel](#)

[America's Pledge](#)

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Dein Kommentar

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 Guelland, EPA-EFE

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 karnevalleske 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.



Sa., 11.11.2017

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.

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US cities, states defy T rump, still back Paris climate deal

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

November 11, 2017 7:11pm



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

AP By [The Associated Press \(https://wtop.com/author/the-associated-press/\)](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)

Germany_Climate_Conference_Protes President Donald Trump and polar bears prot conference COP in Bonn, western Germany, : AP)

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Fact Check: Would a tax cut on businesses boost the economy and increase federal revenue?



The screenshot shows the Yahoo News interface. At the top left is the 'YAHOO! NEWS' logo. A search bar with the text 'Search' and a blue 'Search' button is located to the right. Further right are 'Sign in' and 'Follow Us' buttons with social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, and Tumblr. Below this is a navigation menu with links for 'News Home', 'National', 'I-Day 2017', 'World', 'Finance', 'Cricket', 'Lifestyle', 'Sports', 'Videos', and a three-dot menu. The main content area features a large video player on the left showing a protest scene with people in polar bear costumes and a blue Volkswagen Beetle. To the right of the video player is a vertical list of six news items, each with a small video thumbnail, a title, and a duration. The items are: 1. 'Protesters take to streets against climate change' (0:44, Reuters Videos); 2. ''Padmavati' row: IFTDA organises black out' (1:45, India Newstreet Media); 3. 'Sunny Leone's 'revenge' video is the best' (1:16, India Newstreet Media); 4. 'Jat leaders urge Centre of meeting their demands' (2:08, Ani); 5. 'Grateful to opposition for mud-slinging' (0:42, Ani); 6. 'PM Modi offers prayers at Ashapura Mata temple' (0:29, Ani); 7. 'Fatima College students climb onto cell' (1:02, Ani); 8. 'TV actor Saurabh' (no duration visible).

Protesters take to streets against climate change at COP23

REUTERS Reuters Videos 11 November 2017

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

What to read next



Watch: Miss World 2017 Manushi Chhillar Arrives In Mumbai What Happens At The



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“ warteten 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! Untermauerung war das **Geisterschiff** der „Atomnarren“ aus Braunschweig dabei.

Zur

Eindringlich auch die Appelle an die Politik, keine Kompromisse bei der Klimapolitik zu schließen, sondern



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

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von **AntiAtom-Euskirchen**



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COP23 / Nov. 2017 / BONN (GERMANY)



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Fotogalerie von *AntiAtom-Euskirchen*

11.11.2017, Bonn: „Schluss mit dem faulen Zauber“

Fotos zum vergrößern bitte anklicken!

















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

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)

By [FRANK JORDANS](#) and [DOROTHEE THIESING](#)

The Associated Press

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GÜNÜN FOTOĞRAFLARI 12 Kasım 2017

BİR BAKIŞTA DÜNYA

12 Kasım 2017 Pazar 13:44



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 Peña

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 Quan, 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)





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)



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.
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4 minutes de lecture

◆ Climat ◆ Allemagne

ATS

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

CLIMAT

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



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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Sciences

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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

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.



Frank Bainimarama, premier ministre des îles Fidji et président de la COP23. PATRIK 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.

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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."



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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 COP 23 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."



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



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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Delingpole World

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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](#).



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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](#)

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"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."

[damit.769.de.html?dram:article_id=399996\]](http://www.deutschlandfunk.de/trump-zum-trotz-us-zivilgesellschaft-wi...damit.769.de.html?dram:article_id=399996)

"Es fehlen Anreizsysteme, damit Investitionen tatsächlich passieren"

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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LUCHA CONTRA EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO

COP23 pide un mayor compromiso

Especial gráfico. La Conferencia del Clima de la ONU (COP23) se realiza en medio de una gran preocupación generada por la información de la Organización Meteorológica Mundial (OMM) sobre el peligroso crecimiento del dióxido de carbono en la atmósfera. Por ello, la mayoría de líderes mundiales pidieron el urgente cumplimiento de los Acuerdos de París.

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EDITORIAL

Dar prioridad al empleo juvenil

La Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT) ha hecho un llamado a las naciones para la implementación de políticas tendientes a generar puestos de trabajo para los jóvenes, a los que sigue considerando el sector más vulnerable de la cadena productiva para acceder a empleos de calidad.

OPINION

Perú y la protección a los refugiados

La protección internacional a las personas refugiadas fue creada en 1951 cuando, tras la Segunda Guerra Mundial, las Naciones Unidas aprobaron la Convención sobre el Estatuto de los Refugiados, Instrumento internacional que define quién es un refugiado, les asigna una serie de derechos y establece obligaciones a los Estados. En 1967, el Protocolo sobre el Estatuto de los Refugiados extendió el alcance de la convención al retirar las restricciones geográficas y temporales de dicho instrumento. El Perú ratificó la Convención en 1964.

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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

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 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 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 Galschiot featuring a polar bear impaled on an oil pipeline is on display at Rheinaue Park during the COP 23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany (AFP photo)

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BY SYDNEY FERREIRA ON 11/13/17 AT 9:48 AM



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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 Quééré, 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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Demonstrators dressed as Donald Trump and a polar bear are seen during a demonstration in Bonn, Germany, against the COP 23 U.N. Climate Change Conference on November 11. **REUTERS**

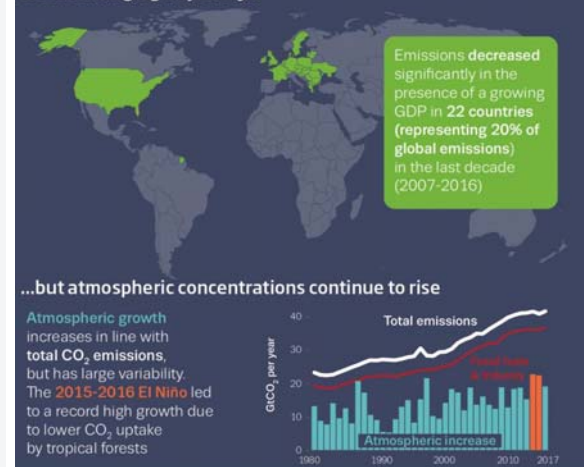
The news arrives as hundreds of countries enter the second week of the climate change conference in Bonn, Germany, where leaders will discuss how to implement the standards set during the 2015 Paris climate agreement. The goal set in Paris was to keep global temperatures from warming more than 2 degrees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

Global Carbon Budget 2017

In 2017, CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels and industry are projected to grow by 2.0% (+0.8 to +3.0%). This follows three years of nearly no growth (2014-2016)

We are changing trajectory...



Presented by the Future Earth Media Lab for the Global Carbon Project (<http://www.globalcarbonproject.org/globalcarbonbudget/index.htm>). Reports are edited by the European Centre for Climate Change Policy (ECCC), the Centre for Global Carbon Data (CGCD), and the Global Carbon Budget (GCB) with the Global Carbon Budget team. Attribution: by Nigel Meade, updated from 2016 version. Credits: Le Quééré et al. Earth System Science (December 2017), NOAA ES&D, and the Global Monitoring of Environment by Satellite (GEMS). IPCC projection based on RCP8.5 scenario based on the Report of Working Group II Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (AR4).

GLOBAL CARBON PROJECT

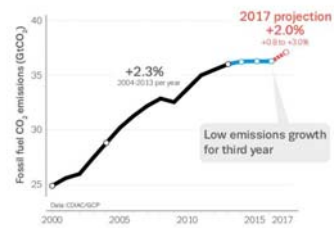
"All human activities" includes fossil fuels, industry and land-use change. Emissions from fossil fuels alone will reach around 37 billion tons.

China's emissions added up to 28 percent of global emissions, which is expected to grow by 3.5 percent in 2017. China had decreased its emissions two years in row before 2017, but coal use may rise by 3 percent as a result of increased industrial production and lower hydropower generation due to less rainfall.

Indian emissions are expected to grow by 2 percent in 2017, compared with increases of 6 percent per year over the past decade.

The rest of the world's emissions—representing 40 percent of the global total—are expected to increase by 2.3 percent.

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



GLOBAL CARBON PROJECT

"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 was referencing the common measure used to determine how a country's economy is faring—GDP. Rising carbon dioxide emissions are generally associated with a rising GDP, but the report noted that 22 countries lowered their emissions while their economics 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 leaves after posing for a family photo during the Association of Southeast Asian Nations summit in Manila, the Philippines, on November 13.

REUTERS

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 rollbacks on various policies and the decision on the global climate agreement, Jackson said he is "cautiously optimistic" that renewable energy will continue to increase in the U.S.

"The federal government can slow the development of renewables 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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SAY IT WITH A SONG

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

Zoë 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.”

Climate talks end with progress on rule book

ALL-NIGHTER: Delegates agreed to a 'Talanoa Dialogue' to review existing plans, while the timing of rich nations' funding to help developing nations remained contended

AP, BONN, Germany



A man passes by a sculpture by Danish artist Jens Galschiot in a park outside the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UN climate talks on Friday in Bonn, Germany.

Photo: AP

Global talks on curbing climate change wrapped up yesterday after a planned Friday ending extended into the night, with delegates and observers reporting progress on several key details of the 2015 Paris accord.

The two-week negotiations focused on a range of issues including transparency, financial assistance for poor nations and how to keep raising nations' 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 was due to conclude.

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

Delegates agreed to launch a process next year to start reviewing existing plans to limit greenhouse gas emissions as part of a long-term effort to ratchet up ambition. It would be called the Talanoa Dialogue after a Fijian word for storytelling and sharing experiences.

Delegates also made progress in drafting a detailed rule book for the Paris agreement.

The rule book, covering aspects such as how to report and monitor each nation's greenhouse gas emissions, is due to be ready by December next year.

By late Friday, two main issues remained unresolved: The question of how far in advance rich nations 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.

Observers say the US delegation played a largely constructive role during the talks, despite the threat to pull out of the accord by US President Donald Trump's administration.

While one group of US officials led by White House adviser George David Banks raised eyebrows by hosting a pro-coal event during the talks, a second group of seasoned US negotiators quietly got on with the painstaking job of refining the rule book, said Elliot Diring, a veteran of such UN meetings.

"From all accounts they have been playing a constructive role in the room advancing

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largely the same positions as before,” said Diringer, who is also executive vice president of the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions.

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research chief economist Ottmar Edenhofer said that while the 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, adding that Japan, Turkey, Egypt and Indonesia plan to keep investing in coal-fired power plants.

Environmental groups voiced disappointment at German Chancellor Angela Merkel’s failure to announce a deadline 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 French President Emmanuel Macron, who is hosting a climate summit in Paris next month to mark the accord’s second anniversary.

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

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The Donald in Germany? Fake news! Protesters dress up as President during climate change conference in Bonn as US States pledge to fight Trump on Paris Agreement

- Protesters taken to the streets of Bonn where climate conference is happening
- Demonstration comes as 'America's Pledge' vow to defy Donald Trump
- They say U.S states have the power to carry out climate change measures
- Trump's threat to Paris climate change deal has galvanised US, said one expert

By TARIQ TAHIR
 PUBLISHED: 20:34 GMT, 11 November 2017 | UPDATED: 08:12 GMT, 13 November 2017

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A group of U.S. states, cities, businesses and universities 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.

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 made its case as protesters took to the streets of Bonn at the start of Germany's carnival season, in a colourful demonstration to raise awareness about **climate change**.



A climate change activist wears a mask of Donald Trump in front of a replica of the Statue of Liberty during a protest march in Bonn



Michael Bloomberg said the American people are committed to the goals of tackling climate change and 'there is nothing Washington can do to stop us'

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Ant McPartin 'won't be moving back to his marital home' after I'm A Celebrity... as he decides whether or not to spend Christmas with wife Lisa Armstrong

They seemed very close: Married stars Jamie Theakston and Jenni Falconer are seen holding hands after glamorous charity event in London

Strictly just friends? Mollie King and AJ Pritchard fuel more romance rumours as they come close to kissing for a SECOND night in a row

'Newly-engaged' Gwyneth Paltrow posts a picture of her 'modern family' as she shares brunch with ex-husband Chris Martin and 'fiance' Brad Falchuk

Ashley Olsen, 31, seen out with mystery man... just months after split with 58-year-old boyfriend Richard Sachs

First Impressions Count: 8 tips for how to make yourself more attractive at first sight

I almost got into a fight with Harvey Weinstein: James Cameron reveals why he nearly hit disgraced producer with his Oscar at the Academy Awards

Georgia Toffolo sets pulses racing in a tiny white bikini as she lathers up in waterfall shower... after admitting she didn't feel 'that sexy' in swimwear

I'm A Celebrity: 'Sounds awful!' Ant McPartin seems to make a dig at Joe Swash AGAIN as feud rumours escalate... after blaming 'sexual tension'

I'm A Celebrity's Amir Khan sparks outrage by asking if a woman has ever been PM after being accused of 'sexism' for calling Georgia a 'little girl'

Wayne Rooney party girl Laura Simpson 'brands pregnant Coleen Rooney an attention seeker'... as she appears to call heartfelt post 'b****s'

Busty Nicole Scherzinger puts on an eye-popping display in a plunging tank top as she heads to dinner following explosive X Factor semi-final

Ed Sheeran keeps a low profile as he steps out hand-in-hand with girlfriend Cherry Seaborn after festive X Factor performance

There's no crowd! Smitten Chloë Green packs on the PDA with 'Hot felon' beau during football match... joined by the Topshop heiress' mother Tina

Make-up free Scarlett Moffatt looks chic in a beach cover up as she catches up with Extra Camp co-host Joel Dommett... after she slams body-shamers

Beaming Alexa Chung shares a giggle with her model ex-boyfriend Matt Hitt as they put on a cosy display outside New York hotel



Climate change activists are accompanied by carnival goers during a protest march near the venue of the conference



Today is the traditional launch day of carnival season in Bonn and other cities across the region



The climate activists are hoping to raise awareness over the need for stronger measures necessary to combat climate change



A protester puts on Donald Trump mask. The US president has pledged to ditch the Paris climate change accords

Former New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg said at a global climate meeting in Bonn, Germany: 'It is important for the world to know, the American government may have pulled out of the Paris agreement.'

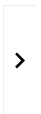
'But the American people are committed to its goals, and there is nothing Washington can do to stop us.'

Governor Jerry Brown of California echoed those comments.

- Looked giddy
- Beach angel! Victoria's Secret model Victoria Lee cuts a casual figure in slimline swimsuit as she cavorts in the waves at Bondi with brother Alex
- Getting serious! Brooklyn Beckham and Chloë Moretz go casual as they shop at upscale jewelry store in Beverly Hills
Shopped up a storm
- Meet the woman who makes Meghan sparkle: As she treats Prince Harry's fiancée-to-be, Sarah Chapman reveals how you can get skin fit for a Princess
- TOWIE's Danielle Armstrong flashes her nipples in a sheer top as she parties with ex James Lock and his girlfriend... after THAT Halloween reunion
- Legs for days! Margot Robbie cuts a stylish figure in skinny jeans with a beanie and sweater while arriving to JFK airport in NYC
High flyer
- Strictly Come Dancing: 'He may not have won the Gitterball but he's won it for me': Susan Calman and Kevin Clifton make emotional exit
- Bumping along nicely! Jessica Alba shows off burgeoins baby belly in clinging navy top with flannel while shopping in LA
Blooming lovely
- Feeling festive! Tara Reid displays midriff in red cropped top and white fur coat while joined by pal at the Hollywood Christmas parade
- 'Why is her dress pinned to her head?' Nicole Scherzinger fails to impress baffled viewers with her hooded LBD at the X Factor
- Sealed with a kiss! Geordie Shore's Marty McKenna cuddles up to a mystery blonde in Melbourne as ex Chloe Ferry's romance with Sam Gowland heats up
- She's got that glow! Pregnant April Love Geary covers up her growing baby bump in a sweater with gray leggings for food run in Malibu
- Rabekah Vandy 'plans to spend I'm A Celebrity earnings on new breast implants' but mum-of-four says she won't be getting any work done 'downstairs'
- Just peachy! Emily Ratajkowski flaunts her famous assets in black monokini while dancing around on a yacht
More than happy to share videos of herself
- 'The world is not kind to women': Blade Runner 2049 director defends film against criticisms that it uses female characters as 'puppets'
- Flower power! Rachel Bilson is pretty in patterned maxi dress as she hits farmers market with mom and three-year-old daughter Briar Rose
- Michael Jackson's son Prince, 20, looks healthy at LAX... just weeks after being hospitalized for motorcycle crash
Looked back to full health
- Former BINTM contestant Louisa Warwick shows off her lithe frame in a bandeau bikini as she poses on the beach in Miami
Statuesque beauty
- Sending a message! Alessandra Ambrosio wears 'live local' top as she steps out in wake of Victoria's Secret retirement
Covered up
- 'She said yes!' Grey's Anatomy star Giacomo Gianniotti engaged to make-up artist girlfriend Nichole Gustafson
Got engaged on Saturday
- Good jeans! Jenna Dewan cuts a stylish figure in denim and strappos for farmers market trip with daughter Evely
- Comfort in family? Jennifer Lawrence

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'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.



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



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



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



© EPA 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



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

walks her dog Pippi alongside her mother Karen... after split from director beau Darren Aronofsky



The X Factor: Lloyd Macey and The Cucklewins narrowly miss on next week's final as they're sent home in tension-filled show



Real Housewives Of Atlanta: Kim Zolciak lunges at Kenya Moore after being accused of 'pimping' daughter The 38-year-old reality star lunged at Kenya



J-whoa! Jennifer Lopez shows off her cleavage in a skimpy white top as she poses next to boyfriend Alex Rodriguez Beautiful couple



Feeling a little blue? The Weekend appears downcast as he arrives in Sydney after his split with Selena Gomez He split with singer last month



Keeping it low key! Bella Thorne covers up in sweats during dinner outing in Beverly Hills... while hiding between her gal pals Low-key outing



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Freshly squeezed! Kate Beckinsale playfully grabs daughter Lily's outfit as they partake in ridiculous dance off while dressed as fruits



Dog the Bounty Hunter's wife Beth Chapman wears a brave smile amid harrowing battle with throat cancer Looked happy and healthy



Abs-olutely incredible! Chloë Lattanzi goes make-up free in a raunchy new photo as she shows off her washboard stomach in a very skimpy crop top



Sunday funday! Hilary Duff sports a see-through white top as she cozies up with boyfriend Matthew Koma in LA The 30-year-old actress was enjoying her Sunday



Glowing Fernie McCann looks like she's taking single motherhood in her stride as she tells ex Arthur Collins 'he will never see daughter Sunday again'



He gave her the ultimate gift: Keith Urban 'splurges on a \$48million New York mansion' for Nicole Kidman to pursue her Broadway dream



Myleene-ing for the kiss! Smitten Klass shares a passionate PDA with beau Simon Molson on romantic lunch date Looked utterly loved up



Strictly Come Dancing's Brendan Cole 'getting stick from co-stars for playful flirting with sizzling new pro dancer Nadiya Bychkova'



PICTURE EXCLUSIVE: Besotted Brooklyn Beckham can't take his eyes off his girlfriend Chloë Moretz on romantic weekend break in California



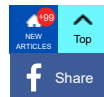
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Step-pping into the spotlight! Slim Claire Richards breaks down into tears as bandmates invite their children to sing on stage for 20th anniversary



Rochelle Humes bares her flawless décolletage in a strapless midi-dress as she joins androgynous chic Pixie Lott for star-studded BAFTA Children's



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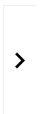
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US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal

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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Scientists warn of 'giant leap backward' at climate talks

By AFP

PUBLISHED: 01:16 GMT, 14 November 2017 | UPDATED: 01:16 GMT, 14 November 2017



© AFP

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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How Meghan went from a seedy Los Angeles tenement to a Palace: The ambition she inherited from her father and the hippy side she got from her mum



Goofing around when the camera stops rolling! Candid shots during Meghan and Harry's engagement interview give an insight into their relationship



Gold rush! 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 Shappi Khorsandi in I'm A Celebrity... as Stanley Johnson calls Iain Lee 'obstinate'



Holly Willoughby 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 'kinky sex'



Braless Ola Jordan poses seductively in a wet T-shirt and bikini bottoms as she showcases her svelte physique for sizzling 2018 calendar



Dame Angela Lansbury, 92, says women who have been sexually harassed can be blamed for 'making themselves look attractive'



No bum deal! Topless Emily Ratajkowski treats fans to a seriously sexy snap as she flaunts peachy posterior in barely-there bikini bottoms



Dawn French recalls 'being utterly allergic to her own mother' as she discusses fractious relationship with her adopted daughter Billie. Candid confession



'She's been a let down': I'm A Celebrity bosses 'unimpressed with MSP Kezia Dugdale for barely trying in the tasks and ignoring campmates

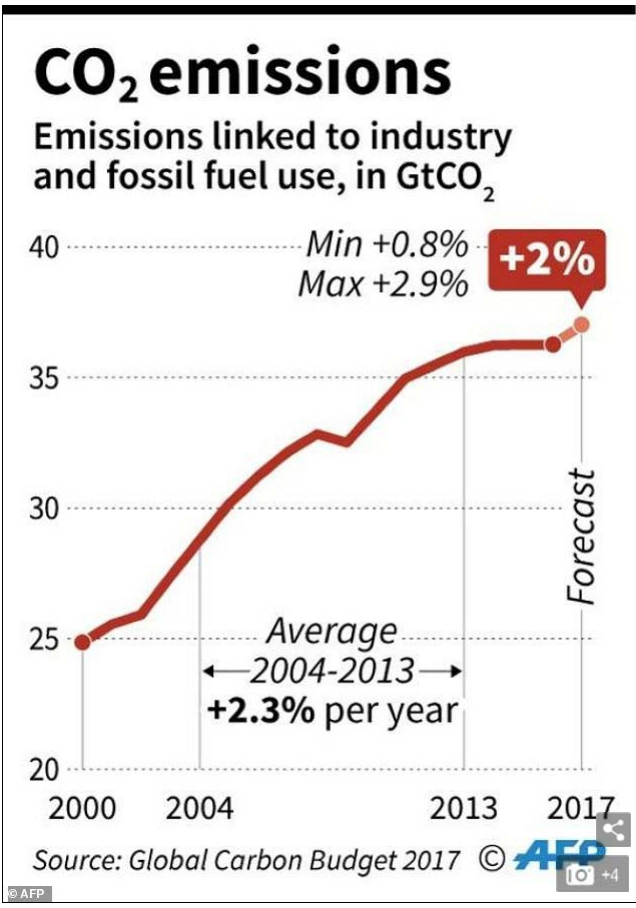


Fish(er)ing for compliments? Isla puts on a VERY busty display in plunging fireman ensemble as she returns to the set of Arrested Development



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.

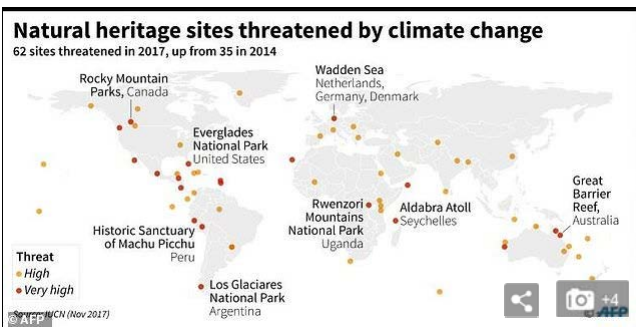
"Given that 2 C is extremely unlikely based on current progress, then 1.5 C is a distant dream," he told AFP.

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': Lovestruck Harry reveals how he went down on one knee as they cooked roast chicken in his cottage
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↳ 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
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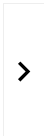
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↳ Kate Wright left squealing in shock as boyfriend Rio Ferdinand's son Tate, nine, shows off his rapping skills to VERY X-rated song



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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L'ÉDITO POLITIQUE

mardi 14 novembre 2017



L'appel des 15 000

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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.



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 Zemor, 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 ?



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 :

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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.



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).

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

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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 OROSHAKOFF | 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 OROSCHAKOFF

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."



"Unbearable" sculpture lies about polar bear extinction: UN Climate Change Conference
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Rebel Media
Offentliggjort den 14. nov. 2017


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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.RebelUN.com>


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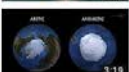
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Syria signs Paris climate agreement, leaving US as lone outsider

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

By AFP
14 November 2017, 4:29 pm

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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' on November 11, 2017, in Bonn, Germany, where is taking place the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference. (AFP PHOTO / dpa / Bernd Thissen)

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.



This photo taken on November 4, 2017 shows environmentalists holding up an Earth-shaped balloon reading "Out of Coal" and decorated with an effigy of German Chancellor Angela Merkel seen in the smoke clouds of a power plant as they demonstrate in Bonn, western Germany, during a so-called Climate March against fossil-based energies like coal. (AFP PHOTO / SASCHA SCHUERMANN)

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 3°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 Monday, a White House delegation hosted a controversial guest on the sidelines of the UN climate conference.

Klimaatop in Bonn gaat beslissende fase in

© WO 15 NOVEMBER, 12:19 BINNENLAND (NIEUWS/BINNENLAND)



Betogers bij de Klimaatop in de straten van Bonn REUTERS

GESCHREVEN DOOR

Heleen Ekker
redacteur Binnenland
✉ (mailto:heleen.ekker@nos.nl)

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-parijs-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://germanwatch.org/en/14639) (<https://germanwatch.org/en/14639>), 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, Europarlementariër 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 bescheiden 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-doet-de-vs.html) (<https://nos.nl/artikel/2201489-de-klimaatop-in-bonn-begint-wat-doet-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 stellen: "We're still in". En dit wordt wel degelijk gevoeld tijdens de onderhandelingen met de ministers."

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 yaratıcılıklarını iklim için sergiliyor.

15.11.2017 - 22:47



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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 düşünceyi 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 arayı kapatıyor. Hindistan, ülke pavyonunda, yakında yenilenebilir enerjilerde lider olma konusundaki isteğini sergiliyor.



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.”

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

By **Mariacristina Ferraioli** - 16 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.

Trump's udsending fastholder nej til Paris-aftale på COP23

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



Den danske kunstner Jens Galschiots kopi af Fihedsgudinden med rog fra faklen er udstillet i Rheinaue-parken i Bonn under klimakonferencen COP23. Scarpix/Patrik Stollarz

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«.

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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.

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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.

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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

JydskeVestkysten

SAMMEN OM DET LOKALE

■ UDLAND

Trumps udsending fastholder nej til Paris-aftale på COP23

AF: RITZAU

Publiceret 16. november 2017 kl. 19:46



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/ritzau/

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.

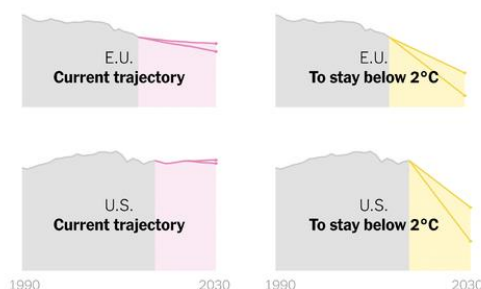
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But because the Trump administration cannot officially exit the Paris climate agreement until 2020, it also sent a small State Department team to negotiate details of international climate policy, like greater transparency for emissions reporting from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



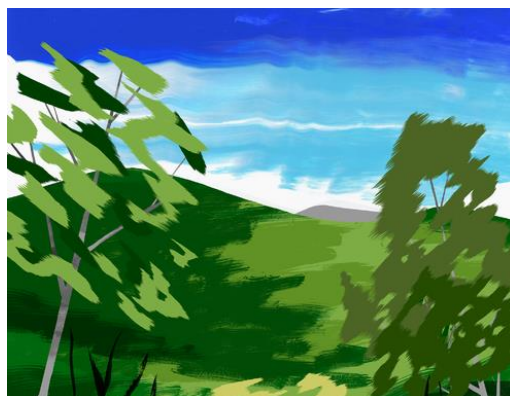
“The few people in Bonn who were interested in this speech heard a muddled explanation of Trump’s dangerously incoherent climate policy,” said [John Coequyt](#), global climate policy director at the Sierra Club.

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.

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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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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 Verantwortungsfeld 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 werde, 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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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.

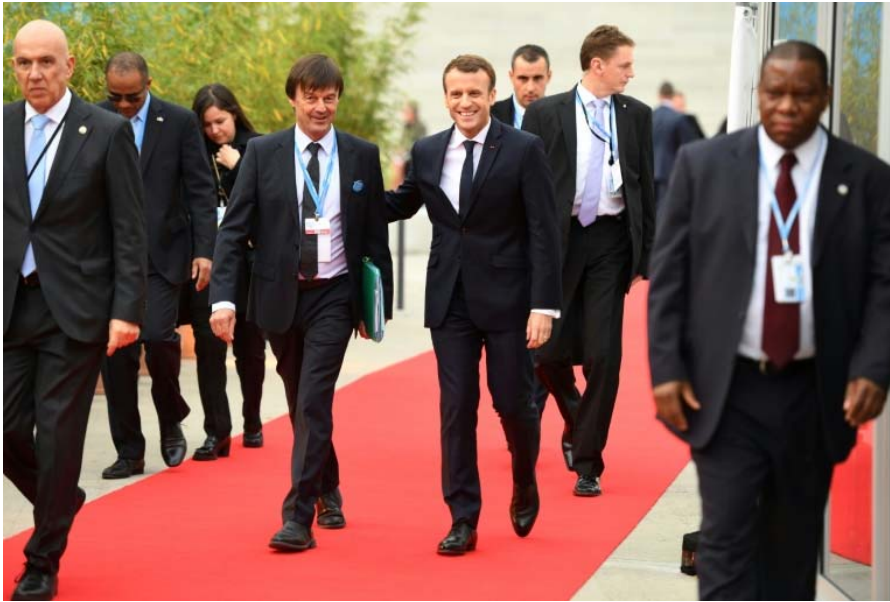
Germany — where coal powers 40 percent of the country’s electricity — was asked to join, said environment minister Barbara Hendricks.

“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.



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/Patrik 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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The San Diego Union-Tribune

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 torch created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 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](#)

UN climate talks wrap up as US stands firm on fossil fuels

November 17, 2017 by Mariette Le Roux And Catherine Hours



A smoking replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at a park in Bonn during UN climate talks, slowed down by the United States' defence of the use of fossil fuels

UN negotiations on implementing the Paris climate change agreement wrap up Friday after two weeks of talks that were slowed down by the United States defending the use of fossil fuels.

Envoys from nearly 200 countries, including delegates from Washington, gathered for the conference in Bonn to negotiate a "rulebook", to be adopted next year, for enacting the global deal reached to cheers and champagne in 2015.


Delegates reported mixed progress in Germany, with the reemergence of divisions between rich and developing countries.


A key stumbling block was on finance for the world's poorer nations to help them prepare for, and deal with, the fallout from climate change—including more frequent and severe superstorms, droughts and land- and crop-gobbling sea level rises.


Another obstacle was the insistence of developed nations—led by the US—that all countries share similar obligations under the Paris pact, while developing greenhouse gas polluters want a certain degree of leeway.


The November 6-17 conference is the first of the UN's climate body since


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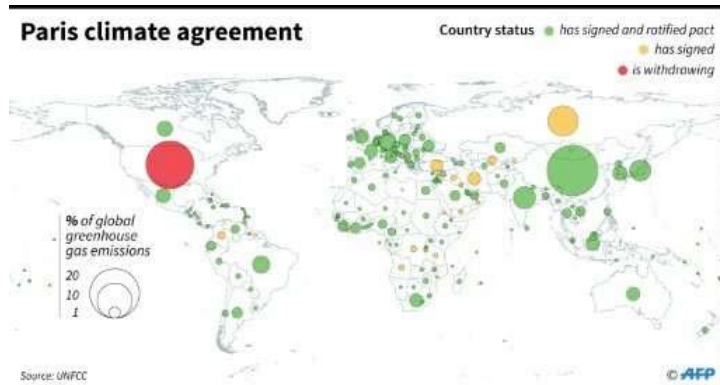
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major developing nations adopt. It's a game of wait-and-see."



Countries that have signed the Paris climate agreement, with their greenhouse gas emissions. The United States is the only country to withdraw from the accord.

Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels—coal, oil and natural gas blamed for emitting planet-warming gases into the Earth's atmosphere.

At its very essence, the Paris Agreement seeks a drawdown of carbon emissions.

The 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 worst-case-scenario climate change.

'Ridiculous'

Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal, but scientists say the pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 C or more.

How, and when, to update country commitments to bring them in line with the 2 C target, is a central topic in the ongoing negotiations.

"Our task has been made all the more difficult with the disengagement of the world's largest historic emitter from the Paris Agreement," Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Thursday on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States at the forefront of climate change-driven sea-level rises.

The Trump administration insisted, however, that it was "committed" to limiting greenhouse gas emissions—as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting assistant secretary of state Judith Garber told the conference that the US would "support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source".

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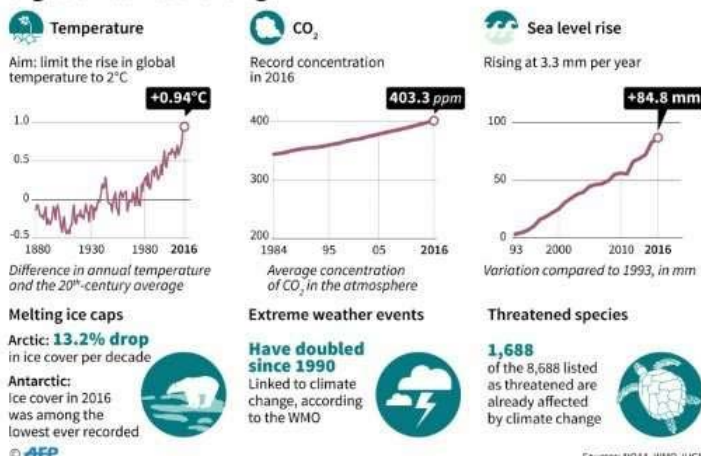
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AFP

Sources: NOAA, WMO, IUCN

Data on the recent impacts of climate change.

An Obama-era official who helped deliver the Paris agreement—a feat that took more than two decades of tough negotiations—lashed out at Trump's "wrongheaded" decision to withdraw from the pact.

"Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that," Todd Stern, who was Obama's special envoy for [climate](#) change, told AFP on the sidelines of the conference he attended as an observer. He left government in 2016.

"Trying to say it's a hoax, or it doesn't mean anything, or it's a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so... ridiculous," he said—citing some of Trump's stated reasons.

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

The negotiations will carry on without the US, and nations and businesses will continue moving away from [fossil fuels](#), said Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks.

He pointed to a coal phase-out initiative launched in Bonn Thursday with the backing of 20 countries—led by Britain and Canada.

"But what we have lost is the diplomatic leadership of the US in driving the process," added Adow.

"We are missing the old US administration in lining up the politics."

➕ Explore further: US 'committed' to emissions cuts, on its own terms: official

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**US 'committed' to emissions cuts, on its own terms: official**

November 16, 2017

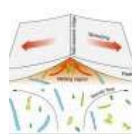
The Trump administration is "committed" to limiting greenhouse gas emissions, but in ways that do not threaten energy security or market competitiveness, a US official told a UN climate conference in Bonn Thursday.

**Fossil fuel investment spells 'unsustainable future': UN chief**

November 15, 2017

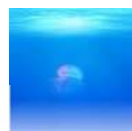
Continued investment in fossil fuel would deliver "an unsustainable future", UN chief Antonio Guterres warned Wednesday, saying time was running out to prevent

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After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

- By The Associated Press

BONN, Germany — Nov 17, 2017, 12:00 PM ET



Associated Press

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

As negotiations at the global climate conference in Bonn, Germany, draw to a close Friday, here's a look at which steps will be taken in the coming years to further international efforts to curb global warming:

— Dec. 12, 2017: French President [Emmanuel Macron](#) has invited more than 100 world leaders to Paris for the second anniversary of the landmark climate accord forged in the city in 2015. President Donald Trump, who has said he wants to withdraw from the agreement, hasn't been invited to the "One Planet Summit."

— 2018: Next year's global climate talks take place in Katowice, Poland, from Dec. 3-14. In order for officials to finalize the rulebook there, preliminary meetings will have to be held during the course of the year. These low-level encounters will include the Talanoa Dialogue, a Fijian-inspired process in which countries start to take stock of what's been achieved so far under the [Paris agreement](#) and consider what more can be done. The talks in Katowice will be strongly influenced by the U.N. scientific panel's October report on whether the most ambitious goal of keeping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius can be achieved.

— 2020: If the U.S. goes through with its threat to withdraw from the Paris accord, the earliest this could come into effect would be on Nov. 4, 2020 — shortly after the next American [presidential election](#). Countries that are party to the Paris agreement have until 2020 to submit new or updated plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), on what they are doing to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.

— 2023: Eight years after the Paris accord countries will for the first time conduct a full and formal review of what's been achieved to date, known as a global stock-take. The process is meant to be repeated every five years.

— 2030: Many countries have set themselves substantial emissions reduction targets 15 years from the Paris accord. The European Union, for example, wants to cut its emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels, though some countries including Germany are aiming for a 55-percent reduction.

— 2050: Climate scientists calculate that the world economy will have to go "carbon neutral" by the middle of the century if the Paris goal of keeping global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) is to be achieved. That can either be done by ending all use of fossil fuels or by finding a way to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at an industrial scale.



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29 visninger

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Offentliggjort den 17. nov. 2017











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Climate talks wrap up with progress on Paris rulebook

AP

November 17, 2017 at 11:08 am | By FRANK JORDANS



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)



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.

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.

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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.

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GUEST CONTRIBUTOR [November 17, 2017](#)

Seeking Salvation at the COP

Guest post by [Sunjana Supekar, UCLA Law student](#)



Bronze sculptures depicting climate refugees by Jens Galschiot near the COP23 venue

“You have to act as if it were possible to radically transform the world. And you have to do it all the time.”

These words, attributed to famed anti-racist activist Angela Davis, permeated my thoughts as I walked through the halls of the 2017 UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany (referred to as the “COP,” for conference of parties). The major question for this year’s COP was how exactly to implement the terms of the Paris Agreement. Surrounded by passionate climate experts proposing their own models for radically transforming the world, I especially sought to track issues relating to climate equity, including financing for developing countries, strategies for adapting to climate change, and loss and damage. Hopping from meeting room to negotiation hall to exhibit booth, I learned about so many interesting issues and projects, such as sustainable energy access initiatives like the [Africa Renewable Energy Initiative](#) and the [People-Centered Accelerator](#). Two topics, however, I found were particularly compelling: climate-induced migration for island nations and violence against indigenous environmental activists.

This year the conference was hosted by Fiji, an island archipelago nation that is [no stranger](#) to the threats associated with climate change. In particular, the high potential for territory loss and population displacement as sea levels rise and swallow coastal communities whole means that many island nations fear that climate change is not just a looming threat, but an existential one. Indeed, “existential threat” was a common refrain among island nations throughout the halls and meeting rooms. Protecting coastal communities from these threats was thus a salient topic at the COP, with migration and relocation of such communities to higher ground being one proposed remedy.

Speaking on a panel about climate migration on Monday, Frances Namoumou of the Pacific Conference of Churches, a group that works with Fijian communities, emphasized the gravity of non-economic loss, specifically cultural loss, due to climate change. In 2012, Vunidogoloa became the [first community in Fiji](#) to relocate due to climate change. Namoumou stressed the loss that occurs when a coastal community like Vunidogoloa, whose social structure and livelihood are based on a marine way of life, must move to higher ground inland. Namoumou urged the audience not to think of these efforts as “relocation”, but actually a forced migration and a severe human rights violation. Reverend Tafue Lusama of the Church of Tuvalu buttressed these points, stating starkly that as coastal communities are forced to transform their cultures to escape rising tides, “relocation” really means the death of the people. For the residents of Tuvalu, an atoll nation, there is no safe higher ground; any relocation effort would mean escaping to another country and assimilating into another culture. For this reason, said Lusama, the people of Tuvalu have chosen not to pursue relocation efforts but instead continue to fight for aggressive climate policy to save Tuvalu. If you save Tuvalu, he said, you save the world.

Albeit unexpectedly, the idea of salvation echoed during discussions regarding environmental activists on the frontlines of defending against climate-destructive industry. [Recent research](#) shows that environmental activist defenders are killed at a rate of nearly four per week, with the death toll rising to 200

in 2016. These activists are often indigenous women who are trying to protect their community and way of life. The high-profile [murder of Berta Caceres](#) was particularly jarring – Caceres was an indigenous Honduran activist from the Lenca community who had recently won the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize for her successful work launching a grassroots campaign to resist a proposed dam project in her community.

On Wednesday, activists gathered at the COP to discuss the rise of violence against environmental defenders, and raise awareness of these trends as a human rights and climate justice concern. Nina Gualinga, a Kichwa leader in Ecuador, discussed the plight of indigenous environmental activists in her country, who are subject to increased harassment, criminalization, and violent threats. Women, often the vanguard of these fights in Ecuador, are also especially vulnerable to threats of sexual violence. Gualinga specifically expressed frustration towards the Ecuadorean government boasting about its emissions reductions during the COP negotiations, arguing that such efforts are really the work of environmental defense from Ecuador's indigenous people. These concerns were reiterated by Carol González Aguilar, an indigenous Colombian leader from [La Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana](#). When asked what UN negotiators can do to protect indigenous people from the threats of climate change, González Aguilar stated plainly: “We don't need you to think for us. We need you to listen.” She mentioned that besides activism, indigenous people in Colombia are also working to create environmental solutions, such as preserving traditional medicinal knowledge. In concluding her presentation, González Aguilar offered the audience an anecdote: a pessimistic journalist had recently told her that there was no salvation for the Amazon. González Aguilar countered that this journalist was wrong – by defending the forest, her people were the salvation for the Amazon.

The outlook on climate change is not a rosy one. The Global Carbon Project has reported that [carbon emissions are rising](#) after a three-year plateau. It remains to be seen whether key outcomes will come out of this year's COP, with many decisions expected to be tabled for 2018's meeting. And in the meantime, those most vulnerable to climate change and environmental destruction will likely continue to suffer. But coming to this international space and learning about efforts to fight for climate justice from communities most *in need* of climate justice was truly powerful. These communities fight daily to radically transform the world, and perhaps will be its salvation.

Sunjana Supekar is a second-year law student at UCLA School of Law, attending the Bonn COP as part of the University of California delegation. The views she expresses here are her own.

◆ [Bonn, climate refugees, climate relocation, COP 23, human rights, UNFCCC](#)



AP

Climate talks wrap up with progress on Paris rulebook

By FRANK JORDANS Associated Press Nov 17, 2017



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

Martin Meissner

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.

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Follow Frank Jordans on Twitter at <http://www.twitter.com/wirereporter>

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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) *Source: AP*



Judy Dempsey's Strategic Europe

Working Around Trump on Climate

Erik Brattberg, David Livingston

Despite what the White House says about climate change, conservative states and some of America's largest companies—not just tech giants—are embracing cleaner energy. What an opportunity for Europe.

November 17, 2017 Print Page Comments (2)

As the UN climate change conference in Bonn draws to a close, surprisingly, the worst fears of many Europeans went unrealized when it came to U.S. engagement.

With America's departure from the Paris Agreement far from assured, the world is looking to Europe for leadership. Europe should take a long look at its own climate diplomacy efforts to ensure it seizes the moment. The EU should embrace an "all-of-the-above" climate strategy that includes catalyzing the emergence of a new, clean energy-based political economy, particularly in the U.S. heartland.

Despite President Donald Trump's defiant announcement in June that the United States will withdraw from the Paris Agreement, Washington cannot pull out of the deal until 2020 at the earliest. At least until then, the United States will continue to participate in UN climate change discussions. Many activists have feared that during these talks, U.S. officials would seek to stymie or disrupt the business of further refining and advancing other countries' climate commitments, particularly given that it remains co-chair of a critical emissions verification working group.

However, the Bonn conference saw a United States that was not anarchic. Instead, the U.S. delegation showcased a mix of both pragmatism (from career officials) and dogmatism (from political appointees) in the administration's pursuit of perceived self-interest. Several experts—including Amos Hochstein, who served as former U.S. president Obama's official energy envoy—to speak on the benefits of nuclear power and efficient fossil fuel use. Their remarks may not have been music to everyone's ears, but at least there was dialogue.

Meanwhile, state and local leaders from across the United States threatened to overshadow the federal government's presence.

At an unofficial U.S. pavilion, California Governor Jerry Brown, on the heels of a ten-day climate-focused trip through Europe, provided Bonn participants with a more holistic view of the current state of climate action in the United States.

Governor Brown and former New York City mayor Michael Bloomberg are leading a group of subnational entities that comprise over half of the American population and GDP and, if it were a country, would make up the third largest economy in the world. Separately, a grouping of fifteen U.S. states (the "U.S. Climate Alliance"), along with Canada and Mexico, have formed the North American Climate Leadership Dialogue, offering a new, quasi-supranational platform with which the EU can engage.

This blossoming of initiatives is a positive development in terms of thickening and maturing climate ambitions across the transatlantic. However, Europe should not turn its back on quieter, more conservative parts of the United States that represent the largest share of U.S. emissions and will likely serve as the political fulcrum of future elections.

Despite the polarized and sclerotic divide in Congress over climate change, something important is happening in many Republican strongholds. Nearly 30,000 megawatts of wind power are either under construction or in advanced stages of planning across the United States. Notably, around 90 percent of this wind development is centered not along the America's liberal coasts, but in the country's more conservative heartland: the Midwest, the Mountain West, the Great Plains, and Texas. By the end of 2018, Texas could be producing more electricity from wind than from coal—a remarkable turn for what has been the country's largest coal consumer.

Moreover, it is no longer corporate tech giants, such as Apple or Google, that are leading the way in terms of clean energy procurement. Those signing power purchase agreements are increasingly brand names that resonate in middle America, including Anheuser-Busch, Walmart, and the Western Farmers Electric Cooperative.

What takeaways, if any, should Europe draw regarding possibilities to engage with the United States on climate issues in the Trump era?

First, President Trump's approach to the Paris Agreement is indicative of his approach to foreign policy more broadly. It demonstrates his willingness to use foreign policy to score domestic political points among core voters and his desire to tear up the legacy of the Obama administration. It also illustrates Trump's deep skepticism of multilateral frameworks and institutions, a common theme during the presidential campaign. And, it confirms that to the president, the U.S. national interest—narrowly defined in terms of short-term domestic economic gains—trumps other broader interests such as America's international reputation.

Yet for all that, things are changing on the ground in the United States. This presents a big opportunity for the Europeans.

Europe should continue to speak out clearly against the U.S. decision to withdraw from the Paris accord. The EU should be willing to hear the administration out on its ideas cleaner fossil fuel and nuclear energy but also demand details in order to separate salesmanship from substance. After President George W. Bush's rejection of the Kyoto Protocol, worthwhile climate and advanced energy efforts were nonetheless moved forward. In this vein, Europe should hold the Trump administration accountable to its rhetoric of supporting energy innovation and pollution reduction, despite a Paris withdrawal.

At the same time, Europeans should also continue to work around the president and his administration by engaging directly with state and local authorities, particularly in "red" states. By zeroing in on the commercial aspects of climate diplomacy, Europeans can build vital U.S. allies, who can in turn put pressure on the Trump administration to move its climate policy in the right direction.

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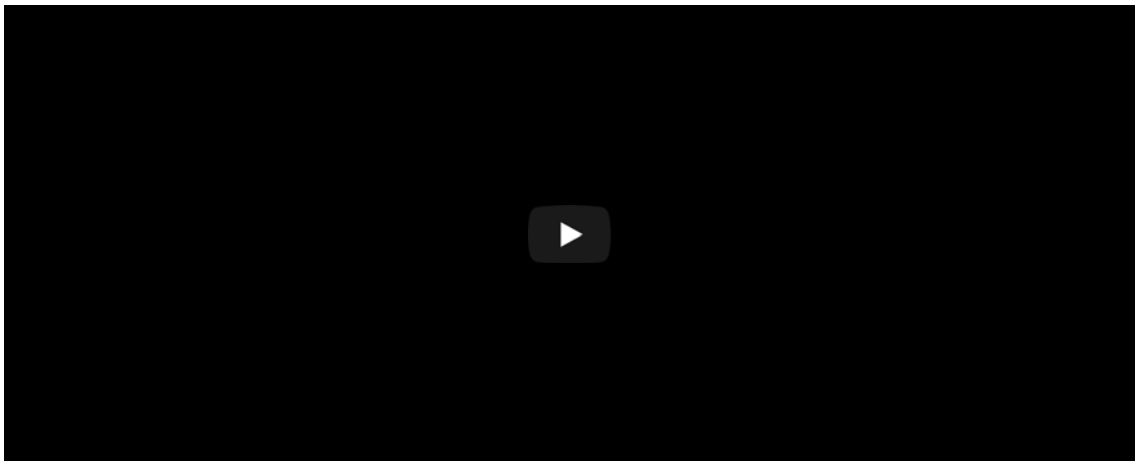
FRANCE 24 / NEWS - POLITICS

UN climate talks draw to a close as US holds firm on fossil fuels

11d



UN negotiations on implementing the Paris climate change agreement wrapped up on Friday after two weeks of talks that were slowed down by the United States defending the use of fossil fuels.



Envoys from nearly 200 countries, including delegates from Washington, gathered for the conference in Bonn to negotiate a "rulebook", to be adopted next year, for enacting the global deal reached to cheers and champagne in 2015.

Delegates reported mixed progress in Germany, with the reemergence of divisions between rich and developing countries.

A key stumbling block was on finance for the world's poorer nations to help them prepare for, and deal with, the fallout from climate change including more frequent and severe superstorms, droughts and land- and crop-gobbling sea level rises.

Another obstacle was the insistence of developed nations led by the US that all countries share similar obligations under the Paris pact, while developing greenhouse gas polluters want a certain degree of leeway.

The November 6-17 conference is the first of the UN's climate body since President Donald Trump announced in June that the US will withdraw from the agreement championed by his predecessor Barack Obama.

The rules determine it can only leave in November 2020, and in the meantime, Washington continues to fill its seat at the climate talks.

"The stars are not well aligned since Trump's exit" from the pact, Seyni Nafo, a negotiator for African nations, told AFP of the talks.



Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels coal, oil and natural gas blamed for emitting planet-warming gases into the Earth's atmosphere.

At its very essence, the Paris Agreement seeks a drawdown of carbon emissions.

The 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 worst-case-scenario climate change.

>> Read more: COP21: Key points of the Paris climate deal

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'Ridiculous'

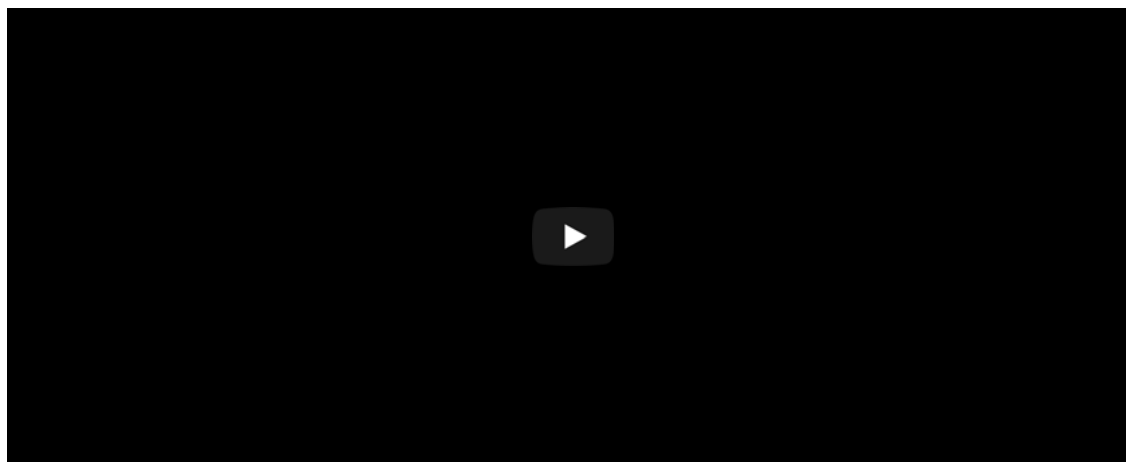
Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal, but scientists say the pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 C or more.

How, and when, to update country commitments to bring them in line with the 2 C target, is a central topic in the ongoing negotiations.

"Our task has been made all the more difficult with the disengagement of the world's largest historic emitter from the Paris Agreement," Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Thursday on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States at the forefront of climate change-driven sea-level rises.

The Trump administration insisted, however, that it was "committed" to limiting greenhouse gas emissions as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting assistant secretary of state Judith Garber told the conference that the US would "support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source".



An Obama-era official who helped deliver the Paris agreement a feat that took more than two decades of tough negotiations lashed out at Trump's "wrongheaded" decision to withdraw from the pact.

"Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that," Todd Stern, who was Obama's special envoy for climate change, told AFP on the sidelines of the conference he attended as an observer. He left government in 2016.

"Trying to say it's a hoax, or it doesn't mean anything, or it's a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so... ridiculous," he said citing some of Trump's stated reasons.

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

The negotiations will carry on without the US, and nations and businesses will continue moving away from fossil fuels, said Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks.

He pointed to a coal phase-out initiative launched in Bonn Thursday with the backing of 20 countries led by Britain and Canada.

"But what we have lost is the diplomatic leadership of the US in driving the process," added Adow.

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Monde

A Bonn, la fin d'une COP climat compliquée par la défection américaine

Par AFP le 17.11.2017 à 15h10

0 RÉACTIONS



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

-AFP/PATRIK STOLLARZ

Les délégués de près de 200 pays bouclaient vendredi à Bonn une 23e conférence climat de l'ONU plombée par la défection des Etats-Unis, sur le départ mais bien présents.

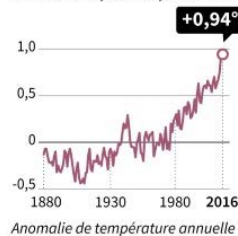
Vendredi soir les négociateurs - délégation américaine incluse - devaient laisser sur la table des propositions pour mettre en oeuvre l'accord de Paris contre le réchauffement, censé s'appliquer à partir de 2020: comment les pays rendent compte de leurs actions, quel suivi pour l'aide financière promise par les pays riches, etc.

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

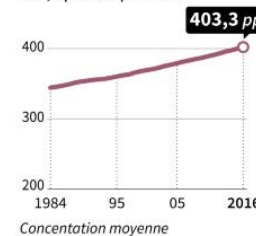
2018 sera "le moment de vérité", a dit le ministre français de la Transition écologique Nicolas Hulot. Et "le mérite de la COP23 est de mettre (tout le monde) en ordre de marche".

COP 23 : des signes alarmants pour le climat

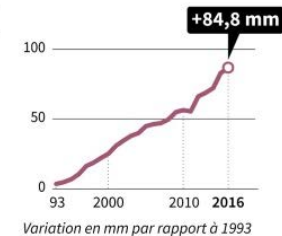
Températures
L'objectif est de limiter la hausse des températures à 2°C, voire 1,5°C d'ici 2100



CO2
Concentration record en 2016 : 403,3 parties par million



Niveau des océans
Augmente de 3,3 mm par an



World

UN climate talks wrap up as US stands firm on fossil fuels



A smoking replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at a park in Bonn during UN climate talks, slowed down by the United States' defence of the use of fossil fuels. (Photo: AFP/Patrik Stollarz)

17 Nov 2017 01:09PM

Bookmark



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"It's like the heart wasn't there. The position of the United States influences other developed countries, which in turn has consequences for the positions major developing nations adopt. It's a game of wait-and-see."

Advertisement

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"RIDICULOUS"

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"Our task has been made all the more difficult with the disengagement of the world's largest historic emitter from the Paris Agreement," Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Thursday on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States at the forefront of climate change-driven sea-level rises.

The Trump administration insisted, however, that it was "committed" to limiting greenhouse gas emissions – as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting assistant secretary of state Judith Garber told the conference that the US would "support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source".

Countries that have signed the Paris climate agreement, with their greenhouse gas emissions. The United States is the only country to withdraw from the accord. (Photo: AFP/Simon Malfatto)

An Obama-era official who helped deliver the Paris agreement – a feat that took more than two decades of tough negotiations – lashed out at Trump's "wrongheaded" decision to withdraw from the pact.

"Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that," Todd Stern, who was Obama's special envoy for climate change, told AFP on the sidelines of the conference he attended as an observer. He left government in 2016.

"Trying to say it's a hoax, or it doesn't mean anything, or it's a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so ... ridiculous," he said – citing some of Trump's stated reasons.

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

The negotiations will carry on without the US, and nations and businesses will continue moving away from fossil fuels, said Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks.

He pointed to a coal phase-out initiative launched in Bonn Thursday with the backing of 20 countries – led by Britain and Canada.

"But what we have lost is the diplomatic leadership of the US in driving the process," added Adow.

"We are missing the old US administration in lining up the politics."

Source: AFP/zi

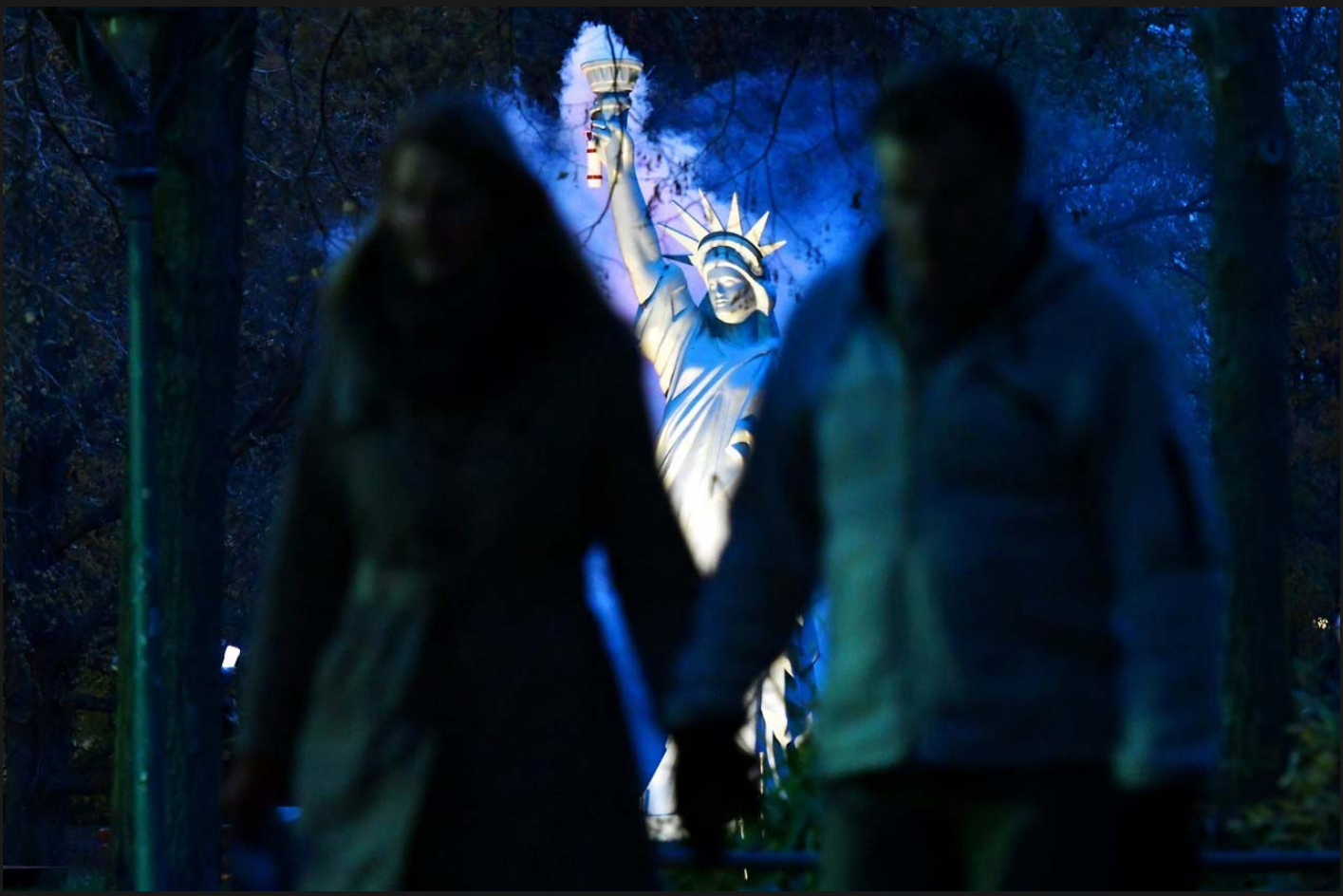
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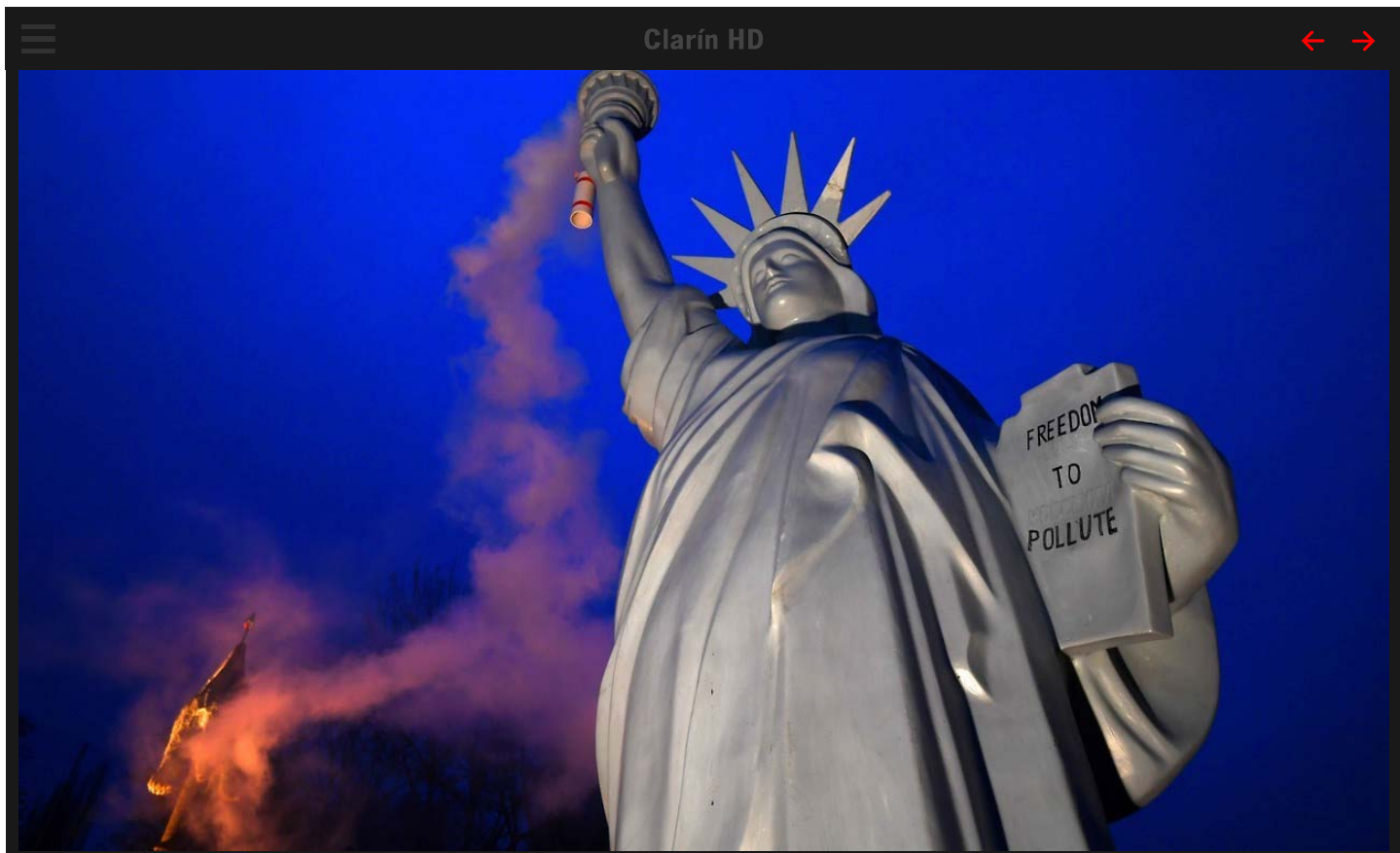
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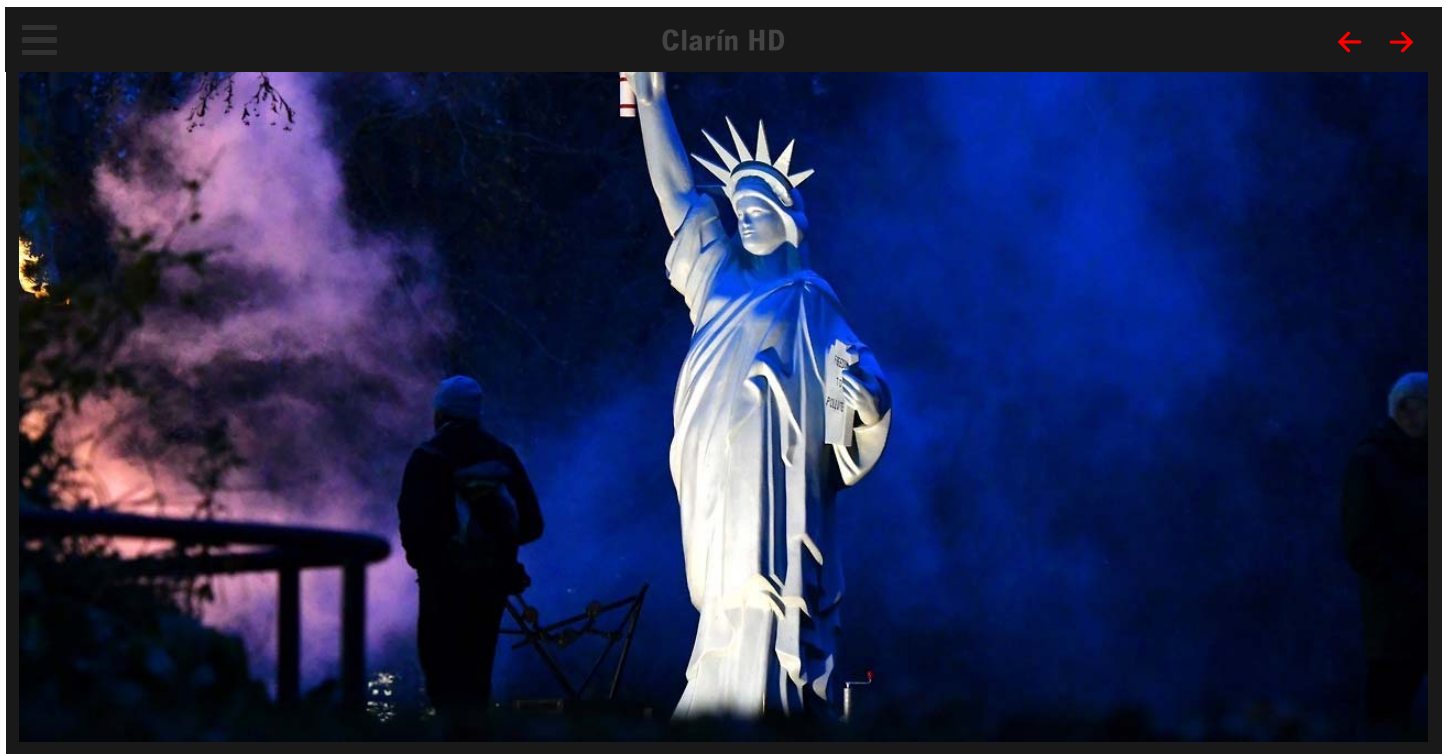
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CONTRA EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO. Una réplica de la Estatua de la Libertad que emite humo de la antorcha creada por el artista danés Jens Galschiot y exhibida en el parque Rheinaue durante la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático COP23 en Bonn, Alemania. (AFP)

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
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News > Nation-World

'Good progress' made in global climate talks



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) Martin Meissner



News > Nation-World (/News/Nation-World/)

'Good progress' made in global climate talks

By FRANK JORDANS

Associated Press

Friday, November 17, 2017

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

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 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," he said.

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.



A Bonn, la fin d'une COP climat compliquée par la défection américaine

BONN [AFP] 17.11.2017 - 15:11



Les délégués de près de 200 pays bouclaient vendredi à Bonn une 23e conférence climat de l'ONU plombée par la défection des Etats-Unis, sur le départ mais bien présents.

Vendredi soir les négociateurs - délégation américaine incluse - devaient laisser sur la table des propositions pour mettre en oeuvre l'accord de Paris contre le réchauffement, censé 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'est tranché sur le fond: ce sera le rôle de la COP24, prévue en décembre 2018 à Katowice (Pologne).

2018 sera "le moment de vérité", a dit le ministre français de la Transition écologique Nicolas Hulot. Et "le mérite de la COP23 est de mettre (tout le monde) en ordre de marche".

Les pays devaient aussi s'accorder à Bonn sur le lancement d'un "dialogue" d'un an, fait de multiples rendez-vous, pour aboutir à la révision à la hausse, en 2020, des promesses nationales de réduction des gaz à effet de serre (GES).

Car la COP a été jalonnée de mauvaises nouvelles.





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 relative stabilité, ont aussi alerté les scientifiques.

COP 23 : des signes alarmants pour le climat

A la tribune, les responsables gouvernementaux ont rappelé leur engagement climatique.

- attentisme -

Mais parmi les délégations, "c'est comme si le cœur n'y était pas", souligne le Malien Seyni Nafo, chef du groupe des pays africains.

"Avec la sortie de Trump, les étoiles ne sont pas très alignées", dit-il. "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. Il y a comme un attentisme, chacun s'observe. Quand un des acteurs ne joue pas sa partition, il n'y a plus d'émulation".

Pourquoi attendre le lancement du fameux "dialogue" pour relever les ambitions?, demande-t-il. "Où sont les vrais champions? Les négociateurs font leur travail, mais les politiques?"

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

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



"L'accord de Paris est un succès diplomatique historique, mais il restera simplement des mots sur du papier si le monde échoue à agir suffisamment pour sauver des îles entières", a dit le Maldivien Thoriq Ibrahim.

Au cours de cette quinzaine, la conférence a vu ressurgir les divisions entre pays développés et pays en développement, en particulier autour des engagements financiers des premiers.

L'administration Trump, qui a confirmé à Bonn son intention de quitter l'accord, a d'ores et déjà annoncé qu'elle ne verserait pas les fonds promis par Barack Obama, notamment deux milliards de dollars destinés au Fonds vert de l'ONU.

A Bonn, Washington avait aussi organisé une réunion, en marge des négociations, pour faire valoir le rôle des énergies fossiles.

Mohamed Adow, de l'ONG Christian Aid, se félicite que les participants à la COP aient réagi, notamment en lançant une "alliance pour la sortie du charbon", initiée par le Canada et le Royaume Uni.

"Mais nous avons perdu le leadership diplomatique des Etats-Unis qui pouvait contribuer à faire avancer le processus", dit-il aussi, appelant Canada, Grande-Bretagne, France, Japon ou même Nouvelle-Zélande à prendre le relais.

Pourtant, Laurence Tubiana, cheville ouvrière de l'accord climat de Paris, voit aussi des progrès dans cette quinzaine.

"Cette COP a été un moment de mélange complet entre gouvernements, autorités locales, entreprises, tous les acteurs", réunis non loin des halls de négociations.

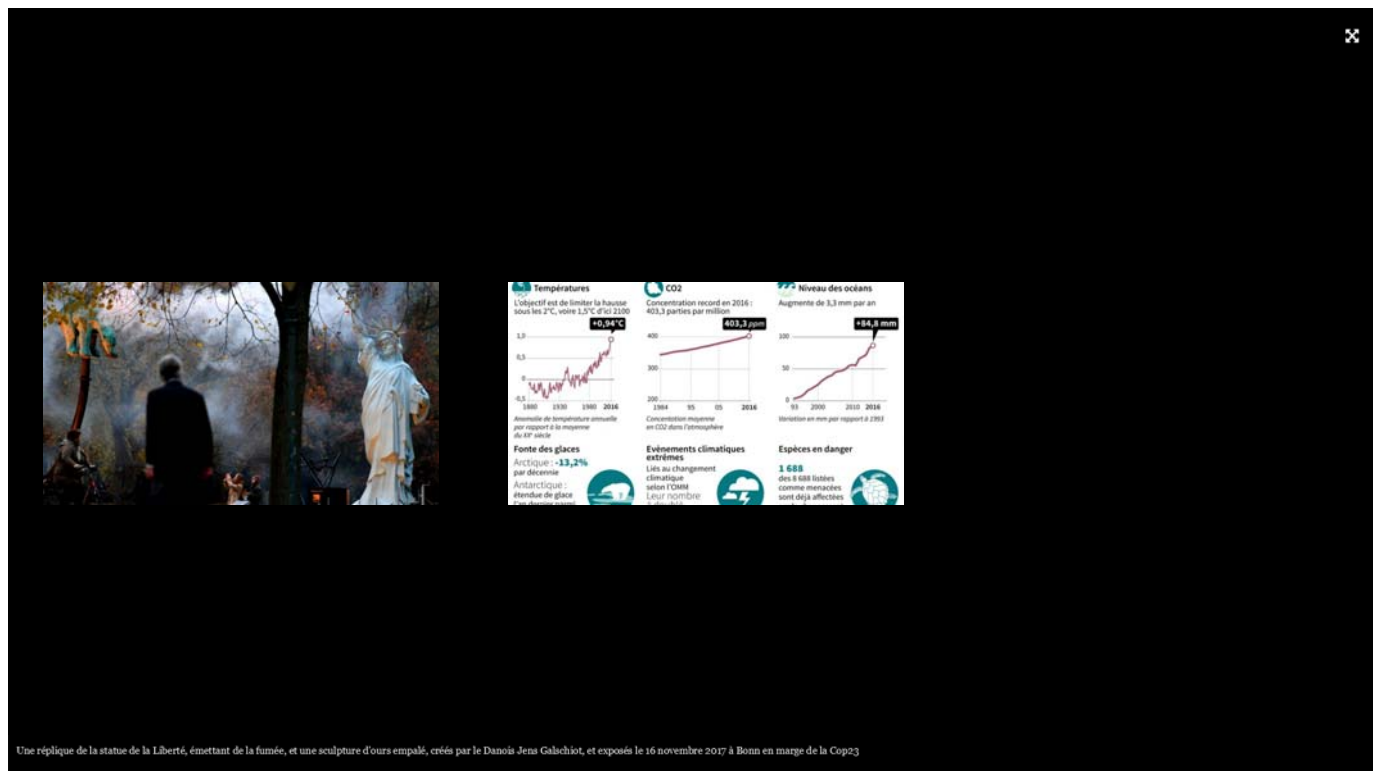
Villes et Etats américains en particulier sont venus en force.

"La COP n'est pas un rassemblement d'idéalistes la tête dans les nuages," dit Nick Mabey, du think tank E3G. "C'est un rassemblement d'individus pragmatiques et déterminés à faire les choses".

Prochaine étape, un sommet organisé le 12 décembre à Paris, notamment pour avancer sur l'épineuse question des financements.

A Bonn, la fin d'une COP climat freinée par l'effet Trump

Par Dominique SCHROEDER, Catherine HOURS | Publié le 17/11/2017 mis à jour à 22h25



Sur fond d'urgence climatique, les délégués de près de 200 pays bouclaient dans la nuit de vendredi à samedi à Bonn une 23e conférence de l'ONU plombée par la défection des Etats-Unis.

Les discussions se poursuivaient encore vendredi soir tard.

"Nous avons encore beaucoup de choses à négocier", a dit à l'AFP le négociateur chinois Xie Zhenhua, interrogé sur la durée prévisible des tractations.

Les négociateurs - délégation américaine incluse - devaient avancer sur les règles de mise en oeuvre de l'accord de Paris contre le réchauffement, qui doit 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.

Pour autant, rien ne devrait être 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 pendant ces 15 jours, souligne David Levai, de l'Institut des relations internationales (Idri), relevant le "manque cruel de leadership".

"On va avoir une année 2018 très chargée", commentait une négociatrice européenne.

Les pays réunis à Bonn devraient aussi se quitter sur un engagement à poursuivre en 2018 un "dialogue" spécial d'un an. But de la manœuvre: les inciter à réhausser d'ici 2020 leurs promesses de réduction des gaz à effet de serre (GES).

Car de mauvaises nouvelles ont jalonné cette COP23 présidée par les îles Fidji, au terme d'une année marquée par des cataclysmes naturels d'ampleur inédite.

Selon l'ONU, les engagements actuels des Etats couvrent à peine un tiers des réductions de GES nécessaires.

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 relative stabilité, ont aussi alerté les scientifiques.

- Adrénaline au plus bas -

A la tribune, les responsables gouvernementaux ont répété leur engagement climatique.

Mais parmi les délégations, "c'est comme si le cœur n'y était pas", souligne Seyni Nafo, chef du groupe des pays africains.

"Avec la sortie de Trump, les étoiles ne sont pas très alignées", dit-il. "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. Il y a comme un attentisme, chacun s'observe".

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Au cours de cette quinzaine, la conférence a vu ressurgir les divisions entre pays développés et pays en développement, ces derniers accusant les premiers de ne pas faire plus pour réduire leurs émissions dès avant 2020.

Au coeur de la bataille aussi, le manque de visibilité quant aux 100 mds de dollars annuels promis d'ici 2020 pour soutenir les politiques climatiques des pays pauvres.

L'administration Trump, qui a confirmé à Bonn 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.

A Bonn, Washington avait aussi organisé une réunion, 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 cet ensemble ne représente qu'une portion minime de la consommation mondiale de charbon.

A Bonn, de nombreuses voix se sont élevées pour demander aux Etats de reprendre le leadership de l'action climatique.

Pourtant Laurence Tubiana, cheville ouvrière de l'accord climat de Paris, voit aussi des progrès.

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FREDAG 17. NOVEMBER 2017

Patienttransporter skaber forvirring

UTRYGT: Patientbefordring til og fra sygehusene skaber forvirring og utryghed blandt borgere. Politikere: Et forsømt område.

Af Tomas Revsbech

SJÆLLAND: Flere borgere er utrygge og forvirrede over, hvordan man får transporteret sig til og fra de sjællandske sygehuse.

På en række valgmøder til regionsrådsvalget er historier om dårlige oplevelser med patienttransporter kommet frem. Og i et enkelt tilfælde er Flextrafiks transport af en kvinde fra Haslev-området til og fra Sjællands Universitetshospital i Køge efter en hofte-

operation gået helt galt.

Kvinden er kørestolsbruger. Hendes mand, der ønsker at være anonym, fortæller, at han ad flere omgange gjorde sygeplejerskerne, der skulle sørge for hjemtransport, opmærksomme på, at hans kone havde behov for en kørestolslift i hjemtransporten, fordi der er to trapper med i alt 11 trappetrin fra fortov til familiens hoveddør.

Men da kvinden bliver kørt hjem af Flextrafik, er der ingen lift med. Chaufføren forsøger i stedet at løfte kvinden op ad trapperne i hendes kørestol uden at spænde hende fast. Kvinden bliver bange, da hun er ved at falde af. Da manden efterfølgende henvender sig til sygehuset, er der ingen skriftlig dokumentation for bestillingen.

Ved efterfølgende undersøgelser på sygehuset har

Flextrafiks chauffører fået medbragt kørestolslifte.

Men ifølge parret er liftene i to omgange så brede, at de ødelægger parrets hoveddør. I et enkelt tilfælde er liften så lille, at kvinden nærmest bliver kastet ind over dørtrinnet på parrets dør.

Ifølge kvindens mand står oplevelserne med Flextrafik i grel kontrast til den oplevelse, parret havde, da Falck i et enkelt tilfælde hentede hans kone. Her var der medbragt en lift på larvefodder, som gav en helt, anderledes trykoplevelse, fordi det medbragte udstyr faktisk fungerede efter hensigten, fortæller manden, der er forundret over, at der ikke er bedre styr på borgernes behov ved hjemtransporter.

Præhospitalsdirektør i Region Sjælland, Benny Jørgensen, kender udmærket sagen

fra Haslev-området, da manden efterfølgende har klaget. Og han beklager:

- Den service, der er blevet udført i den her sag, er langt fra, hvad vi forventer. Vi har bedt om og fået en redegørelse fra Movia Flex. Vognmanden har beklaget dybt og meddelt, at den pågældende chauffør ikke længere er ansat, siger Benny Jørgensen.

Både formand for Region Sjællands udvalg for sygehusenes behandlingstilbud, Christian Wedell-Neergaard (K), og De Radikales medlem af udvalget, Anne Møller Ronex, mener, at problemet med patientbefordring rækker ud over sagen fra Haslev-området.

Begge vil have området oprioriteret og informationen til borgerne skal blive bedre.

Indblik side 4

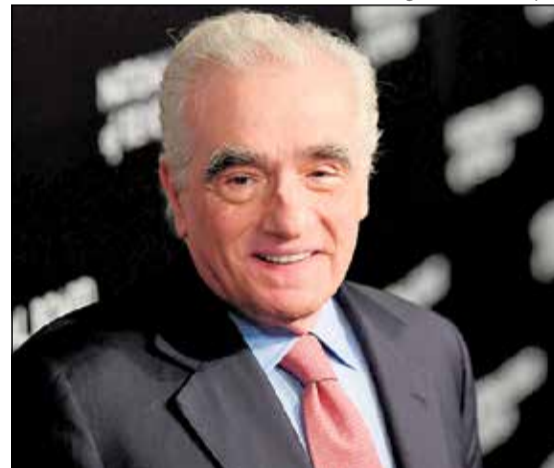
Foto: Bjarke Bo Olsen/Scanpix



Politiet advarer: Landsdækkende rockerkrig på vej

Indblik side 7

Foto: Angela Weiss/Scanpix



Scorsese bli'r 75 og har ny film på vej

Kultur side 15

Foto: Alex Nicodim/Scanpix



VM-drømmen lever stadig for kvinderne

Sporten side 19



Danske Jens Galschiøts kopi af Frihedsgudinden med røg fra faklen er udstillet i Rheinaue-parken i Bonn under klimakonferencen COP23.

Foto: Patrik Stollarz/Scanpix

Trump fastholder nej til klimaaftale

BONN: Donald Trump, fastholder, at USA vil forlade klimaaf-talen 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. USA har holdt lav profil på klimamødet, 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) giver udtryk for tilfredshed med USA's ageren på COP23. USA har ikke obstrueret forhandlingerne, siger han.

Udsyn side 8



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BLOG DO PLANETA



Acordo de Paris continua nos trilhos, com ou sem os Estados Unidos

Na primeira Conferência do Clima, após o presidente Donald Trump prometer sair do Acordo de Paris, a delegação americana não atrapalhou as negociações. Mas também não ajudou

BRUNO CALIXTO

17/11/2017 - 17h53 - Atualizado 17/11/2017 18h31

Compartilhar Assine já!



Uma réplica da Estátua da Liberdade emite fumaça em uma arte de protesto criada pelo artista dinamarquês Jens Galschiot. A estátua foi apresentada em Bonn, durante a 23ª Conferência da ONU sobre Mudanças Climáticas (Foto: Patrik Stollarz/AFP)

Os 197 países que participam das negociações sobre mudanças climáticas na ONU encerraram nesta sexta-feira (17) mais uma rodada de negociações sobre o Acordo de Paris. O acordo, assinado na capital francesa em 2015, define que deveremos cortar as emissões de gases de efeito estufa para limitar o aquecimento global. Desta vez, a Conferência do Clima foi em Bonn, na Alemanha – e foi a primeira grande reunião climática após o presidente dos

BLACK WEEK: promoção imperdível com 60% OFF

Apesar da forte retórica de Trump, contrária a adotar medidas contra as mudanças climáticas, a delegação americana não ficou no centro das atenções. Os Estados Unidos foram para Bonn com uma delegação menor do que nos anos anteriores e tiveram uma participação mais tímida. Porém, não criaram obstáculos para as negociações. “A conferência deste ano mostrou que a negociação continua nos trilhos, com ou sem os Estados Unidos”, diz Maureen Santos, coordenadora de Justiça Socioambiental da Fundação Heinrich Böll, que acompanhou as negociações.

>> 10 dúvidas em relação às mudanças climáticas

Segundo Maureen, a saída dos americanos não afetará a integridade do acordo. A dúvida que fica é se o Acordo de Paris será efetivo em limitar o aquecimento global a 2 graus célsius sem a participação do governo federal americano. A boa notícia é que há um movimento forte de outros setores da sociedade americana, como os governos estaduais, municipais, empresas e sociedade civil. Esses grupos estiveram presentes na conferência e até fizeram um pedido para participar das negociações, como se representassem um país. O governo Trump, entretanto, continuará nas negociações por algum tempo. Pelas regras do acordo, Trump só pode sair formalmente do acordo em 2020.

Já o Brasil viveu momentos contraditórios na conferência. Por um lado, o país continua sendo fundamental na parte diplomática e negocia bem em temas importantes. O governo brasileiro apresentou uma proposta para sediar a Conferência do Clima em 2019 e apresentou **números de queda no desmatamento da Amazônia**. Mas nada disso conseguiu evitar as críticas pela forma como o governo do presidente **Michel Temer** vem conduzindo a política doméstica.

“O Brasil foi muito questionado na conferência”, diz Carlos Rittl, secretário executivo do Observatório do Clima, uma rede de ONGs que atua em mudanças climáticas. “A Medida Provisória 795 foi muito criticada, como também os planos de energia para os próximos dez anos, em que o Brasil prevê que 70% de todo o investimento será em combustíveis fósseis.” A MP 795 destina subsídios para combustíveis fósseis, como petróleo e gás. A queima de combustível fóssil é a principal causa do aumento da concentração de carbono na atmosfera, que provoca o aquecimento global. Durante a semana final de negociações, o Brasil foi escolhido para ganhar o “Fóssil do Dia”, uma espécie de prêmio sarcástico que ativistas dão a países que atrapalham as negociações.

Apesar desses pontos, em geral a Conferência do Clima deste ano foi mais burocrática. Desde Paris, em 2015, os países se esforçam em colocar o acordo de pé. Logo, não há um forte embate político. Ao fim da conferência, saíram três documentos. O primeiro é o rascunho das regras do Acordo de Paris, o segundo é sobre as metas definidas antes do Acordo e o terceiro é um diálogo para aumentar o nível de ambição no futuro. “A conferência entregou tudo o que ela se comprometeu. Mas não conseguimos, ainda, traduzir essa entrega em redução de emissões ou recursos financeiros, que são as questões mais crítica”, diz Rittl. Essas questões provavelmente só serão definidas na conferência de 2020.

TAGS:

MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS ACORDO DE PARIS



COP do Clima reafirma compromissos do passado e joga decisões para 2018

Foram dois pontos de destaque: a reafirmação dos países desenvolvidos dos cumprimentos de suas metas até 2020 – uma vitória para os países em desenvolvimento; e a adoção, para o ano que vem, do chamado Diálogo Talanoa, expressão de Fiji para colaboração e conciliação.

Giovana Girardi
18 Novembro 2017 | 00h34



Réplica da Estátua da Liberdade feita pelo artista dinamarquês Jens Galschiot emite fumaça em um parque do lado de fora do local onde ocorriam as negociações da Conferência do Clima em Bonn, na Alemanha. Crédito: Martin Meissner/AP

BONN – Em uma conferência de caráter técnico, em que se esperavam avanços modestos sobre como serão as regras do Acordo de Paris – já que elas só fecham para valer no ano que vem – os negociadores da Conferência do Clima da ONU, em Bonn, acabaram chegando a conclusões que, na prática, reafirmam decisões passadas e jogam para 2018 a resolução de temas que emperraram as negociações neste ano, como financiamento.

A conferência seguia pela madrugada (horário local) deste sábado, 18, com dois pontos de destaque. Um deles é reafirmação dos países desenvolvidos dos cumprimentos de suas metas até 2020 – uma vitória para os países em desenvolvimento. O outro é um processo que deve ocorrer no ano que vem, o chamado Diálogo Talanoa, expressão de Fiji – que tem a presidência da COP – para um diálogo de colaboração e conciliação.

O cumprimento e o aumento de ambição dos compromissos pré-2020 virou a principal celeuma dos 10 primeiros dias da conferência. Isso porque o Acordo de Paris, tema central da reunião, só será válido a partir de 2020 – e é sobre ele que se buscavam estabelecer as regras de funcionamento nesta COP.

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ASSINAR

+++ Brasil se oferece para sediar Conferência do Clima em 2019

Até lá, países desenvolvidos têm metas de reduções de emissões a cumprir ainda dentro do Protocolo de Kyoto, regime climático anterior, e de doação de US\$ 100 bilhões para os países em desenvolvimento até 2020, valor que ainda não está claro sobre como vai ser obtido.

Havia no início da conferência um clima de desconfiança de que esses compromissos não seriam seguidos, mas o assunto acabou sendo contornado. “Acabamos vendo um apetite forte para a redução de emissões antes de 2020. E isso é mais do que esperávamos”, comentou Mohamed Adow, ambientalista do Quênia da ONG Christian Aid.

Era sobre o Talanoa que havia mais dúvidas para o fechamento da conferência. A ideia de haver um diálogo no ano que vem para discutir as metas apresentadas junto ao Acordo de Paris já era prevista pelo próprio acordo. Isso porque já é sabido, desde 2015, que os compromissos feitos pelos países são incapazes de cumprir a principal meta de Paris – conter o aquecimento do planeta a menos de 2°C até o final do século, com tentativas de ficar em 1,5°C.



O primeiro-ministro de Fiji, Frank Bainimarama, que presidiu a COP 23. Crédito: Wolfgang Rattay / Reuters

O governo de Fiji propôs que esse diálogo funcione como ocorre com os Talanoas no país. “É todo um processo político em que se garante o direito de haver uma discussão justa para aquelas pessoas que realmente importam”, resumiu a ambientalista Rajjeli Nicole, da ONG Oxfam em Fiji, se referindo a povos que já estão sofrendo os impactos das mudanças climáticas.

Criou-se em torno do tal diálogo, porém, uma expectativa alta de que os países terão de indicar, já no ano que vem, novas possíveis metas a serem adotadas a partir de 2020, o que deixou muitos desconfortáveis. De fato, o Acordo de Paris não prevê isso, trata-se mais sobre “abrir o caminho para viabilizar a ambição”, como explicou um negociador do G-77.

“Nós conseguimos avançar em Bonn em direção aos nossos objetivos comuns, mas essa é uma jornada ambiciosa e todos os países vão precisar acelerar daqui para a frente. Para conseguir cumprir os objetivos estabelecidos no Acordo de Paris, teremos que arrancar em alta velocidade em 2020. Por enquanto estamos andando rápido, mas todos os países terão que correr”, afirmou o ministro do Meio Ambiente do Brasil, Sarney Filho, por meio de nota.

+++ Sarney Filho anuncia planos para biocombustíveis e recuperação florestal na COP do Clima

“Os esforços dos países desenvolvidos em Bonn para não abordar as ações necessárias antes de 2020 deixaram o Brasil bastante preocupado. Estamos satisfeitos por ver essa questão de volta ao centro das discussões, mas agora precisamos ver como essas palavras serão materializadas em ações”, complementou.

Caroline Prolo *
21 Novembro 2017 | 07h54



Crianças na abertura da conferência em Bonn. Crédito: UNFCCC

Ao longo das últimas duas semanas conversamos aqui sobre o que estava em jogo na 23.ª COP do Clima, que se realizou em Bonn. A conferência terminou no sábado e muita gente comentou sobre o seu pouco progresso. De fato, pela urgência do assunto, a expectativa é de que essas negociações deveriam chegar a conclusões mais rapidamente. Mas muitos assuntos foram discutidos. Vou dividir com vocês algumas dessas discussões e como eles avançaram, mesmo que timidamente.

Livro de regras do Acordo de Paris

O Acordo de Paris é um documento muito genérico e não prevê exatamente os detalhes de como cada obrigação dos países deve ser cumprida. É como se você assinasse um contrato com um compromisso geral de prestar serviços, mas sem detalhar como o serviço vai ser executado exatamente. O Acordo de Paris precisa ser detalhado para que possa ser executado.

Este detalhamento para implementação do acordo é o que se tem chamado de “Paris rulebook”, ou o livro de regras de implementação de Paris.

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Nesta COP já se começou a colocar em papel esses detalhes. Dentre os detalhes que precisarão ser definidos está a obrigação de apresentar as chamadas Contribuições Nacionalmente Determinadas (ou simplesmente NDCs – que são metas de redução de emissões de cada país): o que deve ser contido nesta contribuição? Quais informações devem ser dadas pelos países?

O ano de 2018 será recheado de discussões para implementação do Acordo de Paris. Até a COP 24, em Katowice, Polônia, devem acontecer duas outras reuniões para avançar no livro de regras. No final de 2018, as decisões fundamentais para implementação do Acordo de Paris deverão ser finalmente tomadas.

Onde estamos hoje na mitigação do clima?

Antes de definir exatamente como os países devem contribuir daqui pra frente, é importante saber onde estamos na mitigação do clima. Análise do programa da ONU para o Meio Ambiente (Pnuma) mostrou em seu gap report que somente os compromissos já propostos pelos países (as suas NDCs), mesmo que totalmente cumpridas, deixam o planeta no rumo de aquecer 3°C até o final do século – em vez de menos de 2°C, como proposto pelo Acordo de Paris.

Ficou definido que, em 2018, isso será discutido numa série de reuniões, que se chamou de Diálogos de Talanoa. Talanoa é uma palavra no idioma de Fiji, país que presidiu a COP 23, e que significa diálogo aberto, participativo e transparente.

A ideia desses diálogos é avaliar o progresso dos países na mitigação dos efeitos do clima. Este processo vai ajudar a identificar onde estamos no caminho para evitar o aquecimento global perigoso e como as próximas NDCs deverão endereçar estes riscos.

Outras ações até 2020

Talvez você não se lembre, mas em Copenhague, em 2009, os países desenvolvidos fizeram um compromisso de investir US\$ 100 bilhões em mitigação e adaptação das mudanças do clima nos países em desenvolvimento. Além disso, antes do Acordo de Paris começar a valer, o que ocorre somente em 2020, os países desenvolvidos ainda têm compromissos de reduzir emissões de gases de efeito estufa que eles assumiram no Protocolo de Kyoto até 2020.

Essas promessas não estão sendo cumpridas, e os países em desenvolvimento estão cobrando a conta. Nesta COP ficou ajustado que em 2018 será feita uma reunião para avaliar o saldo. E esta mesma avaliação será feita de novo em 2019.

We mean business

O Acordo de Paris reacendeu a ideia dos famosos “mercados de carbono”, que começaram na época do Protocolo do Kyoto. A ideia é essencialmente que países possam compensar entre si suas emissões de carbono: o excedente de um país cobre a deficiência do outro.

No Protocolo de Kyoto, o Mecanismo de Desenvolvimento Limpo (MDL) permitia que países desenvolvidos cumprissem suas metas com projetos de baixo carbono realizados em países em desenvolvimento.

O Acordo de Paris vai além de Kyoto e prevê um super-ultra-mega-abrangente mercado global que permite a troca de “cotas de emissões” ou “créditos de carbono” entre quaisquer países: é o chamado Mecanismo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (“Sustainable Development Mechanism”).

Tudo ainda está em fase de detalhamento, como vc já viu, mas nesta COP ficou claro que este novo mercado vai partir da experiência do MDL, que o Brasil já bem conhece. O MDL movimentou um mercado bilionário de créditos de carbono de projetos em países como Brasil, China e Índia.

Há uma enorme expectativa para que o Mecanismo de Desenvolvimento Sustentável seja um dos grandes motores da transição para a economia de baixo carbono.

Agropecuária de baixo carbono

A agricultura e pecuária são responsáveis por uma grande parte das emissões de gases de efeito estufa na atmosfera. Além disso, a mudança do clima já vem afetando drasticamente a produção agrícola e a fertilidade do solo.

Nesta COP pela primeira vez as partes conseguiram se engajar num processo para identificar melhores práticas que possam reduzir esse

2017-11-17 – European News



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)



credit: abcnews.go.com

Highlights from Bonn, hunting trophies and newts – green news roundup

Environment editor



A replica of the Statue of Liberty created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot on display at the [Bonn climate talks](#). Photograph: Patrik Stollarz/AFP/Getty Images

Environment news

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Bonn climate conference

- [‘Political watershed’ as 19 countries pledge to phase out coal](#)
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And finally ...



ENVIRONMENT · 6 days ago

After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

Associated Press



Image 1 of 2

BONN, Germany – As negotiations at the global climate conference in Bonn, Germany, draw to a close Friday, here's a look at which steps will be taken in the coming years to further international efforts to curb global warming:



— Dec. 12, 2017: French President Emmanuel Macron has invited more than 100 world leaders to Paris for the second anniversary of the landmark climate accord forged in the city in 2015. President Donald Trump, who has said he wants to withdraw from the agreement, hasn't been invited to the "One Planet Summit."

– 2018: Next year's global climate talks take place in Katowice, Poland, from Dec. 3-14. In order for officials to finalize the rulebook there, preliminary meetings will have to be held during the course of the year. These low-level encounters will include the Talanoa Dialogue, a Fijian-inspired process in which countries start to take stock of what's been achieved so far under the Paris agreement and consider what more can be done. The talks in Katowice will be strongly influenced by the U.N. scientific panel's October report on whether the most ambitious goal of keeping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius can be achieved.

– 2020: If the U.S. goes through with its threat to withdraw from the Paris accord, the earliest this could come into effect would be on Nov. 4, 2020 – shortly after the next American presidential election. Countries that are party to the Paris agreement have until 2020 to submit new or updated plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), on what they are doing to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.

– 2023: Eight years after the Paris accord countries will for the first time conduct a full and formal review of what's been achieved to date, known as a global stock-take. The process is meant to be repeated every five years.

– 2030: Many countries have set themselves substantial emissions reduction targets 15 years from the Paris accord. The European Union, for example, wants to cut its emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels, though some countries including Germany are aiming for a 55-percent reduction.

– 2050: Climate scientists calculate that the world economy will have to go "carbon neutral" by the middle of the century if the Paris goal of keeping global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) is to be achieved. That can either be done by ending all use of fossil fuels or by finding a way to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at an industrial scale.

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UN climate talks draw to a close as US holds firm on fossil fuels

© Patrick Stollarz, AFP | A picture taken on November 16, 2017 shows a replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Ribnaue park during the COP21 in Bonn, Germany.

Text by NEWS WIRES

Latest update : 2017-11-17

UN negotiations on implementing the Paris climate change agreement wrapped up on Friday after two weeks of talks that were slowed down by the United States defending the use of fossil fuels.

Envoys from nearly 200 countries, including delegates from Washington, gathered for the conference in Bonn to negotiate a "rulebook", to be adopted next year, for enacting the [global deal](#) reached to cheers and champagne in 2015.

Delegates reported mixed progress in Germany, with the reemergence of divisions between rich and developing countries.

A key stumbling block was on finance for the world's poorer nations to help them prepare for, and deal with, the fallout from climate change including more frequent and severe superstorms, droughts and land- and crop-gobbling sea level rises.

PLACE TO B

Another obstacle was the insistence of developed nations led by the US that all countries share similar obligations under the Paris pact, while developing greenhouse gas polluters want a certain degree of leeway.

The November 6-17 conference is the first of the UN's climate body since President Donald Trump [announced](#) in June that the US will withdraw from the agreement championed by his predecessor Barack Obama.

The rules determine it can only leave in November 2020, and in the meantime, Washington continues to fill its seat at the climate talks.

"The stars are not well aligned since Trump's exit" from the pact, Seyni Nafou, a negotiator for African nations, told AFP of the talks.

"It's like the heart wasn't there. The position of the United States influences other developed countries, which in turn has consequences for the positions major developing nations adopt. It's a game of wait-and-see."

Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels coal, oil and natural gas blamed for emitting planet-warming gases into the Earth's atmosphere.

At its very essence, the Paris Agreement seeks a drawdown of carbon emissions.

The 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 worst-case-scenario climate change.

[>> Read more: COP21: Key points of the Paris climate deal](#)

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Fahrenheit) over Industrial Revolution levels, and 1.5 C if possible, to avert worst-case-scenario climate change.

‘Ridiculous’

Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal, but scientists say the pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 C or more.

How, and when, to update country commitments to bring them in line with the 2 C target, is a central topic in the ongoing negotiations.

“Our task has been made all the more difficult with the disengagement of the world’s largest historic emitter from the Paris Agreement,” Maldives environment minister Thorig Ibrahim told delegates Thursday on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States at the forefront of climate change-driven sea-level rises.

The Trump administration insisted, however, that it was “committed” to limiting greenhouse gas emissions as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting assistant secretary of state Judith Garber told the conference that the US would “support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source”.

An Obama-era official who helped deliver the Paris agreement a feat that took more than two decades of tough negotiations lashed out at Trump’s “wrongheaded” decision to withdraw from the pact.

“Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that,” Todd Stern, who was Obama’s special envoy for climate change, told AFP on the sidelines of the conference he attended as an observer. He left government in 2016.

“Trying to say it’s a hoax, or it doesn’t mean anything, or it’s a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so... ridiculous,” he said citing some of Trump’s stated reasons.

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

The negotiations will carry on without the US, and nations and businesses will continue moving away from fossil fuels, said Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks.

He pointed to a coal phase-out initiative launched in Bonn Thursday with the backing of 20 countries led by Britain and Canada.


“But what we have lost is the diplomatic leadership of the US in driving the process,” added Adow.

“We are missing the old US administration in lining up the poli


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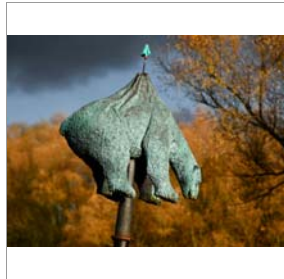
 Text

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)

APImages.com [More photos »](#)

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.

Follow Frank Jordans on Twitter at <http://www.twitter.com/wirereporter>

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[GOOGLEANALYTICS]

Climate talks wrap up with progress on Paris rulebook

Frank Jordans, Associated Press Updated 1:18 am, Tuesday, November 21, 2017



IMAGE 1 OF 5

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.

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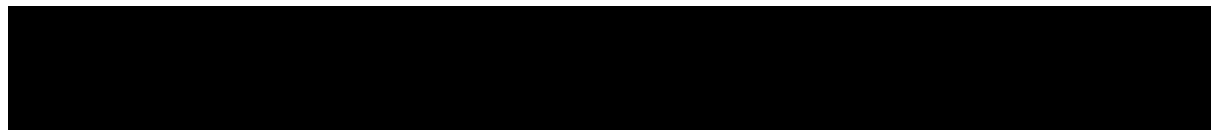
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JAPANTODAY



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 Thursday. | Photo: AFP

World

Battle lines drawn over coal at U.N. climate talks

Nov. 17 | 06:25 am JST | 12 Comments

By Marlowe HOOD

BONN — A score of mostly wealthy nations banded together at U.N. 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 U.N. negotiations was in evidence earlier in the week when an event featuring White House officials and energy executives was greeted with protests.

The U.S. 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 U.S. 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.

"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 U.N.'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.

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Järjestöt Bonnin ilmastokokouksesta: Haavoittuvimmat jäämässä yksin



Ilmastopakolaisia esittävät pronssipatsaat muistuttivat kokouksen osallistujia ilmastomuutoksen seurauksista.

KUVA: ANNA-STIINA LUNDQVIST/KEPA

TIEDOTE

Järjestöt Bonnin ilmastokokouksesta: Haavoittuvimmat jäämässä yksin

Fidzin puheenjohtamassa ilmastokokouksessa venkoiltiin ilmastomuutoksen aiheuttamien vahinkojen ja menetysten korvauksessa. Yhteisymmärrys Pariisin sopimuksen pelisäännöistä parani hieman.

KEPAN TIEDOTE | 17.11.2017

YMPÄRISTÖ

Bonnin parhaillaan päätymässä olevaa ilmastokokousta pohjusti vakava viesti maailman tiedeyhteisöltä: aika vaarallisen ilmastomuutoksen hillitsemiseksi on loppumassa.

Kokouksen viime metreillä maiden ennakoidaan pääsevän sopuun niin kutsutun Talanoa-vuoropuhelun askelmerkeistä. Vuoropuhelun odotetaan lisäävän ilmastotoimien kunnianhimoa. Maiden tulee saapua ensi vuoden Puolan ilmastokokoukseen valmiina ilmoittamaan Pariisin sopimuksen mukaisten sitoumustensa kiristämisestä vuoteen 2020 mennessä. Tällä hetkellä edes EU-maiden tekemät sitoumukset eivät vastaa Pariisissa sovittuja tavoitteita.

Viime vuotisessa Marrakechin kokouksessa päätettiin viisivuotisesta työsuunnitelmasta ilmastomuutoksen aiheuttamien peruuttamattomien vahinkojen ja menetysten käsittelemiseksi. Kysymys on keskeinen esimerkiksi merenpinnan nousun uhkaamille saarivaltioille.

Ensimmäinen pienen saarivaltion johtama ilmastokokous ei onnistunut osoittamaan ilmastomuutoksen kanssa kamppaileville haavoittuville ihmisryhmille sitä tukea, jota ne kipeästi kaipaavat.

"Emme voi vain katsella vierestä, kun osa maailman maista huuhtoutuu mereen. On kestänyt, että vauraat valtiot eivät ole vielä valmiita osoittamaan vahinkoihin ja menetyksiin kipeästi kaivattua taloudellista tukea," sanoo Kepan ilmastoasiantuntija **Tuuli Hietaniemi**.

Kaupunkien, alueiden, yritysten ja alkuperäiskansojen Bonnissa osoittama tuki ilmastotoimille on ollut näkyvää. Tämä lisää valtioiden painetta tehdä enemmän ja nopeammin.

"Saavuttaaksemme tavoitteet tarvitsemme maiden määrätietoisia toimia ja lisäksi yhä enemmän ihmisiä mukaan maailmanlaajuiseen ilmastoliikkeeseen pitämään ääntä tieteesen ja oikeudenmukaisuuteen perustuvien päästövähennyskeinojen puolesta. Suomalaispäättäjiltä tarvitaan nyt myös viesti EU:lle tavoitteen nostamiseksi," painottaa 350 Suomen **Tina Nyfors**.

Maataloutta koskevissa neuvotteluissa nähtiin läpimurto vuosien jälkeen.

"Läpimurto maataloutta koskevassa työohjelmassa on globaalilla tasolla merkittävä saavutus. Sopiminen ei olisi ollut mahdollista ilman käytännön ymmärrystä siitä, millä toimin maatalouden päästöihin ja hiilensidontaan voidaan vaikuttaa," toteaa MTK:n energia- ja ilmastoasiantuntija **Anssi Kainulainen**.

Globaalit päästöt ovat jälleen nousseet tänä vuonna ennätyskorkealle samaan aikaan kun ilmastomuutoksen aiheuttamat katastrofit uhkaavat yhä pahemmin monien köyhien toimeentuloa ja ihmishenkiä.

Teollisuusmaat ovat luvanneet nostaa kehitysmaiden vuotuisen ilmastorahoituksen sataan miljardiin dollariin vuoteen 2020 mennessä. Etenkin köyhät ja haavoittuvat kehitysmaat ovat edelleen huolissaan ilmastomuutoksen vaikutuksiin sopeutumiseen tarvittavasta tuesta.

Tiedotteen ovat allekirjoittaneet Ilmastovanhemmat, Kehys, Kepa, Kansainvälinen Solidaarisuustyö ry, Luonto-Liitto, Maan Ystävät, MTK, Natur och Miljö, Protect Our Winters Finland – POW, Reilu kauppa ry, Suomen luonnonsuojeluliitto, Suomen Pakolaisapu, Taksvärkki, Turun Maantieteellinen Seura ry ja 350 Suomi.



After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

Posted: Nov 17, 2017 6:10 PM Updated: Nov 21, 2017 7:33 AM



(AP Photo/Martin Meissner). A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017.



(AP Photo/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). German environment minister Barbara Hendricks, center, talks to the media at the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017.

BONN, Germany (AP) - As negotiations at the global climate conference in Bonn, Germany, draw to a close Friday, here's a look at which steps will be taken in the coming years to further international efforts to curb global warming:

- Dec. 12, 2017: French President Emmanuel Macron has invited more than 100 world leaders to Paris for the second anniversary of the landmark climate accord forged in the city in 2015. President Donald Trump, who has said he wants to withdraw from the agreement, hasn't been invited to the "One Planet Summit."

- 2018: Next year's global climate talks take place in Katowice, Poland, from Dec. 3-14. In order for officials to finalize the rulebook there, preliminary meetings will have to be held during the course of the year. These low-level encounters will include the Talanoa Dialogue, a Fijian-inspired process in which countries start to take stock of what's been achieved so far under the Paris agreement and consider what more can be done. The talks in Katowice will be strongly influenced by the U.N. scientific panel's October report on whether the most ambitious goal of keeping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius can be achieved.
- 2020: If the U.S. goes through with its threat to withdraw from the Paris accord, the earliest this could come into effect would be on Nov. 4, 2020 - shortly after the next American presidential election. Countries that are party to the Paris agreement have until 2020 to submit new or updated plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), on what they are doing to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.
- 2023: Eight years after the Paris accord countries will for the first time conduct a full and formal review of what's been achieved to date, known as a global stock-take. The process is meant to be repeated every five years.
- 2030: Many countries have set themselves substantial emissions reduction targets 15 years from the Paris accord. The European Union, for example, wants to cut its emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels, though some countries including Germany are aiming for a 55-percent reduction.
- 2050: Climate scientists calculate that the world economy will have to go "carbon neutral" by the middle of the century if the Paris goal of keeping global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) is to be achieved. That can either be done by ending all use of fossil fuels or by finding a way to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at an industrial scale.

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Entwicklungsländer: "Egoismus der Mächtigen macht die Erde krank"

Endspurt mit Kritik an Verhandlungsfortschritten. Streitfragen zu Finanzhilfen für Entwicklungsländer ungeklärt.

17.51 Uhr, 17. November 2017

Am letzten Tag der UN-Klimakonferenz in Bonn haben sich einige Teilnehmer enttäuscht über die bisherigen Ergebnisse geäußert. Der Verhandlungstext für ein künftiges Regelbuch zum Pariser Klimaabkommen lasse noch viele Fragen ungeklärt, bei den Finanzzusagen an die Entwicklungsländer seien die Industrieländer zu zurückhaltend, sagten Delegierte am Freitag am Rande der abschließenden Plenumsitzung. Es wurde nicht ausgeschlossen, dass die Verhandlungsteilnehmer deutlich überziehen.

Ein afrikanischer Verhandlungsteilnehmer sagte, der angekündigte Ausstieg der USA aus dem Pariser Abkommen belaste die Verhandlungen. Die US-Haltung beeinflusse andere Industriestaaten und diese wiederum das Verhalten größerer Entwicklungsländer. "Es ist ein Spiel des Abwartens", sagte der Delegierte.



Der dänische Künstler Jens Galschiot gestaltete diese Replik der Freiheitsstatue - als Symbol für die USA als Klimaschutz-Verweigerer © AP

>> Global 2000: Man will noch etwas erreichen (http://www.kleinezeitung.at/international/5322708/UNKlimakonferenz-in-Bonn_Global-2000_Man-will-noch-etwas-erreichen)

Kurz vor dem geplanten Ende der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn an diesem Freitag sind noch wichtige Finanzfragen offen. Die Unterhändler rangen in der Nacht darum, auf welchen Wegen die Industrieländer den ärmeren Staaten künftig finanzielle Unterstützung geben sollten.

Vertreter ärmerer Staaten setzten im Plenum deutliche Signale: "Der Egoismus der Mächtigen ist ein Gift, das die Erde krank macht", sagte Venezuelas Minister für Ökosozialismus und Wasser, **Ramon Velasquez Araguayán**, mit Blick auf die reichen Länder. Der Vertreter Nicaraguas, **Paul Oquist**, warnte: "Wenn die Klima-Migration von Millionen von Menschen in Richtung Norden los geht, wird es nur noch dieses Thema geben."

Der Premierminister des karibischen Inselstaats Dominica, **Roosevelt Skerrit**, schilderte in drastischen Worten wie die Menschen beim Hurrikan "Maria" fliehen mussten. Große Teile der Infrastruktur und Wälder seien zerstört worden. Jamaikas Wirtschaftsminister **Daryl Vaz** sagte am Ende seiner eindringlichen Rede: "Das Wichtigste ist: Es ist nun Zeit zum Handeln - viel eher als weiter zu reden."

US-Blockade

Die USA blockierten die Verhandlungen nach Angaben aus Konferenzkreisen nicht, hatten aber eine recht niedrigrangige Delegation nach Bonn geschickt. Ihre Vertreterin, **Judith Garber**, wiederholte im Plenum die US-Position nach der die USA offen dafür bleiben, später wieder dem Abkommen von Paris beizutreten, "unter Konditionen, die günstiger für das amerikanische Volk sind". Eine Änderung des Abkommens hatten Deutschland und weitere Staaten aber abgelehnt, nachdem US-Präsident **Donald Trump** verkündet hatte, er wolle daraus aussteigen. Nach den Worten Garbers erkennen die USA die Notwendigkeit, die Energiesysteme umzubauen.

Bei einem Hauptthema in Bonn, der Arbeit am Regelbuch für das Klima-Abkommen von Paris, war die Konferenz nach Angaben des deutschen Umweltstaatssekretärs **Jochen Flasbarth** gut vorangekommen. Endgültig soll es im kommenden Jahr im polnischen Kattowitz vereinbart werden. Flasbarth zufolge war von Anfang an klar gewesen, dass Bonn kein abgeschlossenes Regelbuch liefern würde.

Am Donnerstag hatten sich Großbritannien, Kanada, Costa Rica, Mexiko und mehrere andere Staaten zu einer **Allianz für den Kohleausstieg** zusammengeschlossen. Deutschland ist nicht dabei, weil es erst nach der Regierungsbildung darüber entscheiden will.

Das Abschlussplenum der Konferenz sollte am Freitag um 15.00 Uhr beginnen, das Ende ist schwer vorhersagbar.

Actualités > Actu > France > Environnement

Publié le 17/11/2017 à 15:10, Mis à jour le 18/11/2017 à 06:34

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 (Idri), 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".

Accédez à 100% des articles locaux à partir d'1€/mois

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 minimale de la consommation mondiale de charbon.

LA VOIX DU NORD

A Bonn, la fin d'une COP climat compliquée par la défection américaine

Par Catherine Hours | Publié le 17/11/2017 mis à jour à 15h10



Températures
L'objectif est de limiter la hausse sous les 2°C, voire 1,5°C d'ici 2100
+0,94°C
Anomalie de température annuelle par rapport à la moyenne du XX^e siècle

CO2
Concentration record en : 403,3 parties par million
40
Concentration moyenne en CO2 dans l'atmosphère

Fonte des glaces
Arctique : -13,2% par décennie
Antarctique : étendue de glace l'an dernier parmi

Evènements climatiques extrêmes
Liés au changement climatique selon l'OMM
Leur nombre a doublé

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

Les délégués de près de 200 pays bouclaient vendredi à Bonn une 23e conférence climat de l'ONU plombée par la défection des Etats-Unis, sur le départ mais bien présents.

Vendredi soir les négociateurs - délégation américaine incluse - devaient laisser sur la table des propositions pour mettre en oeuvre l'accord de Paris contre le réchauffement, censé 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'est tranché sur le fond: ce sera le rôle de la COP24, prévue en décembre 2018 à Katowice (Pologne).

2018 sera "le moment de vérité", a dit le ministre français de la Transition écologique Nicolas Hulot. Et "le mérite de la COP23 est de mettre (tout le monde) en ordre de marche".

Les pays devaient aussi s'accorder à Bonn sur le lancement d'un "dialogue" d'un an, fait de multiples rendez-vous, pour aboutir à la révision à la hausse, en 2020, des promesses nationales de réduction des gaz à effet de serre (GES).

Car la COP a été jalonnée de mauvaises nouvelles.

Selon l'ONU, les engagements actuels des Etats couvrent à peine un tiers des réductions de GES nécessaires.

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 relative stabilité, ont aussi alerté les scientifiques.

A la tribune, les responsables gouvernementaux ont rappelé leur engagement climatique.

- attentisme -

Mais parmi les délégations, "c'est comme si le cœur n'y était pas", souligne le Malien Seyni Nafo, chef du groupe des pays africains.

"Avec la sortie de Trump, les étoiles ne sont pas très alignées", dit-il. "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. Il y a comme un attentisme, chacun s'observe. Quand un des acteurs ne joue pas sa partition, il n'y a plus d'émulation".

Pourquoi attendre le lancement du fameux "dialogue" pour relever les ambitions?, demande-t-il. "Où sont les vrais champions? Les négociateurs font leur travail, mais les politiques?"

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

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

"L'accord de Paris est un succès diplomatique historique, mais il restera simplement des mots sur du papier si le monde échoue à agir suffisamment pour sauver des îles entières", a dit le Maldivien Thoriq Ibrahim.

Au cours de cette quinzaine, la conférence a vu ressurgir les divisions entre pays développés et pays en développement, en particulier autour des engagements financiers des premiers.

L'administration Trump, qui a confirmé à Bonn son intention de quitter l'accord, a d'ores et déjà annoncé qu'elle ne verserait pas les fonds promis par Barack Obama, notamment deux milliards de dollars destinés au Fonds vert de l'ONU.

A Bonn, Washington avait aussi organisé une réunion, en marge des négociations, pour faire valoir le rôle des énergies fossiles.

Mohamed Adow, de l'ONG Christian Aid, se félicite que les participants à la COP aient réagi, notamment en lançant une "alliance pour la sortie du charbon", initiée par le Canada et le Royaume Uni.

"Mais nous avons perdu le leadership diplomatique des Etats-Unis qui pouvait contribuer à faire avancer le processus", dit-il aussi, appelant Canada, Grande-Bretagne, France, Japon ou même Nouvelle-Zélande à prendre le relais.

Pourtant, Laurence Tubiana, cheville ouvrière de l'accord climat de Paris, voit aussi des progrès dans cette quinzaine.

"Cette COP a été un moment de mélange complet entre gouvernements, autorités locales, entreprises, tous les acteurs", réunit non loin des halls de négociations.

Climate meeting goes all night, ends after financing talks

By **Associated Press** - November 17, 2017



Climate meeting goes all night, ends after financing talks

BONN, Germany (AP) – Negotiators worked through the night on the technical details of the Paris climate accord before two weeks of global talks on climate change finally ended in Bonn.

Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting, swung the gavel about 7 a.m. Saturday. He praised delegates for honing the rules for the 2015 Paris accord on fighting global warming and setting a course for countries to raise their emissions-reduction targets in the coming years.

While the United States has threatened to pull out of the Paris agreement, observers say U.S. delegates played a low-key yet constructive role in Bonn.

The final sticking points included compromises on texts about financial aid for poor countries, with Saudi Arabia objecting to a phrase it feared might produce a levy on fossil fuels like oil.

The sun sets behind wind turbines near Pokrent, northern Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (Jens Buettner/dpa via AP)

The sun sets behind wind turbines near Pokrent, northern Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (Jens Buettner/dpa via AP)

Delegates take moving stairs in the convention center during the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

An excavator mines brown coal in the Hambach mine near Kerpen, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017, when the global talks on curbing climate change wrapped up, with delegates and observers claiming progress on several key details of the 2015 Paris accord. (Henning Kaiser/dpa via AP)

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

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

German environment minister Barbara Hendricks, center, talks to the media at the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/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)

A coal-burning power plant steams behind wind generators in Gelsenkirchen, Germany while the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks end in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

FILE – In this Jan. 9, 2009 file photo smoke rises from the steel company ThyssenKrupp in Duisburg, western Germany. Levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have steadily increased since the days of the industrial revolution, contributing to the greenhouse effect that is spurring global warming. (AP Photo/Frank Augstein, file)

A coal-burning power plant steams in Gelsenkirchen, Germany while the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks end in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin

Was hat die Bonner Konferenz gebracht?

Am Freitag ist die Weltklimakonferenz COP 23 (Abkürzung für "Conference of the Parties") in Bonn zuende gegangen. Unter dem Strich bleibt wenig Konkretes. Das nächste Treffen findet im Herbst 2018 in Kattowitz statt. Zeit für eine Bilanz - und einen Ausblick. Ein Überblick zu den zentralen Fragen des Klimaschutzes – zum Ist und zum Soll.



Aufgespießter Eisbär: Die Skulptur "Unbearable" des Dänen Jens Galschiot vor dem Tagungsgelände der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn.

Bildrechte: dpa

AUF DIESER SEITE:

Wo steht die Welt beim CO2 und beim Zwei-Grad-Ziel?

Nur schöne Worte und Spesen – oder was hat die COP23 konkret gebracht?

Was soll auf der nächsten Konferenz 2018 in Kattowitz beraten werden?

Welchen Beitrag leisten die Industrie- und Schwellenländer?

Kampf ohne die USA?

Wie könnte der Klimaschutz künftig aussehen?

Wo steht die Welt beim CO2 und beim Zwei-Grad-Ziel?

Beim Klima-Abkommen von Paris im Frühjahr 2016 hat die Staatengemeinschaft vereinbart, den Anstieg der globalen Durchschnittstemperatur auf deutlich unter zwei Grad im Vergleich zum vorindustriellen Niveau zu begrenzen. Dazu ist ein drastischer Rückgang bei den CO2-Emissionen nötig. UN-Experten haben jetzt sämtliche bisher gemachten Zusagen der Staaten zusammengerechnet. Das alarmierende Ergebnis: Ein Anstieg um mindestens drei Grad bis zum Jahr 2100 sei "sehr wahrscheinlich".

Außerdem rechnen Forscher für 2017 erstmals nach drei Jahren wieder mit einem **Anstieg des Kohlendioxid-Ausstoßes**. Wie dramatisch die Folgen des Klimawandels bereits jetzt sind, zeigte der während der Konferenz in Bonn vorgestellte Klima-Risiko-Index von Germanwatch: Demnach starben in den vergangenen 20 Jahren mehr als 500.000 Menschen durch extreme Wetterereignisse. Die wiederum stünden in einem Zusammenhang mit dem Klimawandel: So spielten steigende Meerestemperaturen bei der zunehmenden Intensität von Stürmen eine entscheidende Rolle.

Nur schöne Worte und Spesen – oder was hat die COP23 konkret gebracht?

Technische Verhandlungen statt spektakulärer Botschaften und Bilder – darauf hatte Deutschland als Ausrichter die Teilnehmer und Journalisten zu Beginn des Treffens eingestimmt. Eines der wichtigsten Ziele wurde tatsächlich erreicht: Den Rahmen für ein "Regelbuch" zur praktischen Umsetzung des Abkommens von Paris abzustecken.



Kanzlerin Merkel gestand: Deutschland hinkt hinterher bei der Reduktion von Kohlendioxid.

Bildrechte: Getty Images

Dass der Ausstieg aus der fossilen Energie im Kampf gegen den Klimawandel unumgänglich ist, scheint international weitgehend Konsens zu sein. Schließlich lassen sich nur so die CO2-Emissionen tatsächlich substanziell zurückfahren. Der Druck, von Kohle, Öl und Gas Abschied zu nehmen, wächst.

In Bonn formierte sich auf Betreiben von Kanada und Großbritannien ein Bündnis, das diesen Schritt beschleunigen will. Allerdings hielten sich die Initiatoren mit konkreten Ansagen zurück. Und zum Start traten erst 16 Staaten bei, darunter "Leichtgewichte" wie die Marshallinseln oder Costa Rica.

Bundeskanzlerin Merkel bekräftigte in Bonn zwar die deutschen Ziele zur Reduktion von Kohlendioxid, musste jedoch eingestehen, **dass Deutschland dabei hinterherhinke**.

Was soll auf der nächsten Konferenz 2018 in Kattowitz beraten werden?

Eine wichtige Aufgabe bleibt für die Konferenz im kommenden Herbst in Polen: Die Staaten müssen das Regelbuch für die Umsetzung des Pariser Abkommens fertigstellen. Gesprächsbedarf gibt es auch bei der Debatte über die kurzfristigen Ziele, die vor 2020 erreicht werden sollen. ✕

Welchen Beitrag leisten die Industrie- und Schwellenländer?

Zu einer Art Dauerthema ist inzwischen das Thema Klimafinanzien geworden. Dabei geht es um die Frage, wie vor allem die armen Staaten finanziell unterstützt werden, um sich an den Klimawandel anzupassen und selbst Klimaschutz anzugehen. Noch immer sehr vage ist der künftige Umgang mit den Schäden und Verlusten durch den Klimawandel.

Mit Spannung erwartet wird schon jetzt der Bericht, den der Weltklimarat IPCC vor dem Treffen in Kattowitz vorlegen will. Diese Zusammenfassung und Bewertung der weltweiten Forschungsergebnisse soll die wissenschaftliche Basis für die weiteren Gespräche auf politischer Ebene liefern – und dabei helfen, den mit dem Abkommen von Paris 2015 in Gang gesetzten Verhandlungsprozess voranzubringen.



Weltklimakonferenz

🔊 Töpfer zur Klimakonferenz: "Da hätte mehr passieren müssen"

Rechte: MITTELDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK

Kampf ohne die USA?

Für Ernüchterung bei Klimaschützern hatte im Sommer die Ankündigung von US-Präsident Donald Trump gesorgt, **das Pariser Abkommen aufzukündigen**. So spielte denn auch die US-Delegation in Bonn eine schwache Rolle. Doch es gibt auch Hoffnung durch zahlreiche Initiativen von US-Bundesstaaten und Städten. Dazu kamen Auftritte von Prominenten wie Ex-Vizepräsident Al Gore, Hollywood-Legende Arnold Schwarzenegger oder New Yorks Ex-Bürgermeister Michael Bloomberg. Einzig der im Vorfeld immer wieder angekündigte Filmstar Leonardo DiCaprio fehlte.

Wie könnte der Klimaschutz künftig aussehen?

In Bonn wurde deutlich, dass viele Akteure aus ganz unterschiedlichen Bereichen – von Nichtregierungsorganisationen über Wissenschaft bis hin zu Kommunen – längst auf dem Weg zu mehr Klimaschutz sind. Diese Akteure besser miteinander zu vernetzen und die mitunter verwirrende Vielfalt von Initiativen zu bündeln, ist eine Herausforderung.



COP23-Präsident war der Premierminister der Fidschi Inseln, Frank Bainimarama. Hier überreicht ein Vertreter des Inselstaates ein Geschenk an Umweltministerin Barbara Hendricks.

Bildrechte: dpa

Neue Vorstöße wie Klimaversicherungen oder eine stärkere Einbeziehung von großen Unternehmen und wohlhabenden Privatleuten beim Klimaschutz könnten ebenfalls neue Perspektiven bieten.

Zentrale Aufgabe bleibt ein grundlegender Wandel im Lebensstil. Bundesumweltministerin Barbara Hendricks mahnte auf Deutschland bezogen eine Mobilitätswende und den weiteren Umbau der Energiewirtschaft an. Entwicklungsminister Gerd Müller sagte, die Erde ertrage "sehr viel Mensch". Allerdings nur dann, wenn der Mensch verantwortungsvoll mit den Ressourcen umgeht. "Wir dürfen den Planeten nicht an den Rand der Apokalypse führen."

Über dieses Thema berichtet MDR AKTUELL auch im:

Fernsehen | 17.11.2017 | 19:30 Uhr

Zuletzt aktualisiert: 17. November 2017, 21:24 Uhr

Die Kommentierungsdauer ist abgelaufen. Der Beitrag kann deshalb nicht mehr kommentiert werden.

NordLittoral

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

Par Dominique SCHROEDER, Catherine HOURS | Publié le 17/11/2017 mis à jour à 6h34



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

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

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".

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.

17 - novembro - 2017

COP23 entrega o que prometeu, mas não o que precisamos

Reação do Observatório do Clima à conclusão da conferência de Fiji, em Bonn

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PRESS RELEASE

BONN, 17/11/2017

A 23ª Conferência do Clima das Nações Unidas (COP23) chega a seu encerramento nesta sexta-feira (17) em Bonn cumprindo sua proposta inicial: foram aprovados diversos elementos para a construção, ao longo do próximo ano, do livro de regras que permitirá a implementação efetiva do Acordo de Paris sobre mudanças climáticas. Também foi criado um ambiente positivo entre os países para o Diálogo Talanoa, no ano que vem, no qual deverá ser iniciado um esforço global de aumento de ambição. Infelizmente, porém, trata-se de sucessos pífiros diante da escala da crise climática, que segue cada vez maior.



Escultura "Unbearable", do dinamarquês Jens Galschiot, exposta na COP23, em Bonn (Foto: Claudio Angelo/OC)

A COP23 foi bem-sucedida em evitar que o eterno racha entre países desenvolvidos e em desenvolvimento produzisse retrocessos na negociação internacional. Também conseguiu isolar os Estados Unidos, desfazendo o temor de que o governo negacionista de Donald Trump pudesse tentar atrapalhar o processo.

O Brasil chegou a Bonn tentando vender a imagem de bom moço com a queda na taxa de desmatamento, mas foi desmascarado rapidamente pelos atos do presidente Michel Temer em casa. Acabou levando um raro e merecido Fóssil do Dia pelos subsídios trilionários propostos ao pré-sal. No mesmo dia, se ofereceu para sediar a COP25, em 2019. Pode ser uma chance para o país reinserir o clima em sua agenda de desenvolvimento.

No entanto, os debates na COP23 passaram ao largo do que realmente importa: a necessidade de aumentar enormemente as metas de redução de emissões e de financiamento climático antes que a janela de oportunidade ainda aberta para limitar o aquecimento global a 1,5°C se feche. Segundo a ciência, a ambição coletiva precisa ser turbinada até 2020, mas os 195 membros da Convenção do Clima que permanecem fiéis ao Acordo de Paris até agora não se mostraram dispostos a botar as cartas na mesa. O blefe coletivo dos governos pode custar a segurança climática da humanidade neste século.

"A COP23 começou com o lema 'mais longe, mais rápido, juntos'. Conseguiu entregar o 'juntos', o que é melhor que nada, mas não foi nem longe, nem rápido. Todas as

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22 - novembro - 2017

Meio Ambiente demite pai de plano de recuperação florestal uma semana após seu lançamento

Ecólogo Carlos Alberto Scaramuzza, que concebeu projeto anunciado pelo ministro Sarney Filho na COP23, teve conflitos com secretário-executivo da pasta



16 - novembro - 2017

Ministro anuncia plano de recuperação de florestas na COP23

Em discurso de despedida da conferência

expectativas agora ficam por conta da COP24, na Polônia, no ano que vem. O risco disso é enorme”, disse André Ferretti, gerente de Estratégias de Conservação da Fundação Grupo Boticário e coordenador-geral do Observatório do Clima.

“Vimos avanços importantes na regulamentação do Acordo de Paris, demonstrando alinhamento e comprometimento dos países. Entretanto ainda há uma lacuna muito grande entre os compromissos atuais e o que é necessário para entrar na rota do 1,5°C. Precisamos de mais ambição nas negociações, e muito mais ação prática nos países, onde as emissões ocorrem. O Brasil, em especial, continua tomando decisões políticas que vão na contramão dos objetivos do Acordo de Paris”, afirmou Maurício Voivodic, diretor-executivo do WWF Brasil.

“Em Bonn o a negociação internacional foi resgatada de uma possível reabertura do racha entre ricos e pobres países pobres. Só que, infelizmente, a atmosfera não está nem aí para nossos processos diplomáticos. O que precisamos agora é mais ambição em cortes de emissões e finanças, e isso esteve fora da mesa. Enquanto isso, a janela para prevenir o aquecimento global de 1,5 grau está se fechando rapidamente”, disse Carlos Rittl, secretário-executivo do Observatório do Clima.

“O Brasil é muito importante para as negociações, mas nossas atuais políticas internas, que ameaçam as florestas e seus povos e dão grandes subsídios para energias poluentes, são tudo de que o mundo não precisa neste momento. Assim, saímos desta conferência como o país do faça o que eu digo, não o que eu faço. Há algum tempo deixamos de ser um bom exemplo na questão climática e agora caminhamos para o lado negativo da história”, afirmou Márcio Astrini, coordenador de Políticas Públicas do Greenpeace Brasil.

Comentários

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Edgard Moreno

Muito blá, blá blá, e pouco ação afetiva. Já estamos ultrapassando 1,5°C.

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do clima, Sarney Filho disse que vai intensificar o uso de biocombustíveis, ampliar os leilões de fontes renováveis para geração elétrica e a eficiência energética no consumo de eletricidade

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PRODUTOS



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Inside COP23 Protest Involving Thousands Of Bikers



RESIST! CLIMATE CHANGE. ENVIRONMENT. MARCH

By Sam Allen, transitionnetwork.org
November 17th, 2017

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Above Photo: For me as Transitioner climate change is a chance to overcome the habit of fighting and competition which is deeply embedded in our society, in the economic and the educational system, and in our bodies as well. Gesa Maschkowski

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Climate Change The New Global Narrative?

The beauty of a world citizen movement.

Gesa Maschkowski – co-founder of Transition Initiative Bonn im Wandel, researcher and Transition Trainer – reports from COP23.

The November sun was shining when more than 10,000 people – some say 25,000 – from all over the world demonstrated for climate justice in Bonn, two days before this year's UN Climate Change Conference, COP23 started. Three thousand cyclists joined the demonstration coming from Cologne on the "highway to COP23". They put their messages on posters, bikes, cars, statues, they shouted and sang – "Planet first!", "Stop Pretending – Start defending", "Leave the coal in the hole" – old and young, people with hopes, fears, anger and love, showing the beauty of creativity, cooperation and diversity within a contradictory time.



The 25,000 who demonstrated in Bonn are a symbol for meaningful collaborative action on a global level. We are proud and grateful to host guests from all over the world, to get requests from other organizations, to meet people we have never met before and to engage for the same common goals.

There is also cooperation happening at the city administration level. The city of Bonn set up a Climate Tour with events and exhibitions during COP. They invited various civic organisations from Bonn. Our Transition Initiative is a cooperation partner in five of six events.





At the same time we are part of the frictions and contradictions of the system at local level. The opening event of the climate tour at the market place in Bonn lasted several hours. In parallel, all day Sunday shopping took place with so called climate neutral light art events, sponsored by McDonalds and other "sustainable enterprises" like Porsche. Mind Behaviour Gap made in Bonn.

"Climate change could be the first cornerstone of a planetary narrative"

Dirk Wilutzky, filmmaker

Maybe we will collectively fail to meet the Paris agreements. However this story ends, this is the time to engage for a new planetary life culture. "Climate change could be the first cornerstone of a planetary narrative", said the filmmaker Dirk Wilutzky at a crossroads conference in Königswinter near Bonn. "We have to coexist, to form a totally new image and perspective from our self, to create a new identity".



Today, some of us went to work on this new narrative in the coal mining area of the Rheinland. More than 2,500 brave activist practiced civic disobedience by blockading with their bodies and creative action like dancing or acro yoga. It has been the biggest successful blockade since the beginning of the demonstrations in this area. Pacific Climate Warriors supported the event, they have delivered a call for climate justice on sacred "tapas" – not drowning, but fighting!

One more story from the edge of this event: A policemen yelled at a demonstrating father: "It is irresponsible to bring you child with you!" The father yelled back: "It is irresponsible to allow the mining of the coal..."

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Climate blog from Bonn #11A geographer's view of a Climate Conference (16 November 2017)

Datum bericht: 16 november 2017

Being a geographer and a (wannabe) spatial planner drives my attention to certain type of elements, and here I want to share with you my thoughts about the COP23, highlighting what caught my eye during this massive event which reunited almost 200 countries in the city of Bonn, Germany.

It is probably important to say that some of my following remarks might be not surprising for those who are used to events hosted by the United Nations. Nevertheless, I hope they can refresh the memory of this type of reader and stimulate the imagination of those who, like me, have never taken part of a COP before.

The COP23 was marked by a very clear division on its space, separating the venue in two zones: Bula and Bonn. While the first held the plenary halls, meeting rooms for negotiations and delegation offices, the second accommodated different kind of side events, delegation pavilions and booths. In other words, the Bula zone contained the political and high-level aspect of the event and the Bonn zone had the other parties, mainly civil society organizations.

The two different zones were 1.5 km apart from each other, which demanded the organizers to provide (zero-emission) shuttles and bicycles for those who wanted to quickly access the Bula from the Bonn zone. However, the wider gap was not associated to the distance measured in meters, but to another kind of barrier: there were two types of tickets, separating participants in those who had a Bula and a Bonn zone ticket. The one who writes to you was of the 2nd kind, thus I cannot really share any remark about the high-level negotiations and decision-making, since I have not had the opportunity to see any of them (I encourage you to check the other blog entries of the Radboud delegation for that).

This spatial division can be seen as a necessity of the venue (<https://cop23.unfccc.int/cop23/venue-maps>), but it can also reveal a hidden message for those who look for it. Spatial arrangements are never accidental, even if the underlying rationale is not easy to perceive.

It was way harder for NGOs and other kind of organizations from the civil society to put pressure on the high-level politicians when they were 1.5 km away in a closed space. This is not a wild guess from my own understanding, but what one stakeholder shared in one session on the last day of the conference (<http://www.cities-and-regions.org/pavilion/#event-51> (<http://www.cities-and-regions.org/pavilion/#event-51>)).

However, the civil society did a good job in spreading their message through the conference, even with the previously mentioned spatial barriers. Besides the usual signs, artists used their creativity in favour of the environment, with great sculptures between the two zones.



The "Unbearable" sculpture of the Danish artist Jens Galschiot depicted a polar bear impaled on an oil pipeline. Photo of [hindustantimes.com](http://www.hindustantimes.com) (<http://www.hindustantimes.com>). Photograph Dylan van Dijk.

From another perspective, the governments wanted to deliver a different message from the civil society activists. The Bonn zone allowed this through the space dedicated to the pavilions, which served, in case of the developing countries, to highlight their few sustainable cases and several natural attractions. Attractions. Attractions. Attractions... To attract you and your money, as a businessman, a tourist or, preferably, both.

Not by chance, the final message from the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala was something like "Our country has unique features, visit Guatemala!".

I must admit I was impressed by the Fijian pavilion, perhaps this kind of show off indeed works to attract tourists.

Important to say that India was an interesting exception, since its pavilion was very high-tech, showing the country's investment and power in technology.



Indian pavilion. Photograph Dylan van Dijk.

On the other hand, developed countries had a more "let's go to business" kind of pavilion (perhaps because they do not have anymore many natural attractions to show since they already destroyed most of them to extract its resources?), with several small tables allowing people to stop, sit and do some business and networking. Germany and France (which even had a café!) were a great example of what I am saying.





German pavilion, the biggest collection of chair and tables at the COP23. Photo of @EarthLeague user on Twitter (<https://twitter.com/theearthleague>)

China, which I am not labelling here as either developed or developing, had a white-box pavilion in which they were hosting several events ("see what we have been doing" approach?). The country is very unique, and the photo below illustrates what I want to say.

The book was translated to German and given, for free, in the Chinese pavilion, so all the German-speakers could learn more about the Chinese leader. Photo courtesy of Mr. Dylan van Dijk, new Xi Jinping fan

The aforementioned examples may say a lot about countries, but the question is: what is really happening? What are the policies and practises which go beyond colourful animals and business opportunities (and embellished leaders)?

I guess one need more than a blog post to completely answer such kind of question. However, before I finish this, I want to share something that I observed, related to one topic which mostly interests me: the local level is getting more important.

I am not here talking only about civil society initiatives (and there were plenty of great ones in the COP23), but mainly about cities. They are standing up and using their own capabilities to accelerate frequent slow-pace national efforts. The case of the US cities and states which are going against what Trump thinks (not a usual combination of words, I must admit) is a great example of this (<https://www.wearestillin.com/>).

For the first time, cities and regions had their own pavilion and agenda at a climate conference and this is truly great.



Cities & Regions pavilion: more power to the subnational level. Photograph Dylan van Dijk.

Since COP21 Paris the local initiatives are getting more and more attention. Every side-event I attended mentioned the importance of the cities as agents of change of the public sector. This brings more diversity, actors and possibilities to the game, but also more complexity to the overall process, since it is getting more and more decentralized.

Perhaps in the future of the COPs the "Bonn zones", with their civil society and local governments' initiatives will be as important as the "Bula ones", with their high-level politicians and slow agreements.

I am definitely looking forward to this future.

By Francisco (Chico) Leal, on behalf of the team delegation of Francisco Leal, Dylan van Dijk, Gustavo Arciniegas, and Linda Carton.



GIOVANNI & PETRA
(dalle 12:00 - alle 15:00)

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ORSI E MIGRANTI: ALLA COP 23 LE SCULTURE PER RIFLETTERE SUL CLIMA



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Scale-up action to meet Paris climate goals: UN

Vishal Gulati | Friday, 17 November 2017



“

The Asia-Pacific economies account for more than 50 per cent of global emissions. And if the nations maintain discharges as usual, rising seas could affect 1.4 billion people by 2060, climate experts said on Friday. For this, the countries need to scale up regional action to meet global goals.

Countries from Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Middle East met on the sidelines of the UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn to explore opportunities for scaling up climate action to meet the ambitious targets set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

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Countries from Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Middle East met on the sidelines of the UN Climate Change Conference in Bonn to explore opportunities for scaling up climate action to meet the ambitious targets set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The high-level participants recognised the need to boost climate action across the region if the aim of staying within two degrees Celsius of temperature increase is to be attained.

While many countries in the Asia-Pacific have ambitious climate plans, collective efforts under Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are not nearly enough to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

It has been estimated that humanity is left with a 'carbon credit' of between 150 and 1,050 GtCO₂ to meet the Paris target.

However, at the current emission rate of 41 GtCO₂ per year, the lower limit of this range would be crossed in four years, and the midpoint of 600 GtCO₂ would be passed in 15 years.

“In the Asia-Pacific region, population growth, environmental degradation and climate change could be a major challenge for the countries in the area.

“This is the negative future scenario. We have detailed these substantial risks in a major report for the Asian Development Bank just recently,” Founder and Director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Hans Joachim Schellnhuber said in his keynote speech.

He said there is a positive scenario too. “Asia-Pacific could be at the forefront of human ingenuity to achieve change. This could really make the region a worldwide innovation leader,” he added.

At Friday's event organised by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Escap), United Nations under Secretary General and Escap Executive Secretary Shamshad Akhtar said vulnerable countries have a critical stake in ensuring that global emissions trajectories are corrected downward.

Many countries in the region are showing leadership in putting into place policies and measures to mitigate emissions and to strengthen resilience.

Carbon markets and their increased linkages across national

boundaries can play a critical role to achieve these climate ambitions at least-cost.

"NDCs show countries are willing to raise their ambition, but need more financial, technological and capacity-building support," Akhtar said.

"We can strengthen regional cooperation in carbon pricing to further exploit cost savings. And we will step up our efforts with the financial sector to ease countries' barriers to access to finance and risk-transfer measures," he noted.

Sun Zhen, Deputy Director General (Climate Change Affairs) at China's National Development and Reform Commission, said: "China is strongly committed to cope with climate change and to meet our greenhouse gas control commitments."

"Our experience shows that if we make the right political decisions and trust the potential of low carbon development, our policies should not limit economic growth. Rather they will create opportunities for sustainable, climate-friendly and green growth," Sun said.

Participants also highlighted the key role of the UN regional commissions in supporting the implementation of the NDCs, especially through their regional convening platforms where they bring together all stakeholders to leverage regional cooperation and promote learning.

India is ranked 14th in this year's Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) out of 56 nations and the European Union by environmental organisation Germanwatch, a position improved from last year's 20th for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by opting electricity sector transformation towards green technology.

China with its high emissions and a growing energy use over the past five years still ranks 41st.

The report, Climate Change Performance Index 2018, was made public this week at the UN Climate Change negotiations.

Fifty-six countries and the EU are together responsible for about 90 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

According to the report, global energy transition is taking up speed but no country is doing enough. For this, the countries have to strengthen targets and implementation.

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After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

November 17, 2017 | Updated: November 20, 2017 10:18pm



Photo: Martin Meissner, AP



IMAGE 2 OF 3

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.

BONN, Germany (AP) — As negotiations at the global climate conference in Bonn, Germany, draw to a close Friday, here's a look at which steps will be taken in the coming years to further international efforts to curb global warming:

— Dec. 12, 2017: French President Emmanuel Macron has invited more than 100 world leaders to Paris for the second anniversary of the landmark climate accord forged in the city in 2015. President Donald Trump, who has said he wants to withdraw from the agreement, hasn't been invited to the "One Planet Summit."

— 2018: Next year's global climate talks take place in Katowice, Poland, from Dec. 3-14. In order for officials to finalize the rulebook there, preliminary meetings will have to be held during the course of the year. These low-level encounters will include the Talanoa Dialogue, a Fijian-inspired process in which countries start to take stock of what's been achieved so far under the Paris agreement and consider what more can be done. The talks in Katowice will be strongly influenced by the U.N. scientific panel's October report on whether the most ambitious goal of keeping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius can be achieved.

— 2020: If the U.S. goes through with its threat to withdraw from the Paris accord, the earliest this could come into effect would be on Nov. 4, 2020 — shortly after the next American presidential election. Countries that are party to the Paris agreement have until 2020 to submit new or updated plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), on what they are doing to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.

— 2023: Eight years after the Paris accord countries will for the first time conduct a full and formal review of what's been achieved to date, known as a global stock-take. The process is meant to be repeated every five years.

— 2030: Many countries have set themselves substantial emissions reduction targets 15 years from the Paris accord. The European Union, for example, wants to cut its emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels, though some countries including Germany are aiming for a 55-percent reduction.

— 2050: Climate scientists calculate that the world economy will have to go "carbon neutral" by the middle of the century if the Paris goal of keeping global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) is to be achieved. That can either be done by ending all use of fossil fuels or by finding a way to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at an industrial scale.

Sjællandske skoler har det dårligste indeklima

INDEKLIMA: Skolerne i Region Sjælland har det dårligste indeklima. Det viser en undersøgelse fra Dansk Byggeri, der opfordrer kommunerne til at ændre adfærd.

Af Else Damsgaard

SJÆLLAND: I år har Arbejdstilsynet aflagt 346 skolebesøg

på landsplan, og det resulterede i 84 påtaler om dårligt indeklima. Heraf var hele 27 i Region Sjælland. Hovedstaden er næsthøjest med 17.

Det viser et barometer, som Dansk Byggeri har udarbejdet. De har opdelt landet i samlet 10 områder. Til sammenligning ligger de andre otte områder med gennemsnitligt fem påtaler.

Det er en forskel, der er til at se, og uanset om barometeret står på lavtryk eller højtryk - med henholdsvis våde vanter eller bagende sol i klasseværelset - så er påtalen fra

Dansk Byggeri entydig:

- Vi har fået en skolereform, som betyder, at elever og lærere skal opholde sig længe i bygningerne. Så er det jo helt galt, at bygningerne ikke bliver gjort tidssvarende. Resultatet er, at elever og lærere arbejder under så dårlige forhold, at Arbejdstilsynet må gribe ind, siger direktør i Dansk Byggeri, Michael H. Nielsen.

Dansk Byggeri har i efteråret opfordret kommunerne til at tjekke skolernes indeklima og lave en handlingsplan for, hvordan det kan forbed-

res på hver enkelt skole.

- Der er en geografisk skævrivning i forhold til, hvor problemet er størst. Det tyder på, at man på Sjælland kan lære noget af, hvordan de gør andre steder i landet, hvor det ser ud til, at man har taget fat om problemet, siger Michael H. Nielsen.

Brancheorganisationen oplyser, at mange danske skoler er over 40 år gamle, og ikke alle steder har den fysiske indretning fulgt med udviklingen.

sj@sn.dk

Foto: Bjarke Bo Olsen/Scanpix



Politiet advarer: Landsdækkende rockerkrig på vej

Danmark side 5

Foto: Mads Claus Rasmussen/Scanpix



Ligestilling i bund i dansk politik

Danmark side 6

Foto: Alex Nicodim/Scanpix



VM-drømmen lever stadig for kvinderne

Sporten side 14



Den danske kunstner Jens Galschiøts kopi af Frihedsgudinden med røg fra faklen er udstillet i Rheinaue-parken i Bonn under klimakonferencen COP23. Foto: Patrik Stollarz/Scanpix

Trump's udsending fastholder nej til Paris-aftale på COP23

BONN: 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. Re-

geringen 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.

Trump's klimapolitik fik 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 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. /ritzau/



UN climate talks wrap up as US stands firm on fossil fuels

 NOVEMBER 17, 2017 BY [ROBERT](#) — [LEAVE A COMMENT](#)

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UN negotiations on implementing the Paris climate change agreement wrap up Friday after two weeks of talks that were slowed down by the United States defending the use of fossil fuels.

A smoking replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot

Envoys from nearly 200 countries, including delegates from Washington, gathered for the conference in Bonn to negotiate a “rulebook”, to be adopted next year, for enacting the global deal reached to cheers and champagne in 2015.

Delegates reported mixed progress in Germany, with the reemergence of divisions between rich and developing countries.

A key stumbling block was on finance for the world’s poorer nations to help them prepare for, and deal with, the fallout from climate change — including more frequent and severe superstorms, droughts and land- and crop-gobbling sea level rises.

Another obstacle was the insistence of developed nations — led by the US — that all countries share similar obligations under the Paris pact, while developing greenhouse gas polluters want a certain degree of leeway.

The November 6-17 conference is the first of the UN’s climate body since President Donald Trump announced in June that the US will withdraw from the agreement championed by his predecessor Barack Obama.

The rules determine it can only leave in November 2020, and in the meantime, Washington continues to fill its seat at the climate talks.

“The stars are not well aligned since Trump’s exit” from the pact, Seyni Nafo, a negotiator for African nations, told AFP of the talks.

“It’s like the heart wasn’t there. The position of the United States influences other developed countries, which in turn has consequences for the positions major developing nations adopt. It’s a game of wait-and-see.”

Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels — coal, oil and natural gas blamed for emitting planet-warming gases into the Earth’s atmosphere.

At its very essence, the Paris Agreement seeks a drawdown of carbon emissions.

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scenario climate change.

– ‘Ridiculous’ –

Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal, but scientists say the pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 C or more.

How, and when, to update country commitments to bring them in line with the 2 C target, is a central topic in the ongoing negotiations.

“Our task has been made all the more difficult with the disengagement of the world’s largest historic emitter from the Paris Agreement,” Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Thursday on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States at the forefront of climate change-driven sea-level rises.

The Trump administration insisted, however, that it was “committed” to limiting greenhouse gas emissions — as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting assistant secretary of state Judith Garber told the conference that the US would “support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source”.

An Obama-era official who helped deliver the Paris agreement — a feat that took more than two decades of tough negotiations — lashed out at Trump’s “wrongheaded” decision to withdraw from the pact.

“Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that,” Todd Stern, who was Obama’s special envoy for climate change, told AFP on the sidelines of the conference he attended as an observer. He left government in 2016.

“Trying to say it’s a hoax, or it doesn’t mean anything, or it’s a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so... ridiculous,” he said — citing some of Trump’s stated reasons.

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

The negotiations will carry on without the US, and nations and businesses will continue moving away from fossil fuels, said Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks.

He pointed to a coal phase-out initiative launched in Bonn Thursday with the backing of 20 countries — led by Britain and Canada.

“But what we have lost is the diplomatic leadership of the US in driving the process,” added Adow.

“We are missing the old US administration in lining up the politics.”

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COP 23: three ways cities are leading the fight against climate change

November 17, 2017 3.21pm GMT

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The global population is predicted to rise to 10 billion by 2050, and the majority of those people will live in cities. Given that cities already account for 75% of the world's energy use and 76% of carbon dioxide emissions, there's a growing focus on how urban planning and design can reduce emissions and help humanity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Representatives of the world's global powers have gathered in Bonn to attend the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Climate Change – more pithily known as COP 23.

Working together to affect large-scale change has been the key message of the conference. There has been a groundswell of urban innovation on show, largely driven by the mayors and governors of cities and regions, as well as industry leaders and universities interested in promoting opportunities for greener growth.

These bodies have formed alliances and networks to develop ideas and strategies around smart mobility, renewable energy, living infrastructure and sustainable urban design. This has been the good news story of COP 23. The conference has given nation states a unique opportunity to work more closely with cities, to plan for climate change.

So, in my role as an urban and regional planner (in practice and academia) I spent some time in Bonn finding out about the exciting ways that cities are leading the fight against climate change.

1. Low-carbon precincts

One aim is for current and future cities to be powered by 100% renewable electricity. This can be achieved with a combination of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar or hydro, with battery storage and microgrids integrating with national grids as needed.



Author



Barbara Norman

Chair of Urban & Regional Planning and
Director of Canberra Urban & Regional
Futures, University of Canberra, Visiting
Professor, University of Warwick



Location, location, location. Marcin Wichary/Flickr, CC BY

Cities will have integrated transport systems with electric-powered light rail and personal vehicles, while promoting active travel such as walking and cycling. Designing for integrated green precincts will bring greater benefits for local communities than one green building at a time. For example, community recycling and solar programs are more feasible on a larger precinct scale.

Of course, there are challenges to overcome. Finding appropriate locations for renewable energy farms that are also acceptable to the local people requires careful consideration of design guidelines and community engagement in the decision-making process.

The **ICLEI 100% Renewable Cities Network** is a prime example of the work being done to achieve this, by connecting cities to share knowledge and support each other. The network includes cities such as Canberra, the Australian capital, which is on track to achieve its target of 100% renewable electricity by 2020.

2. Living infrastructure

Cities across the world are increasingly incorporating **living infrastructure**, to deliver social, environmental and economic services to urban communities. This is done by integrating trees, shrubs, grass and open spaces (green infrastructure); rainscapes and waterways (blue infrastructure); and soils, surface and man-made structures (grey infrastructure) into the fabric of the city.

In China's "sponge cities", rooftop gardens help to capture storm water and regulate the temperature of the building. Copenhagen's **cloudburst plan** rethinks the way water flows through the city by installing channels above and beneath the surface to prevent flooding. And **water sensitive urban design** is being put to use in drier cities, to make efficient use of everything from rainwater to waste water.

Living infrastructure also offers **nature-based solutions** for coastal cities under increasing threat from rising sea levels and more extreme coastal storms. For instance, replanting mangroves and coastal vegetation provides softer barriers between land and sea, while restoring natural waterways by removing dams and man-made canal systems can reduce the **urban heat island effect** and mitigate its negative impacts on human health.

3. Urban networks

Urban networks make use of digital connectivity and the internet of things to help cities far and wide work toward global goals: think everything from integrated green transport systems, to big data for improving resource efficiency, to innovative platforms for exchanging knowledge and practices between cities, towns and villages.

Organisations such as the C40, ICLEI and the Global Covenant of Mayors are already helping to coordinate action between city leaders – and at COP 23 the Climate Summit of Local and Regional Leaders adopted the **Bonn Fiji Commitment** to deliver the Paris Agreement at all levels. Built



Nanning, China: a roof with a view. Shuang Li / Shutterstock.com

environment professionals from around the world are also joining the groundswell of urban action, launching the **Planners for Climate Action** group this week at COP 23.

It's also critical that the people making decisions in cities can connect with researchers who are gathering evidence in this area. Two global examples I am actively involved with are the **Urban Climate Change Research Network** led by Columbia University, and the **United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network** led by Professor Jeffrey Sachs.

Making it happen

Sustainable solutions such as these need green financing mechanisms and support from national governments if they are to deliver real outcomes on the ground. At COP 23, the World Bank **unveiled a new programme** designed to provide cities with a vehicle to raise necessary funding and investment, in partnership with private enterprise.

In one of the conference's key finance sessions, the former leader of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Christiana Figueres, stressed that green finance will be the key to urban change, with a **current industry target of \$US1 trillion, and more in green bonds by 2020.**



Donald Trump: taking a back seat on climate change. Omer Messinger/EPA

Nation states now have a responsibility to enable this wave of urban innovation to move forward. Despite the **growing power** of city and regional governments, national urban policies still play a **central role** in carrying out international agendas such as the **New Urban Agenda**, the **Sustainable Development Goals** and the **Paris Agreement**.

While a few states may choose to **ignore international agreements**, this groundswell of collaborative action across businesses, governments and communities is sending a strong message that national governments would be wise to heed. Embracing and investing in urban transformation that improves the health of people and the planet is clearly a winning strategy.

Climate change Cities Renewable energy Carbon dioxide Green infrastructure COP23 Global Perspectives

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the guardian

The successes and disappointments this week in Germany, where the world's nations gathered for the 23rd annual conference of the parties to prevent dangerous global warming

Friday 17 November 2017 15.48 GMT

At the second week of the conference, German chancellor Angela Merkel, the UN secretary general, Emmanuel Macron, prime minister of Fiji Frank Bainimarama and others urged the world's leaders to use the last days of the talks to succeed in their negotiations, saying: "Climate change is an issue determining our destiny as mankind - it will determine the wellbeing of all of us."

Photograph: Kiara Worth/ENB/IISD



Inside the pavilions.

Photograph: Ronald Wittek/EPA



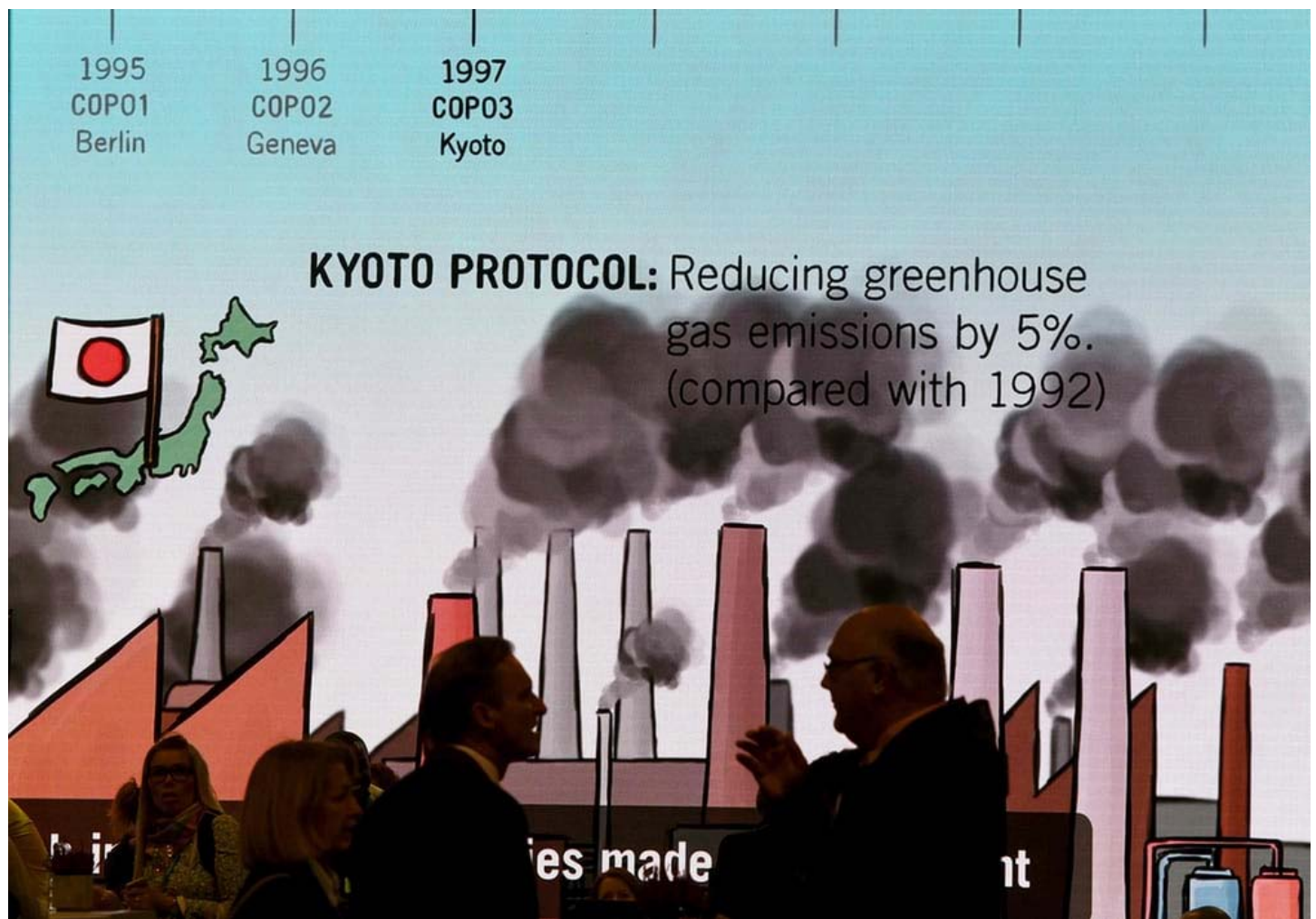


Indigenous groups claimed a victory at the talks as governments acknowledged for the first time that they can play a leadership role in protecting forests and keeping global temperatures at a safe level.
Photograph: Philipp Guelland/EPA



A giant screen displays information related to the Kyoto protocol at the Bonn Zone. This week it was reported that fossil fuel burning set to hit a record high in 2017.

Photograph: Patrik Stollarz/AFP/Getty Images



Members of an African country's delegation chat at the conference. On Tuesday the Ray of the Day award (given to the countries offering a ray of hope) was given to developing country group, G77, for pushing the case for vulnerable countries to receive the support they deserve, in the face of opposition from rich countries including the US and Australia.

Photograph: Philipp Guelland/EPA





Wednesday saw Brazil presented with the Fossil of the Day - given to the countries judged to have done their 'best' to block progress in the negotiations - for proposing a bill that could give oil companies \$300bn in subsidies to drill its offshore reserves.

Photograph: James Dowson/UNFCCC



The launch of the InsuResilience Global Partnership on Tuesday, that aims to help protect 400 million poor and vulnerable people around the world by 2020 by providing insurance against the damage increasingly being caused by extreme weather caused by global warming.

Photograph: James Dowson/UNFCCC





Representatives of The Big Shift Global protest against the financing of fossil fuels, offering delegates the chance to put chocolate coins into either a green piggy bank representing green energy, or a brown piggy bank representing fossil fuels.

Photograph: Kieria Worth/ENB/IISD



APA (Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement) co-chairs Sarah Baashan, Saudi Arabia, and Jo Tyndall, New Zealand, consult with members of the secretariat.

Photograph: IISD



Women, especially women of colour, are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. The Women and Gender Constituency aims to reverse this inequality and also to raise awareness of the work done by women to combat climate change.

Photograph: Angeles Estrada/ENB/IISD





In the park between the Bula and Bonn Zones, an art installation titled ‘Unbearable’ depicts the climate crisis, including a ‘freedom to pollute’ sculpture of the Statue of Liberty, and bronze sculptures of climate refugees.

Photograph: IISD



Visitors wait to attend the US talk, The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation. One of the few US events at the conference, it was originally billed as promoting clean energy but was switched to focus on fossil fuels.

Photograph: Philipp Guelland/EPA





During the US talk, that said that fossil fuels were vital to reducing poverty around the world and to saving jobs in the US, the Trump team was heckled and interrupted by a protest song.
 Photograph: Lukas Schulze/Getty Images,



People disrupting the US event by singing.
 Photograph: Lukas Schulze/Getty Images





The 'We Are Still In' pavilion, where a delegation of US business, states and city government leaders presented the America's Pledge stating their commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions despite Donald Trump's threat to withdraw from the Paris agreement.

Photograph: Lukas Schulze/Getty Images



The America's Pledge group - (L-R) Rocky Mountain Institut CEO Jules Kortenhorst, senator Jeff Merkley, senator Ed Markey, Michael Bloomberg, senator Ben Cardin, former vice president Al Gore, senator Brian Schatz, Walmart VP Laura Phillips, senator Sheldon Whitehouse and Pittsburg mayor Bill Peduto.

Photograph: Martin Meissner/AP



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Anti fracking protestors interrupt America's Pledge leader, California governor Jerry Brown's speech.
Photograph: Lukas Schulze/Getty Images,





A delegate walks past a backlit photo at the event, that was hosted this year by Fiji.
Photograph: Ronald Wittek/EPA



Protesters take part in the 'Climate March', one of many demonstrations during the conference.
Photograph: Philipp Guelland/EPA





Topics

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THE IRISH TIMES

Fri, Nov 24, 2017

Climate talks progress on agriculture, says Irish negotiator

COP23: Greater understanding of what is needed to cut emissions linked to farming

Fri, Nov 17, 2017, 21:00

[Kevin O'Sullivan](#) in Bonn



People dressed in polar bear costumes and a man with a Donald Trump mask during a performance by Danish artist Jens Galschiot during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. Photograph: Patrik Stollarz/AFP/Getty Images

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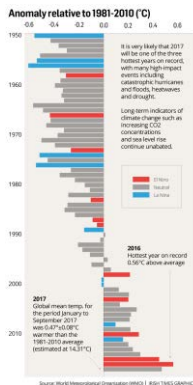
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The world's efforts to tackle climate change, directed by the Paris agreement, have achieved significant progress through the COP23 process, according to a member of the Irish negotiating team who was directly involved in the high-level talks.

Frank McGovern, the Environmental Protection Agency's chief climate scientist, said the talks had confronted "tricky issues that had hung around for years" – notably, from an Irish perspective, agriculture emissions.

The latest round involving 195 countries could have been very difficult, he said, because of the political backdrop and the US decision to pull out of the Paris agreement. While the outcome might be considered low-key, there was a lot of groundwork done on moving forward with the agreement and greater commitment to “pre-2020 actions”, he believed.

There was now a greater understanding among EU and global partners on what was needed to reduce carbon emissions associated with farming, which in the past, for example, was very focused on the role of forestry when considering land use, he told *The Irish Times*.



In recent years, he said, Ireland had worked outside the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change process with New Zealand and Latin American countries with large farming sectors in assessing best approaches while maintaining food security and protecting food production.

Inherent complexities

Solutions on energy and transport were obvious, but agriculture had inherent complexities, he added. While Ireland was facing a challenge in addressing its agricultural emissions, which was unique with the EU, it had invested in technology and research, and accepted more needed to be done.

The parties have agreed to work on mitigation approaches to reduce agricultural emissions and identify adaptation measures to counter climate change impacts on farming – these will be informed by a special report on land use and food production from the UN’s scientific advisory body, known as the IPCC, in 2019.

Land management would be the key element in reducing emissions, he said. That included improving livestock and managing manure appropriately. While forestry importance in providing carbon sinks was known, the issue of carbon in soils, and how it is measured, needed further work.

As Ireland had committed to “carbon neutrality” in agriculture, it would have to look at use of land resources for food, energy and “ecosystem services” to store carbon – and ensure it had robust systems to quantify associated emissions.

Better inclusiveness

A new approach to future climate negotiations, described as the “Talanoa Dialogue Process”, was adopted. It is intended to ensure better inclusiveness and transparency, and would put pressure on states “to enhance their ambitions in reducing emissions”, he said. This had been a critical demand of small island states in the South Pacific to ensure global temperature rises this century were kept to 1.5 degrees.

With women disproportionately affected by climate change, Mr McGovern said the gender action plan agreed this week was notable – and paid tribute to a member of the Irish delegation, Colin O’Hehir of the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment, for his key role in getting it adopted.

Ireland had played a prominent part within the EU team, he added.

The Jakarta Post

Wednesday, Nov 29, 2017 | Video | 26°C



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NEWS • WORLD

Obama climate envoy slams Trump's rejection of Paris Agreement

Mariëtte Le Roux
AFP

Bonn, Germany | Fri, November 17, 2017 | 07:45 am



A picture taken on Nov.16 shows people dressed up in polar bear costumes and a man with a mask of US president Donald Trump during a performance created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. (AFP/Patrik Stollarz)

The Obama-era official who helped deliver the 2015 Paris Agreement, lashed out Thursday at the Donald Trump administration's "wrongheaded" decision to abandon the first-ever pact committing all countries to limiting climate change.

Todd Stern, who was Barack Obama's special envoy for climate change, said he was "annoyed, frustrated" by the new president's rejection of a deal that took the world's nations more than two decades to negotiate.

"It's completely wrongheaded thing to do," Stern, who left the state department in 2016, told AFP on the sidelines of a UN climate conference in Bonn which he attended as an observer.

"Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that," he said.

"We are in a... race against time to transform the economy faster than the bad stuff of climate change," he said.

"Trying to say it's a hoax, or it doesn't mean anything, or it's a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so.. ridiculous."

Obama was a champion of the deal which America ratified just two months before Trump, who has described climate change as a "hoax", was elected to the White House.

Trump announced in June that America would abandon the pact, but the rules determine this cannot happen until November 2020.

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

This week, Syria became the 196th country to formally adopt the Paris Agreement, leaving America as the only nation in the UN climate convention to reject it.

The 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 rises.

To bolster the agreement, nations submitted voluntary commitments to curb emissions.

But the 1 C mark has already been passed, and analysts say the world is headed for a 3 C-warmer world, or more, on current country pledges.

- **'More angry than sad'** -

While waiting to exit the deal, Washington is participating in the UN climate talks, where envoys are working out "rules" for putting the agreement into action.

Not all have welcomed the presence of the Americans in their midst, and Stern said Trump's decision "inevitably undermines the credibility and... strength of the US team."

He also criticised the White House hosting a sideline event at the talks on Monday, where administration officials and energy company executives defended continued fossil fuel use.

"Do I think it's constructive to do an event on coal? No, obviously not," said Stern, now a senior fellow with the Brookings Institution, a Washington-based think-tank.

Having invested more than seven years in negotiating the Paris Agreement, Stern said he felt "more angry than sad" at the way things have turned out -- "annoyed, frustrated".


"Ideologues thought it was a good idea, and some of the president's so-called base supporters thought it was a good idea, but you have to look pretty hard to find informed people, companies... who thought that was a good idea," he said. (**)

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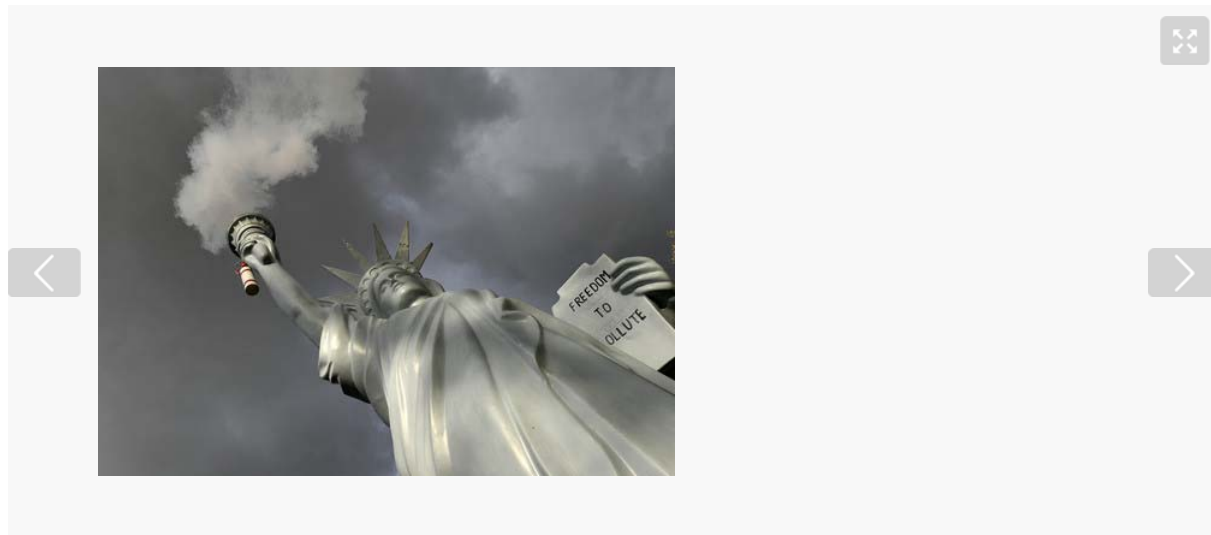


Nation & World

Climate talks wrap up with progress on Paris rulebook



Originally published November 17, 2017 at 3:23 am Updated November 17, 2017 at 9:09 am



2 of 5 A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

By [FRANK JORDANS](#)

The Associated Press

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.

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 nations 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.

Follow Frank Jordans on Twitter at <http://www.twitter.com/wirereporter>

No Support for Climate Change Victims as Fiji Sides With Historical Polluters

BY ARUNA CHANDRASEKHAR ON 17/11/2017 • 1 COMMENT

By not giving decisive actions that prioritised vulnerable people a permanent place on the agenda, along with the expertise and the means to do so, the Fijian Presidency has failed in its mandate.



An installation of a life-sized polar bear in copper impaled six metres above ground on an oil pipeline shaped like a carbon dioxide graph, by Danish artist Jens Galschiot. Credit: Aruna Chandrasekhar

Aruna Chandrasekhar is a researcher and photojournalist working on issues of development, land alienation, indigenous rights and corporate accountability in India for the last six years. She tweets at @aruna_sekhar (https://twitter.com/aruna_sekhar).

Bonn: In a huge blow, the Conference of Parties (COP) at the UN climate talks adopted a decision with no concrete support for victims on the frontlines of climate change in developing countries, after strong lobbying by developed countries.

The decision was adopted after the US, Australia, Canada and the European Union (EU) aggressively blocked financial support for impacts that the developing world can't yet cope with or adapt to. As of now, the extremely weak text only offers "encouragement" for countries to mobilise public funds to deal with the most catastrophic disasters of our times. In its adoption, the COP presidency has yielded to the pressures of negotiators from the biggest emitting nations, who agreed to only a one-off "expert dialogue" in 2018 to talk about support that millions of vulnerable people currently need.

With a small island state, Fiji, presiding over the climate talks for the first time, decisive actions that prioritised vulnerable people on the frontlines were the most anticipated outcome. By not giving these actions and support a permanent place on the agenda, along with the expertise and the means to do so, the Fijian Presidency has failed in its mandate.

"What it would feel like to be in our shoes? What would you hear if you were faced with the total disappearance of your country? Even with the lowest projection of temperature rise, it would be hell on Earth," said Enele Sopoaga, the prime minister of Tuvalu, yesterday. "The darkest places in hell are reserved for those who maintain their neutrality in their time of crisis. The climate deniers must go home. Let them be condemned for their ignorance."

Quoting from Dante's *Inferno* in times of unprecedented global warming could never be more appropriate, with different predictions that warming could go up from anywhere between 2° to 5° C within the century. But even at 1.1° C, marginalised communities in developing nations are already seeing the worst impacts. More than 1,200 people were killed in floods in India, Bangladesh and Nepal this year. Between November 2016 and mid-June 2017, more than 760,000 people were internally displaced as a result of drought in Somalia, according to a project run by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Australia attempted to block even the mention of natural disasters in the draft of the decision. In a closed door meeting, Australian negotiators reportedly responded to a suggestion to name recent disasters in the text's preamble by saying, "Well, those are disasters but we do not know if they were because of climate change."

Science is helping communities who can't wait to make those attributions, even as negotiators benefit from skepticism and delay. This week, a German court admitted a petition (<https://business-humanrights.org/en/rwe-lawsuit-re-climate-change>) by Saul Luciano Lliuya, a Peruvian farmer who's suing the German coal company RWE for the impacts of its historical emissions. Luciano's hometown Huaraz is in the flood path of two melting glaciers in the Andes. He has based his claim on a study by the Institute of Climate Responsibility, which estimates that RWE is responsible of 0.5% of global warming emissions from the beginning of industrialisation, and is asking for 0.5% of what it will cost to deal with flooding and set up an early warning system.

On December 11, 47 major polluters including Chevron, Exxonmobil, Shell and BP will have to meet face to face with typhoon survivors (<https://business-humanrights.org/en/media-coverage-of-the-case#c164221>) in the Philippines Court of Human Rights for the first time. In 2013, Supertyphoon Haiyan claimed over 6,300 lives and affected millions more. "Four years ago, I found myself trapped in a building in Tacloban when Haiyan hit. I was supposed to go to my friend's house, but decided not to burden him. It was only later, while I was helping bury bodies that I heard that his house was hit by the storm surge three times," said A.G. Sano, a Filipino artist and environmental activist. "People say to me that it was my friend's fault for living in an unsafe area. But it is our fault that the Pacific Ocean rises every year? Is it our fault that the storms are getting stronger?"

Sano's struggle to find food for his family amidst the debris spurred his brother Yeb Sano, then a climate commissioner from the Philippines, to undertake a two-week fast at the UN climate talks held in Warsaw that year, urging for "meaningful outcome". "The climate crisis is madness. I speak for the countless people who will no longer be able to speak for themselves after perishing from the storm and those orphaned by the storm," said Yeb (<https://vimeo.com/79117298>), in one of the most principled speeches the UN climate talks have seen. An outcome did emerge that year: the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on Loss and Damage was set up as a dedicated body to study impacts, and support victims and governments in vulnerable developing countries.

However, even after four years of extraordinary weather since WIM was set up, the only tangible task that the mechanism has been given is to produce a technical paper by 2019 and barely meets twice a year. Through this COP decision today, the mechanism has been stripped of any muscle to carry out the most important task at hand - safeguarding the planet's most vulnerable.

In response, over 50 civil society groups and individuals, including writer Naomi Klein and journalist George Monbiot have called for an equitable fossil fuel extraction charge – or Climate Damages Tax – to be levied on producers of oil, gas and coal to pay for the damage and costs caused by climate change.

"Bangladesh has a climate action plan, has implemented hundreds of climate projects on the ground, and we have invested taxpayers money into a climate change trust fund – all for a problem that we didn't create. Bangladesh needs somewhere to send the cheque for climate damages," said Saleemul Huq, the director of the International Center for Climate Change and Development.

Having a Fijian presidency might have been good for the COP's image and for the many Pacific plitudes. But it's clear that older power dynamics continue to dominate, and to avoid any damages for the losses they have inflicted over generations.

"Please look into the eyes of the first child you meet outside of this room, and think of what they will see in ten or twenty years, if we didn't do our work here," said Enele Sopoag yesterday, urging for more action to meet the disasters outside these negotiating rooms and for blockers to leave the summit. "If you don't want to do your job, then jump out of the canoe."

What to read next:



Climate Talks Leave U.S. Out in the Cold

The Bonn summit closes with the Trump administration on a different track than rest of the world.



(Patrik Stollarz/AFP/Getty Images)

By [Christopher F. Schuetze](#), Contributor | Nov. 17, 2017, at 3:44 p.m.

Though it wasn't the official theme of the two-week United Nations climate change conference that closed in Bonn, [Germany](#), on Friday, coal – the traditional heavy polluter – would have been a good candidate.

Despite the stylized ocean wave and palm trees of the meeting's official logo (the meeting was presided over by Fiji but held in Germany), the combustible rock that fueled the industrial revolution took center stage. The official U.S. government delegation [hosted a controversial session](#) to explore how coal could actually help mitigate climate change. Germany, which enjoys a reputation as a green modern economy, was [criticized for its reliance on coal](#). But in one of the major moments of the meeting, a group of [more than 20 countries](#), led by Canada and the U.K. announced that they plan to phase out coal by 2030.

"It is a rebuke to [President] [Donald Trump](#) from the [U.K.](#) and [Canada](#), two of America's closest allies, that his obsession for dirty energy will not spread," [Mohamed Adow](#) of Christian Aid [told Reuters](#).

The conference, officially called the Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties, or COP, was the second such gathering since the 2015 signing of the Paris Agreement and the first since Trump announced that the U.S. – the world's second-biggest polluter – would not participate in the landmark climate accord. But while the broad agreement was that the American government pullout would not be able to derail global climate action – and indeed, might have the effect of galvanizing non-government U.S. actors – the Fiji meeting was dedicated to preparations in creating the rulebook that would govern the Paris Agreement.

"We are all bound by our common interest in reducing concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere," Fijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama [told ministers and delegates on Wednesday](#). "This is humanity's mission. It's symbolic of the journey we must all make together."

According to observers, this COP was a good example of parties getting down to the actual business of reducing greenhouse gases in line with targets agreed to in Paris two years ago.

"The only issue is Trump's position, but I think it is mitigated, by a very large extent, by the many U.S. companies and states that are working with us, but mostly by the development of technology," said Julian Popov, a former environment minister of [Bulgaria](#) and [a fellow at the European Climate Foundation](#). Technology also has been critical for advancing the climate change conference's goals, Popov added.

With war-torn [Syria](#) having announced just before the COP began that it, too, had decided to join the Paris climate accord, the official U.S. delegation took on the role of outliers at the conference, their only event focused on how fossil fuels and nuclear energy could mitigate climate change.

"Promoting coal at a climate summit is like promoting tobacco at a cancer summit," [said Michael Bloomberg](#), the businessman, philanthropist and former mayor of New York. Bloomberg helped fund the "Climate Action Center" pavilion, part of the unofficial U.S. presence at the talks that included Govs. Jerry Brown of California and Jay Inslee of Washington state.

The Americans were not the only ones feeling the heat over coal. Germany is still heavily reliant on coal while it transitions to renewables after the 2010 decision to curtail all nuclear power. According to [a leaked government report](#), the country is likely to miss both its 2020 and 2030 coal reduction targets.

German Chancellor [Angela Merkel](#), who had earned the moniker "climate chancellor," [addressed the delegates](#) on Wednesday, saying, "Climate change is an issue determining our destiny as mankind – it will determine the well-being of all of us."

Greenpeace, the environmental activist group, sought to bring attention to Germany's use of coal by blocking the path of a [coal freighter, which was transporting](#) coal to one of Germany's coal-fired power plants. Activists held up banners that read: "Merkel's Dirty Secret: Coal."

The [Powering Past Coal Alliance](#), on the other hand, led by Canada and the United Kingdom, announced on the penultimate day of the meeting, was welcomed by many delegates.

"It's a definitely positive signal," said Oras Tynkkynen, a Finnish parliamentarian and a member of the [European Green Party](#) who participated in the conference. "It just highlights that what is happening at the U.S. federal level is looking in the back mirror — that is not where the future lies."

Since most countries that are part of the year 2030 alliance are already phasing out coal, the effects on the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere [will be limited](#). "It would have been really surprising given the background five years ago," said Popov about the announcement. "But as things are, it's becoming very realistic."

The goal is to sign up 50 members by next year's climate conference, to be held in in Katowice, Poland, one of the Europe's most-polluted cities.

2017-11-17 – **US News** - *Climate Talks Leave U.S. Out in the Cold* - <https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2017-11-17/climate-talks-a-rebuke-to-donald-trump-from-americas-allies>

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UN climate talks wrap up as US stands firm on fossil fuels

BONN, Germany: UN negotiations on implementing the Paris climate change agreement wrap up Friday (Nov 17) after two weeks of talks that were slowed down by the United States defending the use of fossil fuels.



A smoking replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at a park in Bonn during UN climate talks, slowed down by the United States' defence of the use of fossil fuels. (Photo: AFP/Patrik Stollarz)

Envoys from nearly 200 countries, including delegates from Washington, gathered for the conference in Bonn to negotiate a rulebook, to be adopted next year, for enacting the global deal reached to cheers and champagne in 2015.

Delegates reported mixed progress in Germany, with the reemergence of divisions between rich and developing countries.

A key stumbling block was on finance for the world's poorer nations to help them prepare for and deal with the fallout from climate change, including more frequent and severe superstorms, droughts and land- and crop-gobbling sea level rises.

Another obstacle was the insistence of developed nations - led by the US - that all countries share similar obligations under the Paris pact, while developing greenhouse gas polluters want a certain degree of leeway.

The conference from Nov 6 to 17 is the first of the UN's climate body since President Donald Trump announced in June that the US will withdraw from the agreement championed by his predecessor Barack Obama.

The rules determine it can only leave in November 2020, and in the meantime, Washington continues to fill its seat at the climate talks.

"The stars are not well aligned since Trump's exit" from the pact, Seyni Nafo, a negotiator for African

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nations, told AFP of the talks.

"It's like the heart wasn't there. The position of the United States influences other developed countries, which in turn has consequences for the positions major developing nations adopt. It's a game of wait-and-see."

Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas blamed for emitting planet-warming gases into the Earth's atmosphere.

At its very essence, the Paris Agreement seeks a drawdown of carbon emissions.

The pact commits countries to limiting average global warming to under two degrees Celsius over Industrial Revolution levels, and 1.5 Celsius if possible, to avert worst-case-scenario climate change.

"RIDICULOUS"

Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal, but scientists say the pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 Celsius or more.

How, and when, to update country commitments to bring them in line with the 2 Celsius target, is a central topic in the ongoing negotiations.

"Our task has been made all the more difficult with the disengagement of the world's largest historic emitter from the Paris Agreement," Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Thursday on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States at the forefront of climate change-driven sea-level rises.

The Trump administration insisted, however, that it was "committed" to limiting greenhouse gas emissions - as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting assistant secretary of state Judith Garber told the conference that the US would "support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source".

An Obama-era official who helped deliver the Paris agreement - a feat that took more than two decades of tough negotiations - lashed out at Trump's "wrongheaded" decision to withdraw from the pact.

"Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that," Todd Stern, who was Obama's special envoy for climate change, told AFP on the sidelines of the conference he attended as an observer. He left government in 2016.

"Trying to say it's a hoax, or it doesn't mean anything, or it's a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so ... ridiculous," he said - citing some of Trump's stated reasons.

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

The negotiations will carry on without the US, and nations and businesses will continue moving away from fossil fuels, said Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks.

He pointed to a coal phase-out initiative launched in Bonn Thursday with the backing of 20 countries - led by Britain and Canada.

"But what we have lost is the diplomatic leadership of the US in driving the process," added Adow.

"We are missing the old US administration in lining up the politics."

Source AFP

What is the Paris Agreement?



AFP • November 17, 2017



An alternative Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch, created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the climate talks in Bonn (AFP Photo/PATRIK STOLLARZ)

Paris (AFP) - On December 12, 2015, 195 countries gathered in the French capital to conclude the first truly universal climate treaty, the Paris Agreement, aimed at preventing worst-case-scenario global warming.

The Palestinian Authority has since joined the UN's climate convention and the Paris Agreement, bringing the total to 196.

In June 2016, President Donald Trump announced the United States would pull out of the Paris pact, which his predecessor, Barack Obama, had ratified the year before.

The United States is now the only country to opt out, though it cannot formally withdraw until November 2020.

- The goal -

Nations agreed to hold global warming to "well below" two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) over pre-Industrial Revolution levels, and "pursuing efforts" to keep it to 1.5 C.

The lower goal was a demand of poor countries and island states at high risk of climate change effects such as sea-level rise.

But experts say keeping temperature rise under the two-degree ceiling is a tall order, requiring an immediate and deep reduction in emissions from burning fossil fuels.

Based on voluntary national pledges to reduce emissions, the planet is on track for warming of about three degrees, scientists warn -- a recipe for more frequent and intense floods, droughts and superstorms.

- Getting there -

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Cette oeuvre créée par l'artiste Jens Galschiot et exposée durant la COP23, à Bonn, montre une réplique de la Statue de la Liberté émettant de la fumée. © 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 d'une douzaine de jours de travaux compliqués par la défection des Etats-Unis, et avant une année 2018 qui s'annonce particulièrement chargée.

A Bonn, ils se sont mis d'accord sur la tenue d'un an de dialogue ("Talanoa 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, voire 1,5°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.

Règles autour de l'Accord de Paris

A Bonn, les négociateurs - délégation américaine incluse - ont aussi commencé la mise en forme des règles de mise en œuvre 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 Levi, 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.

"Chacun s'observe"

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 milliards de dollars annuels promis d'ici 2020 par les pays riches.

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.

"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.

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Des plaintes pour harcèlement à la conférence climat de l'ONU



"Pas aussi impressionnant que l'Accord de Paris"



"Sortir du nucléaire en 2025, c'est possible"

A VOIR AUSSI



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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.

Un "sommet de l'action climatique mondiale"

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 rapport spéciale sur les conséquences d'un réchauffement de la planète de 1,5°C. Ce rapport servira à nourrir "le Talanoa dialogue" qui connaîtra son point d'orgue à la COP24, prévue en décembre 2018 à Katowice, en Pologne.

Bataille entre les énergies

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, dont la Belgique, ont répondu par une "alliance pour la sortie du charbon" comme source d'énergie. Mais ces pays ne représentent qu'une portion minime de la consommation mondiale de charbon, surtout concentrée en Asie.

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Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

The Associated Press - By FRANK JORDANS - Associated Press November 18, 2017 1:10pm



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)

5 of 12



BONN, Germany (AP) — As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

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Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

Associated Press Saturday, November 18, 2017



Credit: The Associated Press

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



0 COMMENTS

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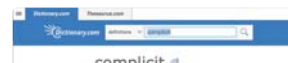
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Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased."

U.S. 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 U.S. 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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Caballero noted that the leaders of U.S. states, cities and businesses — who came to Bonn separately from the White House and State Department delegations — earned widespread approval for pledging to honor 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 finalizing the Paris rulebook and raising countries' national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

—

Follow Frank Jordans on Twitter at <http://www.twitter.com/wirereporter>

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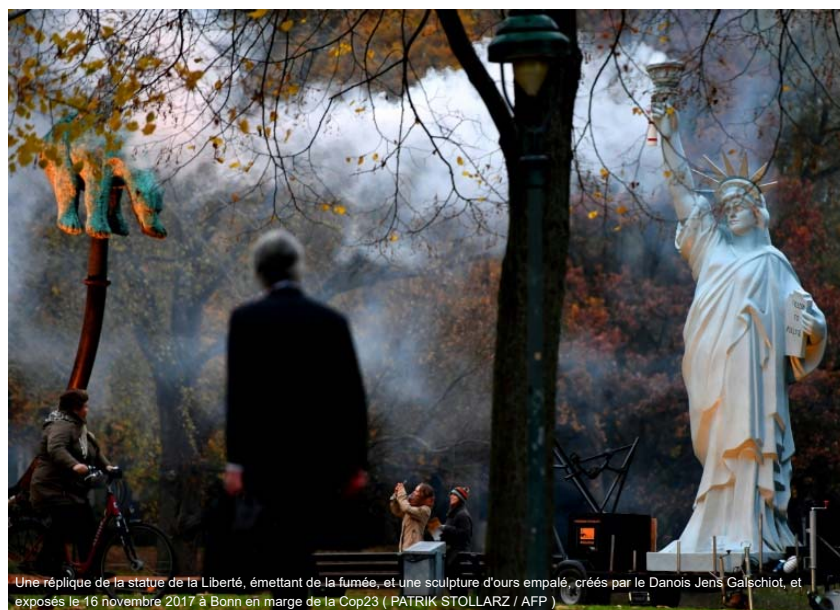
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Après la COP23, une année 2018 "chargée" pour les négociateurs climat

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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-deçà 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.

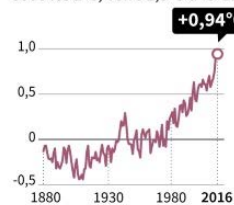
Mais rien n'a été tranché sur le fond: ce sera le rôle de la COP24, prévue en décembre 2018 à Katowice (Pologne).

"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.

COP 23 : des signes alarmants pour le climat

Températures

L'objectif est de limiter la hausse sous les 2°C, voire 1,5°C d'ici 2100



Anomalie de température annuelle par rapport à la moyenne du XX^e siècle

Fonte des glaces

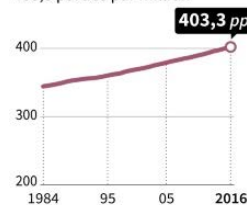
Arctique : **-13,2%** par décennie

Antarctique :
étendue de glace
l'an dernier parmi
les plus faibles

Sources : NOAA, OMM, IJCH

CO2

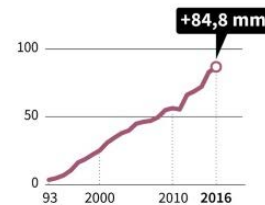
Concentration record en 2016 : 403,3 parties par million



Concentration moyenne en CO2 dans l'atmosphère

Niveau des océans

Augmente de 3,3 mm par an



Variation en mm par rapport à 1993

Evènements climatiques extrêmes

Liés au changement climatique selon l'OMM
Leur nombre à doublé depuis 1990



Espèces en danger

1 688
des 8 688 listées
comme menacées
sont déjà affectées
par le changement
climatique



© AFP

"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.

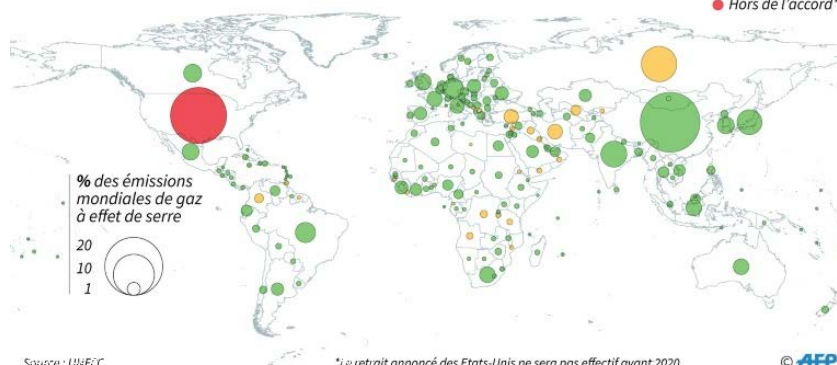
Une session de négociations intermédiaires est programmée pour mai 2018, et le dossier des finances, qui a fait durer les tractations jusqu'à samedi matin, devrait figurer au menu.

- 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".

L'accord de Paris pour le climat

Pays ● Qui ont signé et ratifié l'accord
● Qui ont signé l'accord
● Hors de l'accord*



"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".

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.

■



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Com'è finita la Cop 23

18 NOVEMBRE 2017 / REDAZIONE



L'assemblea plenaria sul clima si è conclusa all'alba di sabato 18 novembre, a Bonn, in Germania, dopo una lunga nottata di dialogo e due settimane di negoziati. Pochi e piccoli passi sono stati fatti sugli impegni presi da qui al 2020, sia sulla riduzione dell'emissione di CO2 che sulla riforma del sistema agricolo, che uno dei maggiori fattori del riscaldamento globale. E per questo, soprattutto per continuare ad affrontare il nodoso problema dei finanziamenti, ci si è dati un nuovo appuntamento ("One Planet") per i più motivati a Parigi il prossimo 12 dicembre, solo per i Paesi che hanno voglia di fare sul serio, così si è espresso Macron. Nelle foto, momenti delle manifestazioni a latere del convegno. (foto Ap)



Daily Camera

OPINION: GUEST OPINIONS

Michaela Mujica-Steiner: A people's uprising

Why I disrupted Trump's fossil fuel agenda at COP23

By ~~Michaela Mujica-Steiner~~ (PopUp)



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A replica of the Statue of Liberty created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke from the torch while on display at the Rheinaue Park during the COP23 United National Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany on Thursday. (PATRIK STOLLARZ / AFP)

On Monday evening, young people did something unprecedented at the U.N. climate talks. Youth from around the globe disrupted the only official White House event at COP23 in Bonn, Germany. It was titled "The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power in Climate Mitigation."

As one of the organizers of the action, I didn't know if we were even going to get into the event successfully, or if we would be immediately escorted out by security. The risks were high, but during these dire and urgent times, I'm willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of all future generations. As a 23-year-old from the United States and a U.S. youth delegate with SustainUS, I refuse to stand passively by while the United States government puts the lives of future generations at risk. I was so nervous, but it helps to know that I'm not alone — seven out of 10 Americans support urgent climate action and staying in the Paris agreement.

During this action, we the people stood in our full dignity and power, disrupting the fossil fuel panel with our own rendition of "God Bless the USA," filling the U.S.-backed event with at least a hundred voices. Midway through the song, I looked back at the administration's baffled faces, as I quickly unfurled a banner that read "We the People" with the words "fossil fuel CEOs" crossed out at the top of it. And even when we were escorted out, we continued to sing. Walking out of the event doors into a 200+ crowd, I started to tear up.

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We took this action because the United States is the only country that is not in the Paris

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agreement, and furthermore advocates for fossil fuels as a solution to climate change. It is clear that the United States has isolated itself on the global stage, and this only underpins the responsibility of local leaders such as governors, mayors, county commissioners and everyday people to take necessary action to fulfill the commitments of the Paris agreement. We must do this because the federal government just will not.

Funny though, it was not the federal government or even Trump that I was thinking about when I took action on Monday. It was my home state of Colorado, all my friends and family threatened by fracking, that I held in my heart. Because if I'm honest, I don't expect the Trump administration to do anything to mitigate or help solve climate change.

But Gov. Hickenlooper and all the public officials back home who still support any oil and gas drilling have disappointed me more than Trump ever could. That's because, at the bottom of my heart, I believe that they hopefully have my best interests in mind. I hope that they can do better than Trump and his cabinet of fossil fuel cronies.

Sadly, this is not the case; I've seen Gov. Hickenlooper and so many local representatives, including the Boulder County commissioners, sell out to the fossil fuel industry time and time again. Our political leaders can't just say that they are "still in," they must also decrease fossil fuel production because increased fracking makes it impossible to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees as mandated in the Paris agreement.

On Wednesday, I was in a meeting with the U.N. President of the General Assembly. He told me something that stood out to me. He said that politicians would not do anything unless they feel pressure from the public. If there's one thing I'm taking back with me from this global stage, it's that we must put escalated pressure on our local elected officials to get them to phase out of fossil fuels as quickly as possible.

The era of fossil fuels is over and yet the negative impacts of oil and gas extraction on our health, water, and air will remain for decades to come. I earnestly believe we can prioritize good jobs and a just transition at the same time. And together, we can build local movements that have the strength to create a people's uprising outside of this panel event.

Michaela Mujica-Steiner lives in Boulder.

DAWN

Fiji to move over 40 villages inland as seas rise



Bonn: A replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from a torch is on display during the United Nations Climate Change Conference. The replica was made by Danish artist Jens Galschiot.—AFP

BONN: Fiji plans to move more than 40 villages to higher ground to escape coastal floods and is also working on ways to help future migrants from other Pacific island nations as sea levels rise, Fiji's attorney general said.

Fiji, presiding at negotiations among 200 nations in Germany on ways to strengthen action to curb climate change that is melting ice from the Alps to the Andes, is working to resolve issues such as land rights and citizenship.

"We have had to relocate people to higher ground — we have moved three villages to higher ground and there are another 43 that are earmarked," Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum said during the two-week talks that ended on Friday.

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

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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. Fiji has also offered to help other Pacific islanders on low-lying island coral atoll nations. Fiji, with 900,000 people on hundreds of islands, is larger and has mountains rising to 1,300 metres.

"We were the first to openly say we will give them residency or refuge in Fiji should rising sea levels make it inevitable," he said.

Worldwide, sea levels have risen 26 centimetres since the late 19th century, driven up by melting ice and a natural expansion of water in the oceans as they warm, UN data show. Seas could rise by up to a metre by 2100.

The rise aggravates the impact of storm surges such as Cyclone Winston in 2016 that killed 44 people in Fiji and caused \$1.4 billion in damage, a third of Fiji's Gross Domestic Product. It also washes more salt water onto cropland.

Published in Dawn, November 18th, 2017

Klimaattop Bonn

Twee weken klimaattop in Bonn: de eensgezindheid is groter dan ooit, maar het resultaat bescheiden

Grootste klimaattop sinds Parijs was slechts 'tussenstop'

18-11-17, 13.22u - redactie volkskrant.nl



[2 De Duitse minister voor Milieu Barbara Hendricks ontvangt de Franse president Macron op de klimaattop in Bonn. © EPA](#)

Op de klimaattop in Bonn zijn bescheiden resultaten geboekt. Dat lieten de deelnemers en waarnemers zaterdag weten, nadat in alle vroegte de twee weken durende conferentie werd afgesloten.

Het was de eerste internationale klimaatconferentie sinds de Amerikaanse president Donald Trump aankondigde uit het akkoord van Parijs te stappen. Daarin waren in 2015 ambitieuze doelstellingen vastgelegd om de opwarming van de aarde tegen te gaan. De leider van de Amerikaanse delegatie in Bonn zei dat de VS met andere landen in gesprek blijven over het klimaatbeleid, en suggereerde dat de president nog op zijn schreden kan terugkeren.

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[2 De Deense kunstenaar Jens Galschiot maakte voor de conferentie in Bonn een rokende replica van het Vrijheidsbeeld, als protest tegen de Amerikaanse terugtrekking uit het akkoord van Parijs. © AFP](#)

Kleine lettertjes

Aan het 'aanpassingsfonds' voor armere landen werd niet getornd

Centraal in Bonn stond de uitwerking van het verdrag van Parijs. Het ging in de Duitse stad om 'de kleine lettertjes', zoals een aanwezige klimaatexpert zei. De 195 deelnemende landen zijn het eens geworden over het opstellen van een stappenplan vóór de volgende klimaatop, komend jaar in Polen. Daarin moet onder meer staan hoe landen de uitstoot de CO₂ meten en rapporteren.

In Parijs was afgesproken dat de uitstoot van broeikasgassen (vooral CO₂) zover terug te dringen dat de opwarming van de aarde beperkt blijft tot beneden 2 graden Celsius. Daardoor moeten de ergste gevaren, zoals smeltende poolkappen, zeespiegelstijging, extreme droogte en noodweer, afgewend worden.

Fondsen

Die doelstelling vergt wereldwijd een enorme financiële inspanning. Steun van rijke landen voor ontwikkelingslanden was een van de belangrijkste gespreksthema's in Bonn. Aan een al eerder afgesproken 'aanpassingsfonds' ten behoeve van armere landen werd tijdens de conferentie niet getornd. Maar tot teleurstelling van betrokken landen en milieugroeperingen bleven concrete toezeggingen over financiële hulp uit.

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Symbolisch

De conferentie in Bonn was vooraf bestempeld als een 'tussentop'. Op de volgende bijeenkomst in Polen moeten grotere stappen gezet worden. De keuze van de vervuilde mijnbouwstad Katowice is symbolisch. Kolen en andere fossiele brandstoffen moeten krachtens de akkoorden van Parijs uiterlijk in 2050 uitgebannen zijn.

ZATERDAG 18 NOVEMBER 2017 - BUITENLAND



(https://dsocdn.akamaized.net/Assets/Images_Upload/2017/11/18/bc9600a8-cbae-11e7-909b-56dacbeaf1f3.jpg?width=1152&format=jpg)

Het werk van de Deense kunstenaar Jens Galschiot, vlak bij de plek waar de klimaattop plaatsvond, inspireerde de onderhandelaars niet. 'Op de volgende top in Katowice zal streng bijgestuurd moeten worden.' © ap

ANALYSE Dat het 5 voor 12 is, straalde de klimaattop van Bonn niet uit. Landen slepen met de voeten en Europa slaagt er niet in hen tot meer ambitie aan te porren. Waarom verzonken we weer in eindeloos gegalaver?

De geest van Parijs is zoek

VAN ONZE REDACTEUR IN DUITSLAND **DOMINIQUE MINTEN**

BONN | Gevoel voor zwarte humor hebben de Polen wel. Op het kleine standje waar Katowice zichzelf presenteerde als de organisator van de volgende klimaattop, werden zeepjes uitgedeeld in de vorm van een steenkool. De Polen willen, net als de Amerikaanse president Donald Trump, de wereld laten weten dat er ook schone steenkool bestaat. Veel vertrouwen dat de Polen er alles aan zullen doen om de wereldleiders aan te zetten tot meer klimaatactie, geeft dat niet. En toch wordt dat van hen verwacht, want in de Europese steenkoolhoofdstad moeten volgend jaar echt knopen worden doorgehakt.

Sinds het akkoord van Parijs (2015) is dat de inzet geworden van de VN-klimaattoppen: regeringen zullen moeten aangeven hoe ze hun toenmalige beloftes – tegen 2050 mogen nauwelijks nog fossiele brandstoffen opgestookt worden – in de praktijk gaan brengen. De top in Bonn is daar maar gedeeltelijk in geslaagd. Hij leverde vooral huiswerk op. Uit honderden pagina's 'werkteksten'

moeten tegen volgend jaar actieplannen gepuurd worden. Maar of dat zal lukken, is koffiedik kijken. 'In Bonn is de traagheid teruggekeerd', zegt Peter Wittoeck, coördinator van de Belgische delegatie. 'Dat frustrereert soms, maar het maakt mij nog niet ongerust. Het is een bekend ritme van de onderhandelingen.'

Toch lijkt er genoeg reden om wel ongerust te worden. Dat toonden de wetenschappelijke rapporten van de voorbije weken. Als de grote vervuilers niet snel hun uitstootplannen aanscherpen, is de wereld in 2100 3,5 graad warmer, in plaats van de beloofde 1,5 graad. De gevolgen daarvan zal iedereen voelen. Niet toevallig maakte Fiji, de voorzitter van deze top, vrijdag bekend dat het 46 dorpen zal verhuizen omdat ze de komende jaren onder water dreigen te lopen.

'In Bonn is de traagheid teruggekeerd. Dat frustrereert soms, maar het maakt mij nog niet ongerust'

PETER WITTOECK

Coördinator Belgische delegatie

Hoe komt het dat Bonn toch weer verzonk in eindeloze palavers en waarom konden het optimisme en het voluntarisme van Parijs zich te weinig doorzetten?

1. Europa mist de VS

Bonn was de eerste klimaatop sinds Donald Trump bekend heeft gemaakt dat de VS uit het akkoord van Parijs stappen. Het was dus de eerste test van wat de gevolgen daarvan echt zijn. Op het eerste gezicht zijn die er niet. Geen enkel ander land is Trump gevolgd. Meer zelfs: de twee landen die het akkoord van Parijs twee jaar geleden niet ondertekenden – Nicaragua en Syrië – hebben dat ondertussen wel gedaan. Trump staat dus helemaal geïsoleerd en dat stemt iedereen positief.

Formeel zijn de VS trouwens nog aan boord en dus waren de Amerikaanse diplomaten in Bonn. Dat zijn overigens grotendeels dezelfde als onder Obama. Zij hebben ook helemaal geen stokken in de wielen gestoten. 'Maar ze hebben zich wel erg *low profile* gehouden', zegt Wittoeck. 'Alsof ze het Witte Huis vooral niet op het idee wilden brengen hen te vervangen door klimaatsceptici.'

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2030 IS NU

Beloftes alleen houden
onze planeet niet leefbaar

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Hun afzijdigheid heeft gevolgen gehad voor de dynamiek van de onderhandelingen. Omdat Trump de stekker uit Parijs heeft getrokken, kwam het politieke leiderschap grotendeels op de schouders van de Europese Unie terecht. En die blijken toch iets te frêle. In de wandelgangen rond het EU-paviljoen werd dat ruiterlijk toegegeven.

'Het akkoord van Parijs was in de eerste plaats de verdienste van de VS en China', zegt Bas Eickhout, groen Europarlementslid en al jaren een bevoorrecht waarnemer op de klimaatoppen. 'Europese diplomaten hebben toen uitstekend massagewerk verricht, maar het waren de twee grote jongens die uiteindelijk de doorbraak forceerden. Het was alsof ze met elkaar afspraken dat zij het klimaat eigenhandig zouden redden. Maar nu heeft de Amerikaan afgehaakt en doet de Chinees nukkig, want die Europese Unie vertrouwt hij niet helemaal.'

2. China speelt weer even ontwikkelingsland

De Chinese onderhandelaars deden inderdaad lastig. Op de klimaatconferenties maakt China nog altijd deel uit van de G77-groep. Dat is een heel heterogene coalitie waarin veel ontwikkelingslanden zitten, maar ook Saudi-Arabië en

China. Die groep heeft lange tijd gezegd dat alleen de ontwikkelde wereld verantwoordelijk was voor de klimaatverandering en dat zij dus actie moest ondernemen. Die positie leidde tot een patstelling, want China is al jaren de grootste vervuiler.

‘Amerika heeft afgehaakt en China doet nukkig. Het wil zich niet onder druk willen laten zetten. En zeker niet door Europa, dat met te veel monden spreekt’

BAS EICKHOUT

Europarlementslid

Het succes van Parijs was dat voor het eerst alle landen hun verantwoordelijkheid wilden opnemen. ‘Maar in Bonn profileert China zich weer als leider van die arme landen’, zegt Eickhout. ‘Het geeft aan dat het zich niet onder druk wil laten zetten. En zeker niet door Europa, dat met te veel monden spreekt.’

Europees toponderhandelaar Jos Delbeke is het daar niet mee eens. Hij vindt dat China indrukwekkend werk verricht. ‘Indonesië en Brazilië, bijvoorbeeld, slepen veel meer met de voeten. Ze zetten plannen te weinig om in acties. En dat kan de wereld zich niet meer veroorloven.’ Ook

Turkije en Saudi-Arabië waren twee weken lang weinig constructief.

3. De arme landen zijn boos

Maar er is in Bonn dus wel degelijk met de voeten gesleept, want ook de echte ontwikkelingslanden voelen zich opnieuw erg gefrustreerd. Ze blijven vinden dat de rijke landen hen te weinig financieel tegemoetkomen en hen te weinig helpen om zich aan te passen aan de gevolgen van de klimaatverandering. En dus hebben ze in Bonn al die eisen weer uitgebreid op de agenda gezet. Ze willen dat de rijke landen tegen Katowice met veel meer geld over de brug komen.

Tegelijk moeten alle landen ook hun klimaatplannen aanscherpen, want Katowice mag niet opnieuw een ‘technische tussentop’ worden, zoals Bonn zichzelf omschreef. Er moeten dan echt knopen worden doorgesneden. ‘Probleem is dat de Polen het liefst zo weinig mogelijk knopen willen doorhakken’, zegt Eickhout.

4. Wat doet Polen?

‘Katowice wordt inderdaad een moeilijke top’, geeft Delbeke toe. ‘Er zal streng bijgestuurd moeten worden.’ Maar hij wil optimistisch blijven. ‘De Polen zijn een trots volk. Ze willen voor de wereld geen gezichtsverlies lijden. Bovendien mag je het gewicht van een voorzitter niet overschatten. Klimaatconferenties hebben een eigen dynamiek ontwikkeld.’

Maar dan zal de dynamiek toch anders moeten zijn dan in Bonn. Sweelin Heuss, de directrice van Greenpeace-Duitsland, omschreef nog het best wat velen dachten. Zij miste ‘de moed en het enthousiasme van Parijs’.



Na twee weken klimaattop in Bonn is de eensgezindheid groter dan ooit, maar het resultaat bescheiden

Grootste klimaattop sinds Parijs was slechts 'tussenstop'

Op de klimaattop in Bonn zijn bescheiden resultaten geboekt. Dat lieten de deelnemers en waarnemers zaterdag weten, nadat in alle vroegte de twee weken durende conferentie werd afgesloten.

Door: Redactie 18 november 2017, 11:45



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Iedere dag rond lunchtijd het belangrijkste nieuws van de ochtend, de mooiste fotografie en het gesprek van de dag? Schrijf u in voor onze gratis nieuwsbrief.

Het was de eerste internationale klimaatconferentie sinds de Amerikaanse president Donald Trump aankondigde uit het akkoord van Parijs te stappen. Daarin waren in 2015 ambitieuze doelstellingen vastgelegd om de opwarming van de aarde tegen te gaan. De leider van de Amerikaanse delegatie in Bonn zei dat de VS met andere landen in gesprek blijven over het klimaatbeleid, en suggereerde dat de president nog op zijn schreden kan terugkeren.

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Lees verder onder de foto.



De Deense kunstenaar Jens Galschiot maakte voor de conferentie in Bonn een rokende replica van het Vrijheidsbeeld, als protest tegen de Amerikaanse terugtrekking uit het akkoord van Parijs. © AP

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Deelnemers nemen even pauze tijdens de conferentie. © AP

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deVolkskrant

We reisden de wereld rond om de gevolgen
van klimaatverandering vast te leggen.

BEKIJK DE SPECIALS



Die Pflicht ist getan - eine delikate Geldfrage bleibt offen

Die Nationen der Welt haben alle Streitpunkte geklärt. Entwicklungsländer wissen allerdings nicht, wie weit im Voraus sie Unterstützungszahlungen zum Klimaschutz einplanen können. VON SUSANNE EHLERDING



Die Skulptur «Unbearable» des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot steht vor dem Tagungsgelände der Weltklimakonferenz. FOTO: OLIVER BERG/DPA

In einer Nachtsitzung hat die Klimakonferenz in Bonn die letzten Streitpunkte bei der Umsetzung des Abkommens von Paris geklärt. Ein umfangreicher Entwurf für die Ausführungsbestimmungen liegt nun vor und kann wie geplant bei der nächsten Konferenz in Katowitz weiterverhandelt werden.

Dort werden die Nationen der Welt auch über größere Anstrengungen für den Klimaschutz ab 2020 reden. Diese regelmäßige Verstärkung ist einer der wichtigsten Bestandteile des Abkommens. Um den schwierigen Prozess optimal zu gestalten, werden die jetzige Präsidentschaft aus Fidschi und die kommende aus Polen ab sofort einen offenen Diskussionsprozess beginnen. Er soll auch die Wissenschaft und die Zivilgesellschaft einschließen. Widerstände gegen deren Beteiligung hatten zur Verzögerung des Abschlussplenums in Bonn beigetragen. Jetzt aber **kann der sogenannte Talanoa-Dialog wie geplant starten.**

"Reiche Länder drücken sich vor Verantwortung"

Überraschend kam noch einmal das Thema der Ambitionen für die Zeit vor 2020 auf den Tisch. Je mehr bis dahin für den Klimaschutz getan wird, umso leichter wird es sein, die Klimaziele für 2050 zu schaffen. Die Entwicklungsländer erreichten, dass es 2018 und 2019 eine Bestandsaufnahme dazu gibt, was die Industrienationen leisten. „Das wird letztlich ergeben, dass sich die reichen Länder weitgehend vor ihrer Verantwortung drücken, sowohl **hinsichtlich ihrer schwachen Klimaschutzziele** als auch beim eher mäßigen Fortschritt bei der finanziellen Unterstützung der ärmeren Länder“, ist der Klimaexperte Jan Kowalzig von Oxfam pessimistisch.

Immerhin wird ein Fonds für die Unterstützung der armen Länder aus dem ersten Klimaabkommen von Kyoto in das von Paris umgezogen. Dieser Anpassungsfonds war zuletzt von der Bundesregierung mit 50 Millionen Euro aufgefüllt worden. Da das Kyoto-Protokoll 2020 ausläuft, war die Zukunft des Fonds zunächst ungeklärt.

Geldfrage auf Mai verschoben

Verschoben wurde die delikate Frage, **wie weit im Voraus die Industrieländer Finanzzusagen machen**, damit die Entwicklungsländer Planungssicherheit haben. Die Industrieländer können sich aufgrund von Haushaltsrecht nicht zu weit in die Zukunft verpflichten. Das Abkommen von Paris sagt aber, dass sie es alle zwei Jahre tun müssen. Mit dem Thema wird sich im Mai die jährliche Vor-Konferenz zur Klimakonferenz befassen.

Die Reaktionen zu den Beschlüssen vielen überwiegend positiv aus. Enttäuschend ist für Entwicklungsorganisationen, dass das Thema „Schaden und Verluste“ nicht vorangetrieben wurde. Dabei geht es um nicht wiedergutzumachende Schäden durch den Klimawandel. Während die armen Länder auf Hilfe angewiesen sind, fürchten die Industrieländer, für jeden Wirbelsturm haftbar gemacht zu werden. Positiv wurden die Beschlüsse zu mehr Geschlechtergerechtigkeit im **Gender Action Plan** und die Bildung einer **Plattform für die indigenen Völker** gewertet. Sie sollen ihre Stimme über die Plattform besser in die Verhandlungen einbringen können.

» **Jamaika-Aus: Wie geht es weiter? Jetzt E-Paper testen!**

DIGITAL JOURNAL

Keeping it real: UN climate talks struggle to stay relevant

By Marlowe HOOD (AFP) Nov 18, 2017 in [Environment](#)

There was a telling moment at the 23rd edition of UN climate talks that underscored both the life-and-death stakes in the fight against global warming, and how hard it is for this belaboured forum to rise to the challenge.

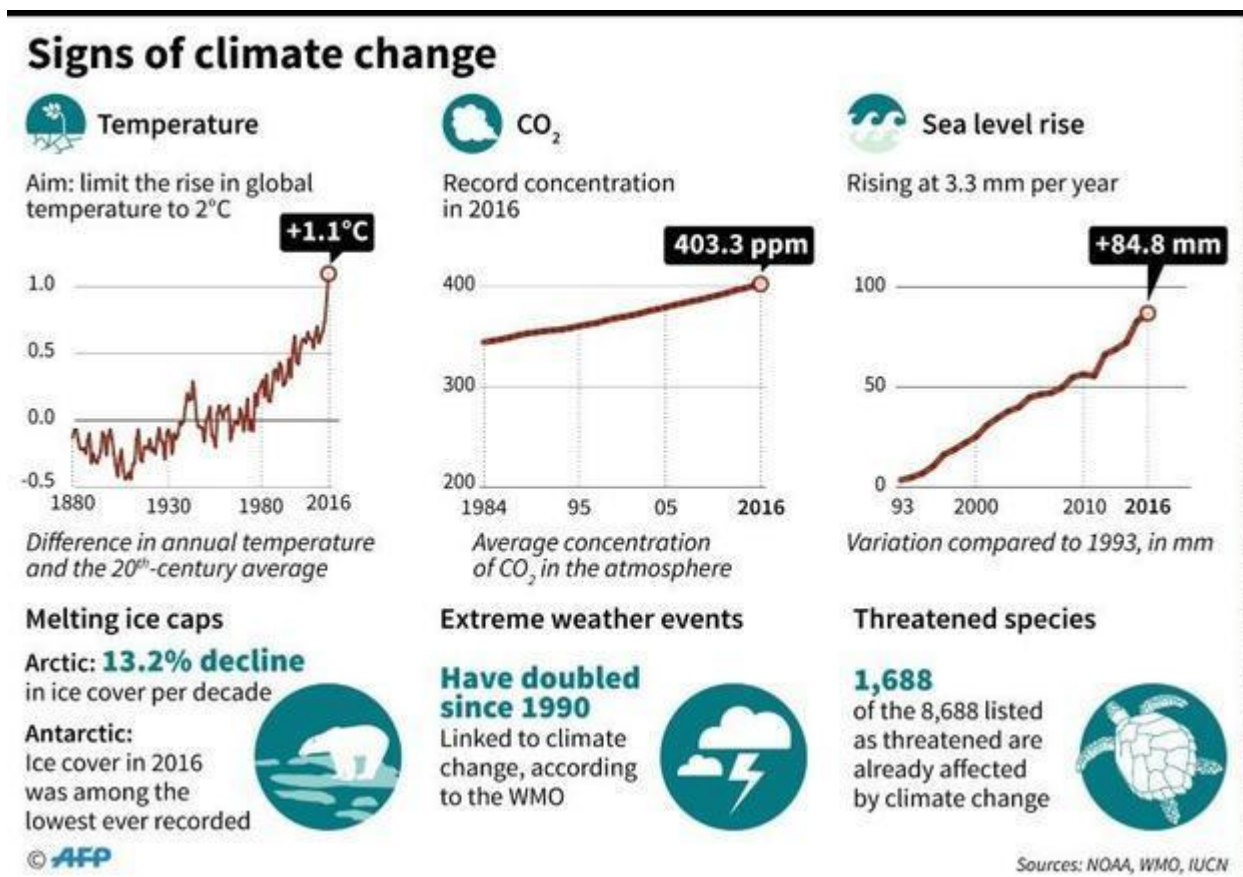
Twelve-year-old Timoci Naulusala from Fiji, a nation disappearing under rising seas, was delivering a testimonial to ministers and heads of state with crisp English and irresistible charm.

Suddenly, describing the devastation wrought by Cyclone Winston last year, his words became measured, his voice hushed.

"My home, my school -- my source of food, water, money -- was totally destroyed," he said.

"My life was in chaos. I asked myself: Why is this happening? What am I going to do?"

The answer to Timoci's first question has become frightening clear: climate change.



Signs of climate change
Simon MALFATTO, AFP

With only a single degree Celsius of global warming so far, the planet has already seen a crescendo of deadly droughts, heatwaves, and superstorms engorged by rising seas.

"Climate change is here. It is dangerous. And it is about to get much worse," said Johan Rockstrom, executive director of the Stockholm Resilience Centre, a climate change research centre.



Timoci Naulusala, a 12-year-old from Fiji, gave a rousing speech on the perils of climate change at the talks in Bonn, later shaking hands with leaders including French President Emmanuel Macron, left, and German Chancellor Angela Merkel
John MACDOUGALL, AFP

The 196-nation Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, enjoins the world to cap the rise in temperature at "well below" 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit), a goal barely within reach that still may not save Fiji and dozens of small island states.

Bangladesh and other countries with highly-populated delta regions are also at high risk.

But Timoci's second question remains open: What is he, and by extension the world, going to do?

- 'Should' or 'Shall' -

At first, the answer -- laid out in the 1992 UN Convention on Climate Change -- seemed straightforward: humans must stop loading the atmosphere with the greenhouse gases that drive global warming.

The successful repair of the ozone hole suggested a way forward: an international treaty.

But it took a quarter of a century to get one, in 2015, and even then it is woefully inadequate: voluntary national pledges to curb carbon pollution would still allow the global thermometer to go up 3 C, a recipe for human misery on a vast scale.



Cyclone Winston wreaked devastation in Fiji when it battered the low-lying Pacific island nation in 2016

STEVEN SAPHORE, NEW ZEALAND DEFENCE FORCE/AFP/File

Since Paris, the UN climate talks -- known to participants as "COPs", or Conferences of the Parties -- have focused on working out an operational handbook for the treaty, which goes into effect in 2020.

But as the years tick by, the byzantine bureaucracy -- where hundreds of diplomats can argue for days over whether a text will say "should" or "shall" -- has struggled to keep pace with both the problem, and what some negotiators call "the real world".

"What is at stake here is the relevance of the COP process," said Nicaragua's chief negotiator Paul Oquist, lamenting a point of blockage and the generally slow pace.

"We cannot risk becoming more and more irrelevant with each meeting."

The UN climate process risks falling out of step in two key ways, experts suggest.

One is in relation to the unforgiving conclusions of science, which show that the window of opportunity for avoiding climate cataclysm is rapidly narrowing to a slit.

This year's climate talks kicked off with negotiators learning that CO2 emissions -- after remaining stable for three years, raising hopes that they had peaked -- will rise by two percent in 2017, a development one scientist called "a giant step backwards for humankind".

Negotiations were also reeling from US President Donald Trump's decision to pull out from the Paris Agreement. America sent envoys to the meetings but White House officials and energy company executives hosted a pro-fossil fuel event on the conference margins.

Meanwhile, scientists warned of invisible temperature thresholds -- "tipping points" -- beyond which ice sheets would irretrievably shed enough water to raise global oceans by metres.

"The only question is how fast," James Hansen, head of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies until 2013, told AFP.

- 'Little adrenaline' -

The UN's 12-day negotiations came to an end Saturday with an agreement to hold a stocktake in 2018 of national efforts to cut fossil fuel emissions.

But the talks are falling behind the response of cities, sub-national regions and especially businesses, which have leaped headlong into the transition from a dirty to a clean global economy.

"For the first time in the history of the COPs, the heart of the action was not in the negotiating arena but in the 'green' zone" showcasing innovations in sustainable development, said David Levai, head of the climate program at the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations in Paris.



A smoking replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at a park in Bonn during UN climate talks, slowed down by the United States' defence of the use of fossil fuels
PATRIK STOLLARZ, AFP

Some 7,500 cities and local governments have set carbon cutting targets, and hundreds of global companies are retooling for a low-carbon world.

A veteran EU climate diplomat, meanwhile, bemoaned the lack of dynamism in the negotiating arena. "I've never seen a COP with so little adrenaline," he told AFP.

Mads Randboll Wolff, a Danish expert in bioeconomics -- a field that didn't even exist a decade ago -- recalled the bitter disappointment of the failed Copenhagen climate summit in 2009.

"The entire world was looking up to the podium, waiting for world leaders to strike the deal that would save us," he said.

"One of the lessons from Copenhagen is that the negotiations are not enough," he added. "We need them. But we also need civil society -- people, citizens -- to take action."

INTERNACIONAL (SECCION/INTERNACIONAL/10) | 11/18/2017 1:51:00 PM

Unos 200 países se unen para impedir que temperatura aumente más de 2°C

Los negociadores del clima de casi 200 países (COP23) decidieron este sábado darse cita en 2018 para evaluar sus recortes de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, al término de una conferencia ensombrecida por la anunciada retirada de Estados Unidos.



AFP La COP23 se prolongó hasta la madrugada (hora local) del sábado en Bonn por las divergencias sobre la financiación de la lucha contra el cambio climático, el gran pulso histórico entre países ricos y Estados en vías de desarrollo.

El objetivo principal de la COP23 era empezar a redactar el reglamento del histórico Acuerdo de París de 2015, para **impedir que la temperatura del planeta (<http://www.dinero.com/noticias/medio-ambiente/524>) aumente más de 2°C respecto a la era preindustrial.**

Pero los países en vías de desarrollo llegaron con una vieja demanda: que todos los miembros aclaren sus compromisos de reducción de **gases de efecto invernadero (<http://www.dinero.com/noticias/contaminacion-ambiental/1285>)** y, más importante aún, sus compromisos financieros, de aquí a 2020, antes de que entre en vigor el Acuerdo de París.

Visite: **Trump anuncia retirada de EE.UU. del Acuerdo de París sobre cambio climático (<http://www.dinero.com/internacional/articulo/retirada-de-estados-unidos-del-acuerdo-de-paris/246088>)**

El forcejeo era simplemente para establecer el marco negociador, antes siquiera de entrar en el fondo de la cuestión, a lo largo del año que viene.

Finalmente el inventario de emisiones y de planes de financiación se hará en 2018, hasta la COP24, que se celebrará en diciembre en Katowice (Polonia), indicó la resolución final de la COP23.



AFP / Patrik Stollarz. 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.

Le sugerimos leer: **Tenemos 100 años para salir de la Tierra o enfrentar la extinción: Stephen Hawking. (<http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/stephen-hawking-dice-que-a-la-tierra-le-quedan-100-anos/245306>)**

AFP / Patrik Stollarz. Una maqueta del planeta Tierra en el parque Rheinaue de Bonn, en Alemania, con motivo de la celebración de la conferencia de Naciones Unidas sobre el cambio climático, la llamada COP23, que el 18 de noviembre de 2017 fue clausurada.

Un estudio divulgado esta semana alertó de que las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, las principales responsables del calentamiento del planeta, han vuelto a aumentar en 2017, un 2%, luego de tres años de relativa estabilidad.

"Hay mucho nerviosismo" por parte de los países industrializados, que no quieren comprometerse sobre cifras y plazos, explicó Alden Meyer, veterano observador de la Unión de Científicos Preocupados.

Esta decisión "presiona de forma inmediata a los países desarrollados para que aumenten su ambición de aquí a 2020 y posteriormente", se congratuló la red Climate Action Network.

El farragoso trabajo sobre el reglamento del Acuerdo de París, que define entre otros los criterios de control mutuo de emisiones o la transferencia de tecnología, apenas quedó esbozado, con un borrador que podría llegar a centenares de páginas.

Los negociadores ya reconocen abiertamente que necesitarán como mínimo otra sesión de fórceps para aligerar el texto, antes de diciembre de 2018.

Vigilancia mutua

El principal emisor histórico de CO2 y uno de los mayores financieros de la ayuda climática, Estados Unidos, asiste por el momento a las negociaciones, pero su actitud ha cambiado totalmente desde que el presidente del país, Donald Trump, anunciara en junio que abandonará el Acuerdo de París.

AFP / Patrik Stollarz. 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.

"La posición de Estados Unidos influye a los otros países desarrollados, lo que a su vez tiene consecuencias para las posiciones que adoptan la mayoría de países en desarrollo. Todo el mundo se vigila mutuamente", explicó a la AFP Seyni Nafo, un negociador del grupo de naciones africanas.

A pesar de todo, la delegación estadounidense se comportó "constructivamente y de forma neutral, sin perturbar" los trabajos, explicó la ministra alemana de Medio Ambiente (<http://www.dinero.com/noticias/medio-ambiente/524>), Barbara Hendricks.

Estados Unidos abandonará el Acuerdo en 2020. Países industrializados y emergentes se esfuerzan ya por tomar el relevo.

Una veintena de ellos anunció esta semana una alianza para eliminar el carbón como fuente energética en las próximas décadas.

El presidente francés, Emmanuel Macron, acogerá a mandatarios del mundo entero el 12 de diciembre en París para reafirmar el compromiso de hace dos años. Trump no fue invitado.

Los fondos no llegan

La COP23 de Bonn debía ser una etapa intermedia, pero la última jornada de negociación, de casi 24 horas ininterrumpidas, demostró la profunda división en la comunidad internacional.




"La 'pata débil' son los métodos de implementación [del Acuerdo], no solamente el acceso a financiamiento y recursos, sino la transferencia de tecnologías y gestión de capacidades" para ayudar a los países en desarrollo, explicó la ministra de Exteriores de Ecuador, María Fernanda Espinosa, que representa al G77 y China (134 países).

El Fondo Verde creado en la COP de Cancún de 2009 es un ejemplo de ello.

"Ya han pasado ocho años, se esperaban 100.000 millones de dólares anuales, y eso no ha ocurrido. Lo que hay en la cesta son 6.000 millones", criticó la ministra.


Lea también: [Trump firma orden ejecutiva para dismantelar política medioambiental de Barack Obama](http://www.dinero.com/internacional/articulo/donald-trump-ordena-desmantelar-politica-medioambiental/243370) (<http://www.dinero.com/internacional/articulo/donald-trump-ordena-desmantelar-politica-medioambiental/243370>)

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0 COMENTARIOS

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Theilgaard om klimamødet i Bonn: 'Ingen revolution - det store slag står næste år'

Verdens lande er blevet enige om at levere en plan for opfølgning på klimaplaner i 2018.



'Frihed til at forurene'. Sådan lyder teksten på efterligningen af frihedsgudinden, der har været sat frem i Bonn, hvor COP 23 er blevet afholdt. (Foto: PATRIK STOLLARZ © Scanpix)

AF ANNA SOL JØRGENSEN (MAILTO:JA@DR.DK)
18. NOV. 2017 KL. 13.30

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COP 23 har leveret som forventet. Hverken mere eller mindre.

Sådan lyder det fra DR's klimaekspert Jesper Theilgaard, efter at repræsentanter fra verdens nationer i dag har afsluttet årets klima-topmøde i Bonn. Mødet følger op på den globale klimaaftale, der blev indgået i Paris i 2015.

Nationerne er nået frem til enighed om, at der til næste år skal forhandles et regelsæt på plads, der skal kunne tjekke, om nationerne lever op til de klimaplaner, som de har lagt i forbindelse med klimaaf-talen.

- Der er ikke sket en revolution hernede. Man har arbejdet fremad stille og roligt mod det mål, som hedder en statusrapport næste år og et større ambitionsmål i 2020, siger Jesper Theilgaard, der har fulgt forhandlingerne i Bonn.

LÆS OGSÅ: [Verdens lande når til enighed ved klimatopmøde i Bonn](#) (/nyheder/udland/verdens-lande-naar-til-enighed-ved-klimatopmoede-i-bonn)

Klimaafspraken blev vedtaget i Paris i 2015 og bliver populært kaldt Paris-aftalen. Målet med Paris-aftalen er at sørge for, at blandt andet CO₂-udledningen bliver reduceret, så temperaturen ikke stiger med mere end to grader.

- Landene har jo lavet klimaplaner. Det gjorde de op til Parisafspraken i 2015, men nu skal de så implementeres, og til næste år skal man prøve at finde ud af, hvordan det går. Om landene er i gang, og hvor langt de er nået mod målet med at få Paris-aftalen til at fungere i de respektive lande, siger Jesper Theilgaard.

Slaget i Polen

Til næste år samles nationerne så igen til nye møder og forhandlinger, hvor Polen vil være værtsland.

- Man er kommet de få skridt videre, men der ligger enorme forhandlinger til næste år. Det gælder en af de helt store knaster, nemlig finansiering. Og på det punkt har u-landene har været meget irriterede på i-landene over, at der simpelthen mangler penge til den her store omvæltning, siger Jesper Theilgaard.

LÆS OGSÅ: [Behersket glæde over klimamøde hos græsrødder \(/nyheder/udland/behersket-glaede-over-klimamoede-hos-graesroedder\)](#)

De helt varme kartofler i Polen kommer også til at handle om erstatning for klimaskader, som klimaforandringer påfører mindre og skrøbelige samfund som dem i Stillehavet, der i løbet af de sidste måneder har været udsat for voldsomme orkaner og oversvømmelser.

Og så kommer klimatopmødet i Polen til at handle om at hæve ambitionsniveauet for Paris-aftalen for at se på, hvad der skal til for at Paris-aftalen kan leve op til to-graders-målet.

- Polen bliver en rigtig stor kamparena, siger Jesper Theilgaard.

Ambitiøst fedtspilleri

En del af forhandlingerne om Paris-aftalen er gået på, hvad landene skal gøre inden 2020, hvor den træder i kraft.

- Der har været nogle reduktionsmål frem til 2020, som de forskellige lande har meldt ud. Men der har været en del kritik af, at der ikke er nogen, der har gjort mere, end de oprindeligt meldte ud. Man har bare ladet tingene ske, siger Jesper Theilgaard



og fortsætter:

- Jo mere landene reducerer inden 2020, jo mindre skal der jo samlet set leveres efter 2020. Men det er jo et spil

Polen bliver en rigtig

om, hvem der kommer til at reducere mest, og derfor holder landene kortene tæt til kroppen for ikke at melde for meget ud. Så det er en gang fedtspilleri, hvor man håber andre kommer til at tage det store slæb, siger Jesper Theilgaard.

stor kamparena.

JESPER THEILGAARD, KLIMA-EKSPERT

“
Man har meget svært ved at komme op af stolene og sige, at vi skal gøre mere inden 2020.

JESPER THEILGAARD, KLIMA-EKSPERT

Landene i Paris-aftalen blev i Bonn enige om, at ambitionerne for reduktionsmålene for selve Parisaftalen efter 2020 skal være mere ambitiøse, men ifølge Jesper Theilgaard er der ikke ligefrem vilje til rent faktisk at gøre noget ved det nu.

- Hvis man laver for meget her og nu, og det så bliver vedtaget, at man skal lægge 30 procent på, så skal man lave endnu mere. Der er lidt for meget købmandsregnskab i det her. Man tænker ikke så meget på klimaet, det er mere procentsatser, ton og gigaton.

- Man har meget svært ved at komme op af stolene og sige, at vi skal gøre mere inden 2020, siger han.

Aftalen vil kunne mærkes

Når klima-aftalen bliver implementeret i 2020 er der ifølge Jesper Theilgaard ingen tvivl om, at man som borger og forbruger vil kunne mærke, at der bliver sat ind. Spørgsmålet er bare, hvordan vi kommer til at mærke det. Og det afhænger af, hvordan de enkelte lande implementerer Paris-aftalen.

- Der vil være nogle tiltag, som kan komme til at berøre os, der kan være nogle ting, der bliver dyrere, nogle der bliver bedre. Det er jo ikke kun negativt. Det kan give nogle nye teknologier. Det kan give nye måder at gøre tingene på.

LÆS OGSÅ: [TÆT PÅ Theilgaard i Bonn - Hvorfor rager klimaet egentlig dig?](https://www.dr.dk/taet-paa/taet-paa-theilgaard-i-bonn--hvorf-rager-klimaet) (<https://www.dr.dk/taet-paa/taet-paa-theilgaard-i-bonn--hvorf-rager-klimaet>)

- Vi kommer helt sikkert til at mærke Paris-aftalen. Men hvis vi ikke gør noget, kommer vi til at mærke det på anden vis, fordi klimaet forandrer sig, siger Jesper Theilgaard.

TEMA KLIMAKONFERENCE I BONN

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(<https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/udland/theilgaard-om-klimamoedet-i-bonn-ingen-revolution-det-store-slag-staar-naeste-aar>)

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18. NOV. 2017 KL. 06.21

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Klimaenighet på overtid i skyggen av Trump

Greenpeace jubler etter fremgangen i klimaforhandlingene fortsetter, på tross av at USAs president har bestemt at landet skal ut av avtalen.



ENIGHET: Forhandlerne på FNs klimatoppmøte i Bonn ble enige i natt, tolv timer på overtid. Her en kopi av frihetsgudinnen, laget av den danske kunstneren Jens Galschiot.

FOTO: PATRIK STOLLARZ AFP

NTB og E24

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Tolv timer på overtid ble forhandlerne på klimatoppmøtet i Bonn enige om å gjøre opp status over innsatsen for å begrense utslippet av fossilt brensel i 2018.

Landene ble også enige om veien videre fram til neste års klimatoppmøte i Katowice i Polen. Her skal verdens ledere vedta en regelbok for oppfølging av Parisavtalen.

Samtalene var preget av president Donald Trumps beslutning om å trekke USA ut av Parisavtalen, ifølge AFP. Men nær 200 land er fortsatt en del av avtalen.

– Trump-administrasjonen klarte ikke å stoppe fremgangen i de globale klimaforhandlingene, sier Jens Mattias Clausen fra Greenpeace til AFP.

Når det gjelder utslippskutt og finansiering er samtalene fremdeles et langt stykke unna en konklusjon. Noe av striden står mellom rike industriland og de største utviklingslandene. Likevel er man kommet et lite stykke nærmere å nå målet om å begrense den globale oppvarmingen til 1,5 grader.

Klima



En Bonn

Con pequeños avances culmina cumbre del COP23 sobre el clima

Tras una última sesión maratónica que se prolongó hasta la mañana del sábado, los delegados de 195 países dieron el visto bueno a un primer borrador de un voluminoso manual de reglas destinadas a medir, comparar y verificar los compromisos asumidos de forma voluntaria para frenar el calentamiento global



PARA COMPARTIR

- Se resolvió dar estructura al llamado Diálogo de Talanoa, que permitirá saber de cómo van cumpliendo los países sus compromisos
- Se acordó fortalecer el papel de las mujeres a través de un plan de acción de género y lanzar una plataforma para pueblos indígenas

Bonn, Alemania.- La vigesimotercera Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (COP23) cerró en Bonn con pequeños progresos destinados a generar confianza y allanar el camino hacia la implementación de los compromisos adoptados en el histórico Acuerdo de París.

Tras una última sesión maratónica que se prolongó hasta la mañana del sábado, los delegados de 195 países dieron el visto bueno a un primer borrador de un voluminoso manual de reglas destinadas a medir, comparar y verificar los compromisos asumidos de forma voluntaria para frenar el calentamiento global y poder fijar a partir de ellos metas más ambiciosas, informó DPA.

Las guías de implementación serán negociadas en detalle a lo largo del año para ser sometidas a la aprobación de los jefes de Estado y de gobierno en la cumbre que se

celebrará a finales de 2018 en la ciudad polaca de Katowice. "Cumplimos con el cometido que se nos había confiado, efectuar los preparativos para la implementación del Acuerdo de París", se felicitó el primer ministro de las Islas Fiyi y presidente de la cumbre, Frank Bainimarama.

"Dejamos Bonn habiendo avanzado alguna distancia en dirección a nuestros objetivos colectivos, pero es un viaje ambicioso y todos los países necesitarán mejorar en el futuro", consideró el ministro de Medio Ambiente de Brasil, José Sarney Filho.

"La conferencia del clima no fue un gran golpe pero tuvo los resultados esperados. En Bonn se trabajaba en la letra chica y la conferencia ha producido mucha letra chica. Pero todavía no hemos llegado a la meta ni por lejos", valoró Michael Schäfer, de la organización ambientalista WWF.

Asimismo se resolvió dar estructura al llamado Diálogo de Talanoa, un proceso que permitirá efectuar un inventario de cómo van cumpliendo los países sus compromisos voluntarios de reducir emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero para mejorarlos de modo de poder frenar el calentamiento del planeta a un máximo de entre 1,5 y 2 grados centígrados respecto a la era preindustrial.

En otro orden se acordó fortalecer el papel de las mujeres a través de un plan de acción de género y lanzar una plataforma para pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales que los eleve a la categoría de interlocutores en el proceso de la protección del clima. A instancias de los países en desarrollo se decidió que en 2018 y 2019 se hará un balance sobre los esfuerzos por reducir emisiones, un deber que tendrán que cumplir en primer lugar los Estados industrializados.

Asimismo se convino que los países ricos proporcionarán de forma bianual información sobre la provisión y movilización de \$100.000 millones anuales de financiación climática estipulado en el Acuerdo de París. La COP23 dejó expedito el camino para que opere en el marco del Acuerdo de París el Fondo de Adaptación, un instrumento que los países en desarrollo consideran muy valioso porque les ofrece ayuda rápida para adaptarse a los efectos del cambio climático.

En lo que fue interpretado como un logro, la conferencia adoptó la decisión de incluir el tema de la agricultura en un nuevo plan de trabajo después de años de ser exclusivamente materia de conversaciones técnicas. "Esta COP ha tenido unos avances interesantes", comentó Isabel Cavalier, directora de la ONG Visión Transforma. La ambientalista calificó de "decisión histórica" la decisión en torno a la agricultura.

La organización ambientalista Greenpeace echó en falta en las negociaciones "el valor y el entusiasmo". Los principales impulsos llegaron de fuera, como de la alianza de más de 20 países para abandonar el uso del carbón, criticó la gerente de la sección alemana de Greenpeace, Sweelin Heuss.

Estados Unidos, presente con una delegación de bajo rango tras el anuncio del presidente Donald Trump de abandonar el Acuerdo de París, no bloqueó las negociaciones. La anfitriona técnica de la cumbre, la ministra alemana de Medio Ambiente, Barbara Hendricks, calificó de profesional y constructivo el desempeño de los estadounidenses.

Una red de estados, ciudades y representantes de empresas y de la sociedad civil norteamericana estuvieron presentes en Bonn para asegurar a la comunidad internacional que cumplirían las metas asumidas. "We are still in" fue el mensaje del grupo encabezado por el gobernador de California, Jerry Brown.

La conferencia dio voz a los llamados actores no-estatales. En una zona ubicada a un kilómetro del recinto de las sesiones se celebraron eventos con participación de organizaciones ecologistas, civiles, religiosas, y de representantes de pueblos indígenas.

En el Acuerdo de París, la comunidad internacional se comprometió a luchar para limitar el calentamiento global claramente por debajo de los dos grados centígrados respecto a la era preindustrial. Cada país fijó sus metas para la protección del clima, pero estos objetivos no alcanzan. Según la Organización Mundial de Meteorología, si siguen a este ritmo las emisiones de gases contaminantes, la temperatura subirá en 2100 en tres grados centígrados.



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ENKÖPINGS-POSTEN



Bild: Martin Meissner/AP/TT | Ett konstverk av den danske konstnären Jens Galschiot utanför FN:s klimatmöte i Bonn.

Lövin: Det finns en stark beslutsamhet

Miljö FN:s klimatmöte i Bonn gick in på övertid, men tidigt på lördagsmorgonen kom ländernas förhandlare fram till en överenskommelse där länderna ska "utvärdera" sitt arbete för att minska utsläppen.

Jag är nöjd, säger klimatminister Isabella Lövin (MP).

15:06 | 2017-11-18

Runt tolv timmar försenat kom beslutet om att en inventering över ländernas ansträngningar ska göras under 2018, som ett led i arbetet för att minska utsläppen av fossila bränslen och begränsa den globala uppvärmningen.

En uppskattning av hur mycket som behöver göras om världen ska nå de begränsningar i global uppvärmning som beslutades om i Parisavtalet 2015 ska genomföras.

Lövin nöjd

Klimatminister Isabella Lövin (MP) är nöjd med resultatet av mötet och säger att man har kommit långt fram i många frågor.

Men samtidigt är det oroväckande att vi inte kom längre i arbetet med regelboken, som handlar om hur länderna ska redovisa sina utsläpp, säger hon till TT.

Det som satte käppar i hjulet var att utvecklingsländerna samt Kina och Indien ville se andra villkor för utvecklingsländer än för rika länder. Denna diskussion hoppades Isabella Lövin att man skulle ha lagt bakom sig, eftersom Parisavtalet säger att redovisningen ska vara lika för alla.

USA satte prägel

De två veckor långa samtalen överskuggades också av president Donald Trumps beslut från i somras om att USA drar sig ur Parisavtalet.

Det har präglat mötet på två sätt: Dels finns en klar beslutsamhet och stark vilja från alla andra länder att vi ska genomföra avtalet. Men det har också varit negativt eftersom USA tidigare varit en pådrivande och progressiv kraft. Nu har EU fått axla den rollen, och det blir naturligtvis svagare, säger Lövin.

Parisavtalet säger att den globala uppvärmningen ska begränsas till högst två grader. Forskare varnar dock för att dessa utsläppsminskningar inte är tillräckliga och att jorden riskerar en uppvärmning på tre grader eller mer. Enligt en rapport som släpptes nyligen väntas de globala utsläppen av koldioxid i år öka med två procent, efter att ha legat stilla sedan 2014.

Lövin är ändå "fortsatt hoppfull":

Det finns en enormt stark beslutsamhet i världen att vi ska ställa om, och det finns också så enormt många tekniska lösningar för att göra detta.

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

By AFP

© Saturday Nov 18, 2017



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/Patrik 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.

Zelfs ijsberen vinden hun weg naar klimaattop

18 november 2017 | 00u00

Een ludieke kunstinstallatie van de Deense beeldhouwer Jens Galschiot is het. Een als Donald Trump vermomde man, geflankeerd door ijsberen. Het trio was één van de opvallendste gasten op de klimaattop in het Duitse Bonn. De top, die gisteren eindigde, was volgens Greenpeace maar een mager beestje. "Tijdens de onderhandelingen ontbrak het aan moed en enthousiasme. De sterkste impulsen komen van buitenaf, bijvoorbeeld de alliantie van landen die hun uitstap uit de kolenindustrie aankondigden." (BHL)



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ERNACIONAL |

Aplaza COP23 decisiones importantes hasta 2018

El objetivo era empezar a redactar el reglamento del Acuerdo de París para impedir que la temperatura del planeta aumente más de 2° C

Por: El Informador
18 de Noviembre 2017 - 03:32 hs



Escultura de un oso polar sobre una lanza, del artista danés Jens Galschiot. APJM. Meissner

La conferencia del clima de la ONU (COP23) se cerró con un aire de resignación tras la decisión de Estados Unidos de abandonar el barco, y con numerosos frentes para luchar contra el cambio climático que quedarán abiertos hasta 2018.

El objetivo principal de los casi 200 países, reunidos en Bonn durante dos semanas, era empezar a redactar el reglamento del histórico Acuerdo de París para impedir que la temperatura del planeta aumente más de 2° C respecto a la era preindustrial.

Pero en el tintero quedan otros aspectos que provocaron, de nuevo, tironeos entre países ricos y en desarrollo. La causa, el año 2020.

En esa fecha los miembros deben haber revisado, principalmente, sus compromisos de reducción de gases de efecto invernadero, y más importante aún, sus compromisos financieros para la lucha.

Sin dinero, recuerdan los países pobres como Fiyi, que presidió esta COP23 pero que no pudo hacerlo en su territorio por falta de logística, su contribución a la lucha contra el calentamiento del planeta será escasa.

Las decisiones de fondo sobre esos temas quedaron postergadas hasta la COP24, que se celebrará en diciembre de 2018 en Katowice (Polonia), según todas las fuentes negociadoras y ONG asistentes.

Y el poco claro trabajo sobre el reglamento del Acuerdo de París, que define los criterios de control mutuo de emisiones, los plazos de ayuda técnica, la financiación a largo plazo, etcétera, quedó apenas esbozado, con un borrador que puede llegar a centenares de páginas.

Los negociadores reconocen que necesitarán como mínimo otra sesión de fórceps para aligerar el texto, antes de diciembre de 2018.

“Tras la entrada en vigor del Acuerdo de París, “esta era la primera COP para compartir ideas, para darles sentido; aunque no creo que hayamos hecho lo suficiente en torno al reglamento”, explicó Mohamed Adow, de la ONG Christian Aid.

CONFERENCIA DE NACIONES UNIDAS



La COP23 deja un claro mensaje de que se inicia la etapa final de generación energética con carbón AP/M. Meissner

Inicia el fin de generación energética con carbón

La Conferencia de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático (COP23) deja un claro mensaje de que se inicia la etapa final de generación energética con carbón, afirmó el líder del Programa de Clima y Energía de WWF, Manuel Pulgar-Vidal.

El ex ministro de Medio Ambiente de Perú (2011-2016) explicó que en dos semanas de conferencia se dieron iniciativas que van a impulsar a muchos países a decidirse pronto por dejar de producir energía con carbón, uno de ellos es Alemania.

Expresó su confianza en que la "Global Alliance to Power Past Coal" presentada por Canadá y Reino Unido, y que agrupa a una veintena de países, sumará más gobiernos en los próximos meses de cara a la COP24 de 2018 en Polonia.

Acuerdo de París: los compromisos

El acuerdo sobre cambio climático adoptado por 195 países en diciembre de 2015 en París y ratificado de momento por 169, fija metas globales a la lucha contra el cambio climático sin imponer objetivos a cada país.

El objetivo del acuerdo es contener el aumento de la temperatura "muy por debajo de los 2°C" respecto a la era preindustrial y "de seguir esforzándose por limitar este aumento a 1.5°C", aunque muchos expertos dudan de que se pueda lograr.

Los planes de acción nacionales evitarían los cataclísmicos +4/5°C previsibles en ausencia de políticas climáticas, pero colocarían al planeta en una situación sumamente peligrosa con +3°C.

De ahí la necesidad de revisar estos compromisos, para colmar la diferencia entre 1.5/2°C y 3°C.

CLAVES

Indicadores alarmantes

Urgencia. Concentraciones récord de CO₂, elevación del nivel de las aguas, retroceso de los hielos: cada vez más alarmantes, los principales indicadores del cambio climático ponen en evidencia la urgencia de actuar, constató este viernes la 23ª conferencia de la ONU sobre cambio climático.

Récords. El planeta volverá con toda probabilidad a registrar un año caluroso en 2017, después de 2016, en que sufrió el fenómeno de "El Niño" y batió todos los récords registrados hasta la fecha, desde que empezaron a registrarse temperaturas. El año pasado registró una temperatura superior en cerca de 1.1°C respecto a la media de la era preindustrial, según la Organización Meteorológica Mundial (OMM). El siglo XXI cuenta ya con 16 de los 17 años más calurosos desde que empezara el registro de temperaturas, en 1880.

Emisiones. Las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero aumentarán 2% en 2017, respecto a 2016, lo que representa un dato inquietante, luego de tres años, entre 2014 y 2016, en los que se registró una cierta estabilidad, de acuerdo con el estudio anual que realiza Global Carbon Project. La concentración de los tres principales gases de efecto invernadero —dióxido de carbono (CO₂), metano y óxido nítrico— alcanzó nuevos máximos en 2016.

Océanos. El nivel de los océanos sigue subiendo. Según un estudio reciente, el fenómeno, que se pensaba que era gradual hasta la fecha, parece acelerarse: el nivel de los mares ha crecido entre 25% y 30% más rápido de 2004 a 2015, que durante el período 1993-2004. Este incremento podría intensificarse a medida que los glaciares y casquetes glaciares se deshuelan (Antártida, Groenlandia). El alza es más rápida en algunos puntos, como el Océano Pacífico y el Océano Índico.

Sitios. El cambio climático ha duplicado el número de sitios naturales patrimonio de la Humanidad que están amenazados de desaparición, según la Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN). De los 241 sitios naturales clasificados en el Patrimonio Mundial de la Unesco, 62 están en 2017 "amenazados por el cambio climático" en comparación con 35 en 2014 (de 228).

Catástrofes. El calentamiento favorece los episodios meteorológicos extremos, en particular las sequías y las olas de calor, señala un estudio de la OMM. De acuerdo con algunos climatólogos, el volumen de sequías, incendios forestales, inundaciones y huracanes debidos a las alteraciones del clima se ha duplicado desde 1990.

Especies. De las ocho mil 688 especies amenazadas o casi amenazadas, 19% (mil 688) se ven afectadas por el cambio climático, tanto por las temperaturas como por los

Verdens lande når til enighed ved klimatopmøde i Bonn

FN's klimamøde i Bonn endte i overtid, men landene er nået til enighed tidligt lørdag morgen.

Telegram

18. november 2017 kl. 05:15 Opdateret 18. november 2017 kl. 11:29

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Ny tørn om klimaet to år efter Paris

Verdens lande er ved klimatopmødet i Bonn blevet enige om i 2018 at gøre status over indsatsen for at begrænse udledning af fossile brændstoffer. Det skriver det franske nyhedsbureau AFP.



Omkring 12 timer senere end planlagt gav landene grønt lys til at undersøge, hvor meget mere der skal gøres, for at man overholder de grænser for udledning, der blev skrevet ned i Parisaftalen fra 2015.

Landene nåede også til enighed om processen frem mod næste års konference i Katowice, Polen - den såkaldte Tanaloo-dialog, et begreb der er introduceret af COP-formanden, Fiji. Den skal sikre en åben og inddragende debat.

USA var også til stede ved klimatopmødet, selv om landets præsident, Donald Trump, har meldt ud, at han vil trække sit land ud af samarbejdet.

Det gjorde ifølge AFP nogle delegerede vrede, at USA stod stejlt i de økonomiske forhandlinger i Bonn.

Det gjorde spændingerne endnu større, at embedsmænd fra Det Hvide Hus afholdt et event, der forsvarede brugen af fossile brændstoffer, sammen med topfolk fra en række energiselskaber.

Trods afsluttende uenigheder har forhandlingerne på COP 23 bragt verden et lille stykke nærmere målet om at begrænse den globale opvarmning til mellem 1,5 og 2 grader.

I Katowice næste år skal verdens lande endeligt vedtage "lovbogen" for Parisaftalen fra 2015 - det regelsæt, der skal omsætte de ukonkrete løfter fra Paris til virkelighed.

I Polen skal man for første gang vurdere, hvor meget mere landene må gøre for at bremse klodens opvarmning ved 1,5-2 grader.

En status fra FN's Miljøprogram viser, at landenes hidtidige CO₂-løfter kun rækker en tredjedel af vejen.

Derfor har kloden nu kurs mod et klima, der bliver mindst tre grader varmere inden 2100.

Inden for videnskaben er der bred enighed om, at det fører til større havstigninger og mere ekstremt vejr som tørke, orkaner og oversvømmelser.

/ritzau/

MORGENAVISEN Jyllands-Posten



INTERNATIONAL 18.11.2017 KL. 06:54

Behersket glæde over klimamøde hos græsrodder

FN-møde i Bonn var et skridt i den rigtige retning. Men der skal langt mere fart på, mener danske græsrodder.



Aktivister har opstillet en rygende kopi af Frihedsgudinden i Bonn i forbindelse med topmødet. Foto: Martin Meissner/AP

Nu skal der stærkere politisk vilje til i det kommende år.

Sådan lyder det efter klimamødet COP 23 i Bonn fra danske græsrodder i ngo-netværket 92-gruppen.

- Det er afgørende med øget klimahandling de kommende få år, hvis vi skal have en chance for at undgå de farligste klimaændringer, siger sekretariatsleder Troels Dam Christensen.

Verdens lande er nået til enighed ved klimatopmøde i Bonn

Beslutningerne i Bonn baner vej for at hæve det globale ambitionsniveau for CO2-nedskæringer, når verdens lande mødes om et år på COP 24 i Polen. Men det kræver større politisk vilje, tilføjer han.

- Det gælder i høj grad også for Danmark, der ikke spillede nogen særlig rolle på COP 23.

- Danmark må igen melde sig ind i klimakampen og prioritere de internationale klimaforhandlinger og ikke skære sin indsats ned, som vi har set de seneste år, siger Troels Dam Christensen.

Jens Mattias Clausen, rådgiver i Greenpeace, glæder sig over, at præsident Trumps beslutning om at trække USA ud af Paris-aftalen ikke har hindret resten af verden i at levere fremskridt.

- Men der er stadig brug for store portioner politisk vilje, hvis reglerne, der skal bringe klimaaftalens mål nærmere virkeligheden, skal på plads i 2018.

- Næste år skal man gøre status på verdens samlede fremskridt. Det er afgørende, at landene her viser, at de vil accelerere omstillingen og hæve de nuværende klimamål, som ifølge FN's miljøagentur kun tager os en tredjedel af vejen, siger han.

Hos klimarådgiver Mattias Söderberg i Folkekirkens Nødhjælp er der skuffelse over manglende fremskridt på klimafinansiering til de fattige lande:

- De afrikanske lande kæmpede, støttet af de andre ulande, for, at de rige lande skal love større forudsigtelighed for den finansiering, de skal yde under Paris-aftalen, siger han.

De rige lande lovede i 2010, at de vil finde 100 milliarder dollar årligt fra 2020 til at støtte udviklingslandene, påpeger han.

Dansk Energi kræver politisk ro om grøn forskning

- Men når ulandene presser på for at få at vide, hvordan det skal foregå, får de ikke noget svar. Klimastøtten må ikke blive en skrivebordsøvelse. Der er brug for reel støtte, siger Söderberg.

Indblik 12.11.2017

Professor: Urealistisk at tro, at det kun bliver 1,5 grader varmere

Heller ikke når det gælder støtten til de mennesker, der rammes af klimakatastrofer, bragte klimamødet større fremskridt. Det konstaterer koordinator Sarah Kristine Johansen fra Care Danmark.

- Når 23 millioner mennesker sidste år måtte flygte fra klimaforandringer og ekstremt vejr, så kalder det på handling. I stedet fortsætter de rige lande med at gemme sig bag forhandlingstekst og tågeslør om, hvor pengene til at hjælpe skal komme fra, siger hun.



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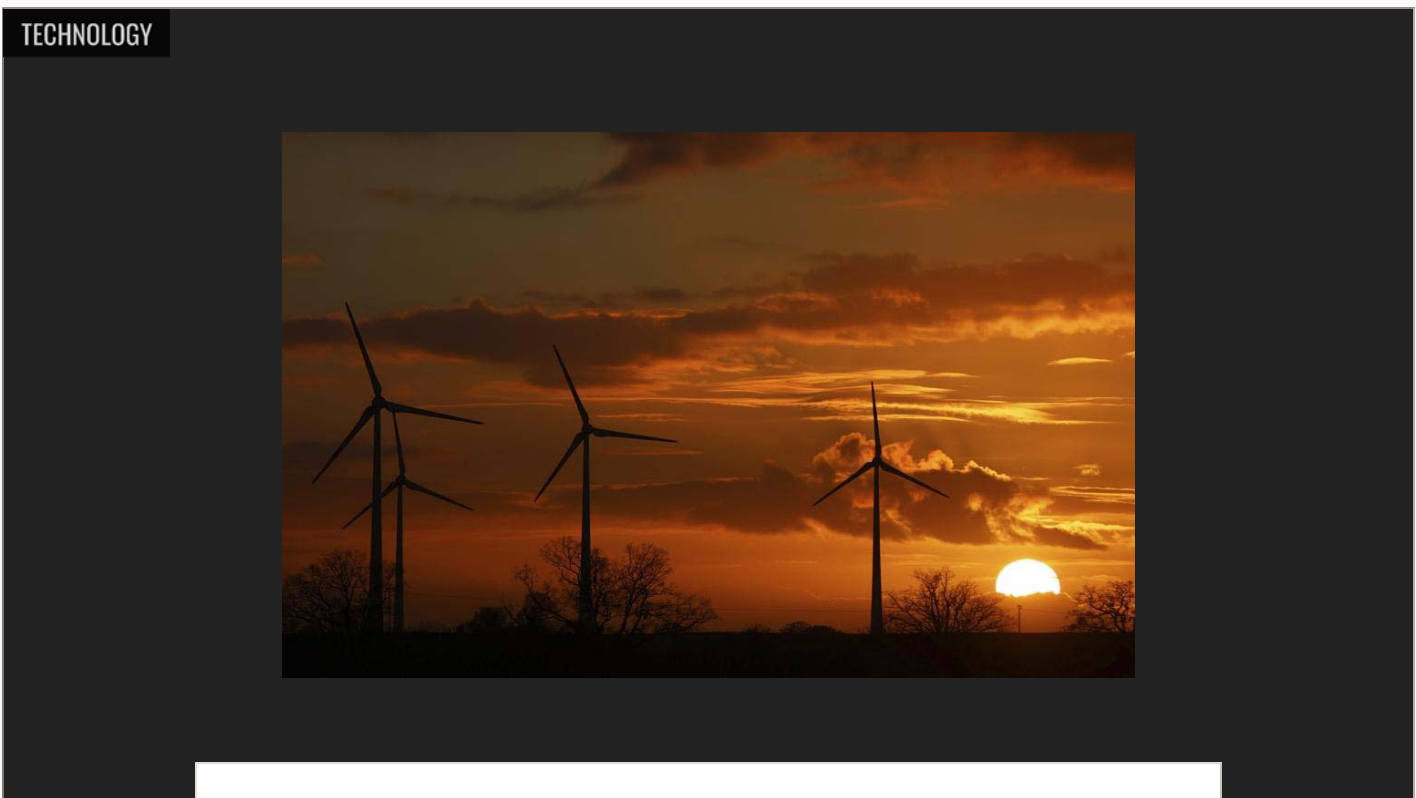
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BONN CLIMATE TALKS END WITH PROGRESS DESPITE US STANCE

November 18, 2017 9:50 AM
Updated: November 18, 2017 9:48 AM



BONN, Germany - As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months

adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased."

U.S. 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 U.S. 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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Caballero noted that the leaders of U.S. states, cities and businesses — who came to Bonn separately from the White House and State Department delegations — earned widespread approval for pledging to honor 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 finalizing the Paris rulebook and raising countries' national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

—

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German environment minister Barbara Hendricks, center, talks to the media at the 23rd UN...



A sculpture with polar bear on a spear by Danish artist Jens Galschiot is pictured outside the 23rd UN...



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FILE - In this Jan. 9, 2009 file photo smoke rises from the steel company ThyssenKrupp in Duisburg...



A coal-burning power plant steams in Gelsenkirchen, Germany while the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties



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VIEW COMMENTS

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US pullout

Almost 200 nations keep global climate deal on track



BONN: Photo shows a replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn. —AFP

BONN: Almost 200 nations kept a 2015 global agreement to tackle climate change on track yesterday after marathon talks overshadowed by US President Donald Trump's decision to pull out. Fijian Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, presiding at the two-week talks in Bonn, said the outcome "underscores the importance of keeping the momentum and of holding the spirit and vision of our Paris Agreement."

Delegates agreed to launch a process in 2018 to start reviewing existing plans to limit greenhouse gas emissions as part of a long-term effort to ratchet up ambition. It would be called the "Talanoa Dialogue, after a Fijian word for story-telling and sharing experiences. And they made progress to draft a detailed rule book for the 2015 Paris agreement, which seeks to end the fossil fuel era this century, at the meeting in Bonn that ran overnight beyond a planned ending on Friday. The rule book, covering aspects such as how to report and monitor each

nation's greenhouse gas emissions, is due to be ready by December next year.

Many delegates said the work needed to go faster. "Right now we're moving at a brisk walk, so all countries will need to really pick up the pace from here," said Jose Sarney Filho, Brazil's minister for the environment. Gebru Jember Endalew of Ethiopia, who leads the group of least developed countries, also said "many areas of work are still lagging behind", despite steps forward in Bonn. The Paris pact aims to limit a rise in average world temperatures to "well below" two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial times, ideally 1.5 (5.4F) to limit more droughts, floods, heatwaves and rising sea levels.

But existing policies are on track to cause a rise of about three degrees (5.4F) by 2100. The Talanoa Dialogue would be a step towards tighter policies. The Bonn meeting was under the shadow of Trump's decision in June to withdraw from the Paris accord and instead promote the coal and oil industry. Trump doubts that man-made emissions are the prime cause of rising temperatures. No other nations have followed suit and even nations whose economies depend on fossil fuels have rallied around.

"Everyone got together and said 'we have to protect the world. We have to protect the Paris Agreement'. Countries are moving forward," United Arab Emirates Climate Minister Thani Ahmed Al Zeyoudi said. One senior European diplomat said Trump's decision had "sedated" the talks into a numbed sense of unity, avoiding major confrontations to underscore that the main faultline on policy was between Trump and the rest of the world. Washington retains its place in the talks for now because the Paris pact stipulates that no country can formally pull out before November 2020.

The fossil fuel industry was very much under the spotlight during the talks. The U.S. administration's only event in Bonn was to promote coal, which jarred with many other nations who wanted talks to focus on renewable energies. In seeming defiance, 20 countries and two US states joined an international alliance to phase out coal from power generation before 2030. Environmental groups said the outcome in Bonn was a step in the right direction, but many issues needed to be resolved over the next year, including financial support for developing nations who want to cut emissions and for adaptation. — Reuters

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This article was published on 18/11/2017

Luxemburger Wort

COP23 à Bonn

Les négociations climatiques à l'épreuve des réalités



Une réplique de la Statue de la liberté qui émet de la fumée, créée par l'artiste danois Jens Galschiot et posée dans le "Rheinauenpark" à Bonn durant la COP23.

Photo: AFP

(#)

Publié le samedi 18 novembre 2017 à 09:34

(AFP) - Il aura fortement ému les délégués de la conférence climat de l'ONU à Bonn : à la tribune, un petit Fidjien est venu raconter la dévastation de son village, témoignage soulignant l'enjeu vital de la lutte contre le réchauffement, et la difficulté des COP à relever le défi.

Timoci Naulusala, 12 ans, décrivait, dans un anglais impeccable, son île en train d'être rayée de la carte par la montée de l'océan. Mais à l'évocation du cyclone Winston qui bouleversa sa vie l'an dernier, son débit s'est soudain ralenti.



Timoci Naulusala, 12 ans : « Je me demande : que se passe-t-il ? Que vais-je faire ? »

Photo: AFP

(#)

« Ma maison, mon école, ma source de nourriture, d'eau, d'argent ont été détruits. Ma vie était un chaos. Je me suis demandé : que se passe-t-il ? Que vais-je faire ? »

La réponse à la première question de Timoci est connue.

« Le changement climatique est là. Il est dangereux. Et il est sur le point de devenir bien pire », souligne le climatologue Johan Rockström, directeur du Stockholm Resilience Centre.

Avec 1°C de réchauffement enregistré depuis la période préindustrielle, la planète a déjà vu croître et s'accroître sécheresses, vagues de chaleur, tempêtes meurtrières.

La question reste posée : que va faire le monde ?

En adoptant l'accord de Paris en 2015, la communauté internationale s'est engagée à contenir le réchauffement « bien en deçà » de 2°C. Un objectif difficile à atteindre, qui pourrait ne pas suffire à sauver **Fidji, l'organisateur de la COP23** (<https://www.wort.lu/fr/international/cop23-a-bonn-climat-le-grand-duc-aux-cotes-de-merkel-et-macron-5a0c5836c1097cee25b774e1>), et des dizaines d'autres petites îles.

Mais la seconde question posée par Timoci reste sans réponse : que va-t-il faire ? Et que va faire le monde ?

La réponse - exposée dans la Convention de l'ONU sur le climat de 1992 - paraissait simple : l'humanité doit cesser de charger l'atmosphère de gaz à effet de serre (GES), à l'origine de ce réchauffement inédit.

Le succès des mesures pour combler le trou dans la couche d'ozone suggérait le moyen d'y parvenir : un traité international.

Mais il aura fallu plus de 25 ans pour en conclure un, et il est cruellement insuffisant : les engagements de réduction d'émissions pris par les pays conduisent à ce stade à +3°C.

Depuis Paris, les conférences climat de l'ONU, les COP (conférences des parties), se sont concentrées sur l'élaboration d'un manuel d'application du traité, qui entre en vigueur en 2020.

Bureaucratique et byzantin

Au fil des années, le processus bureaucratique et byzantin de ces forums, où des centaines de diplomates peuvent discuter d'un mot pendant des jours, aura lutté pour rester en phase à la fois avec le problème et ce que certains négociateurs appellent « le monde réel ».

« Ce qui est en jeu, c'est la pertinence du processus de COP », estime le chef de la délégation nicaraguayenne, Paul Oquist, déplorant la lenteur des pourparlers. « Nous ne pouvons pas prendre le risque de devenir de moins en moins pertinents à chaque conférence », dit-il.

Or, la fenêtre pour éviter un cataclysme climatique est de plus en plus étroite.

Durant leurs travaux entamés à Bonn le 6 novembre, les négociateurs ont appris que les émissions de CO2 allaient augmenter de 2% en 2017, après trois années de stabilité, un « recul pour l'humanité », selon les scientifiques.

Les chercheurs ont aussi mis en garde contre des seuils de température (« points de bascule ») au-delà desquels la fonte des glaces libérerait assez d'eau pour élever le niveau des mers de plusieurs mètres.

Villes et régions en pointe

Les négociations sont aussi à la traîne par rapport aux actions menées par les villes, les régions et les entreprises.

« Pour la première fois dans l'histoire des COP, le cœur de l'action n'était pas dans la zone des négociations mais dans la zone "verte" (des actions) : ce ne sont pas les négociations qui ont été au centre du jeu, mais les actions des acteurs non-étatiques », note David Levaï, de l'Institut des relations internationales (Iddri).

Environ 7 500 villes et collectivités se sont fixé des objectifs de réduction d'émissions de CO2, et des centaines d'entreprises mondiales se sont engagées vers un monde bas-carbone.

Un diplomate européen a déploré le manque de dynamisme dans la zone de négociations. « Je n'ai jamais vu une COP avec un taux d'adrénaline aussi bas », a-t-il dit à l'AFP.

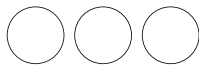
Mads Randboll Wolff, un expert danois de bioéconomie - une discipline qui n'existait pas il y a dix ans - se souvient quant à lui du fiasco de la COP de Copenhague en 2009.

« Le monde entier avait les yeux tournés vers la tribune, attendant que les dirigeants du monde concluent l'accord qui nous sauverait », dit-il. « L'une des leçons de Copenhague est que les négociations ne suffisent pas », ajoute-t-il.

« Nous en avons besoin. Mais nous avons aussi besoin de la société civile - les gens, les citoyens - pour agir ».

Lövin: Det finns en stark beslutsamhet

TT
| 18 Nov 2017 | Uppdaterad: 18 Nov 17



Ett konstverk av den danske konstnären Jens Galschiot utanför FN:s klimatmöte i Bonn. Foto: Martin Meissner/AP/TT

Miljö TT

FN:s klimatmöte i Bonn gick in på övertid, men tidigt på lördagsmorgonen kom ländernas förhandlare fram till en överenskommelse där länderna ska "utvärdera" sitt arbete för att minska utsläppen.

Jag är nöjd, säger klimatminister Isabella Lövin (MP).

Runt tolv timmar försenat kom beslutet om att en inventering över ländernas ansträngningar ska göras under 2018, som ett led i arbetet för att minska utsläppen av fossila bränslen och begränsa den globala uppvärmningen.

En uppskattning av hur mycket som behöver göras om världen ska nå de begränsningar i global uppvärmning som beslutades om i Parisavtalet 2015 ska genomföras.

Lövin nöjd

Klimatminister Isabella Lövin (MP) är nöjd med resultatet av mötet och säger att man har kommit långt fram i många frågor.

Men samtidigt är det oroväckande att vi inte kom längre i arbetet med regelboken, som handlar om hur länderna ska redovisa sina utsläpp, säger hon till TT.

Det som satte käppar i hjulet var att utvecklingsländerna samt Kina och Indien ville se andra villkor för utvecklingsländer än för rika länder. Denna diskussion hoppades Isabella Lövin att man skulle ha lagt bakom sig, eftersom Parisavtalet säger att redovisningen ska vara lika för alla.

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Jag förstår.

De två veckor långa samtalen överskuggades också av president Donald Trumps beslut från i somras om att USA drar sig ur Parisavtalet.

Det har präglat mötet på två sätt: Dels finns en klar beslutsamhet och stark vilja från alla andra länder att vi ska genomföra avtalet. Men det har också varit negativt eftersom USA tidigare varit en pådrivande och progressiv kraft. Nu har EU fått axla den rollen, och det blir naturligtvis svagare, säger Lövin.

Parisavtalet säger att den globala uppvärmningen ska begränsas till högst två grader. Forskare varnar dock för att dessa utsläppsminskningar inte är tillräckliga och att jorden riskerar en uppvärmning på tre grader eller mer. Enligt en rapport som släpptes nyligen väntas de globala utsläppen av koldioxid i år öka med två procent, efter att ha legat stilla sedan 2014.

Lövin är ändå "fortsatt hoppfull":

Det finns en enormt stark beslutsamhet i världen att vi ska ställa om, och det finns också så enormt många tekniska lösningar för att göra detta.



Martin Meissner/AP/TT

Ett konstverk av den danske konstnären Jens Galschiot utanför FN:s klimatomöte i Bonn.

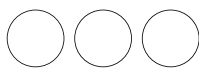
Fakta: Parisavtalet

Klimatuppvärmningen på jorden är, enligt klimatologerna, i hög grad en effekt av förbränningen av fossila bränslen – olja, kol, gas.

Parisavtalet innebär ett försök av jordens länder att kraftigt minska denna förbränning.

Målet är att uppvärmningen ska begränsas till "klart under" två grader Celsius. Nettoutsläppen av växthusgaser ska vara noll under andra delen av det här århundradet.

Källa: Parisavtalet



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KLIMA

Klimakonferenz endet mit Fortschritten

Der Forscher Schellnhuber meint: Der Geist der Klimakonferenzen von Paris und Bonn lässt sich nicht mehr einfangen.

18. November 2017 19:11 Uhr



Teilnehmer der Weltklimakonferenz vor einem Plakat, das Tänzerinnen von den gastgebenden Fidschi-Inseln zeigt. Die Weltklimakonferenz COP23 fand vom 6. bis 17. November 2017 in Bonn statt. Foto: Oliver Berg/dpa

BONN. Die Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn hat die Umsetzung des Pariser Klimaschutzabkommens ein Stück weitergebracht. Nach einer langen Diskussionsnacht einigten sich die fast 200 Staaten am Samstag auch in wichtigen Finanzfragen.

Die vergangenen zwei Wochen hätten deutlich gemacht, dass die weltweite Bewegung für den Klimaschutz

„unaufhaltsam“ weitergehe, sagte anschließend UN-Klimachefin Patricia Espinosa. „Wir haben in Bonn große Fortschritte gemacht“, bestätigte Bundesumweltministerin Barbara Hendricks (SPD). „Damit hat die Konferenz die Erwartungen voll erfüllt.“ Der Vorsitzende der Konferenz, Fidschi-Regierungschef Frank Bainimarama, sagte: „Ich bin sehr zufrieden, dass die Konferenz ein solcher Erfolg geworden ist.“

Bei den Finanzfragen ging es unter anderem um einen älteren Fonds zur Anpassung der Entwicklungsländer an die Folgen des Klimawandels. Er war bislang im Kyoto-Protokoll von 1997 verankert. Für sein Fortbestehen wurden in Bonn wichtige Punkte beschlossen.

Industrieländer müssen Anstrengungen weiter verstärken

Die Einigung wurde im Konferenzplenium mit Applaus bedacht. Lob kam auch von Umweltschutzorganisationen wie Oxfam. „Wir sind erleichtert, dass die Industrieländer hier nachgegeben haben“, sagte Oxfam-Experte Jan Kowalzig. Der Greenpeace-Klimaexperte Karsten Smid sagte: „Es ist gut, dass wir nun eine Übereinkunft bei Finanzierungsfragen haben, aber enttäuschend, dass Klimadiplomatie auch zwei Jahre nach Paris ein derart zähes Geschäft bleibt.“

„Es ist gut, dass wir nun eine Übereinkunft bei Finanzierungsfragen haben, aber enttäuschend, dass Klimadiplomatie auch zwei Jahre nach Paris ein derart zähes Geschäft bleibt.“

Greenpeace-Klimaexperte Karsten Smid

Zuvor hatten die Delegierten eine umfangreiche Textsammlung erstellt, aus der im kommenden Jahr das Regelwerk zum Pariser Abkommen entstehen soll. Dies ist unter anderem nötig, damit eine Tonne Kohlendioxid-Minderung in allen Ländern nach einem einheitlichen Maßstab gemessen wird. Das Regelwerk soll auf der nächsten Klimakonferenz Ende 2018 im polnischen Kattowitz

ANZEIGE



Die Skulptur „Unbearable“ des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot vor dem Tagungsgelände der Weltklimakonferenz. Foto: Oliver Berg/dpa



beschlossen werden. „Uns ist ein wichtiger Zwischenschritt gelungen“, sagte Hendricks. Trotz des angekündigten Rückzugs der USA aus dem Klimaabkommen gehe von Bonn das starke Signal aus, dass die Welt zusammenstehe.

Bisher sind die beschlossenen Klimaschutz-Maßnahmen allerdings noch unzureichend, um die Erderwärmung auf unter zwei Grad,

möglichst sogar 1,5 Grad zu begrenzen. Deshalb gibt es nun neben den direkten Verhandlungen den sogenannten Talanoa-Dialog. Das Wort Talanoa bezeichnet auf Fidschi eine Versammlung, in der Wissen ausgetauscht und Vertrauen aufgebaut wird, um weise Entscheidungen zu treffen. Der Dialog soll dazu führen, dass vor allem die Industrieländer ihre Anstrengungen noch deutlich verstärken.

[25 Staaten sprechen sich auf der Klimakonferenz für den Kohleausstieg aus. Doch ausgerechnet der Gastgeber ist nicht dabei.](#)

Entwicklungsländer wollen stärkere Anerkennung der Schäden

Nach Meinung des Forschers Hans-Joachim Schellnhuber zeichnet sich im Klimaschutz eine Art Kulturwende ab. „Manches von den Aktionen am Rand der Verhandlungen hatte die Atmosphäre eines Kindergeburtstages, der ja auch schön ist“, sagte der Leiter des Potsdam-Instituts für Klimafolgenforschung der Deutschen Presse-Agentur. „In Bonn hat sich außerhalb und innerhalb der Konferenzsäle ein Geist entwickelt, der weiter wirkt.“ Manche Politiker müssten sich wohl erst noch daran gewöhnen: „Aber dieser Geist von Paris und Bonn ist aus der Flasche und wird sich nicht mehr einfangen und zurückstopfen lassen.“



Verkehrsstau auf einer großen Straße in Moskau – im Hintergrund rauchen Kraftwerke. Foto: Pavel Golovkin/AP/dpa



Als besonderer Erfolg galt in Bonn auch, dass erstmals ein gemeinsames Arbeitsprogramm zu Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel in die politische Agenda aufgenommen wurde. Die Landwirtschaft ist einerseits extrem vom Klimawandel betroffen, so dass eine Anpassung an die Erderwärmung nötig ist. Andererseits ist sie auch für

einen großen Teil der Treibhausgase verantwortlich.

Bei einem für Entwicklungsländer besonders wichtigen Thema gab es dagegen wenig Fortschritte. Sie wollen, dass die Schäden durch den Klimawandel stärker anerkannt werden. Die Industrieländer fürchten jedoch, eines Tages zur Verantwortung gezogen zu werden für die Schäden durch den Klimawandel in ärmeren Staaten.

Fälle sexueller Belästigung



Teilnehmer der Weltklimakonferenz sind in ihre Arbeit vertieft. Foto: Oliver Berg/dpa



Trotz großer Vermittlungsbemühungen des deutschen Umweltstaatssekretärs Jochen Flasbarth gab es noch keine Einigung darüber, ob die Türkei auch wie Entwicklungsländer finanzielle Unterstützung erhält. Sie ist ein G20-Staat und zählt bei den Klimakonferenzen zu den

Industrieländern. Präsident Recep Tayyip Erdogan hatte jedoch gedroht, dass das türkische Parlament das Abkommen von Paris nicht ratifizieren werde, wenn die Türkei nicht ihren Willen bekomme.

Einige Teilnehmer haben sich im Verlauf der Konferenz über sexuelle Belästigung beschwert. Es gehe um etwa fünf bis zehn Fälle, sagte der Sprecher des UN-Klimasekretariats, Nick Nuttall. Seines Wissens habe keiner der Betroffenen angegeben, die Sache weiterverfolgen zu wollen. Bei einer zweiwöchigen Konferenz mit insgesamt nahezu 30 000 Beteiligten sei die Zahl der Vorkommnisse nicht gerade hoch, betonte Nuttall.

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ZUR STARTSEITE



Negociações sobre clima se prolongam na COP23 sob a sombra dos EUA

AFP

AFP

Por Jordi ZAMORA
17/11/2017



© Fornecido por AFP Pessoas se vestem de urso polar e um homem usa máscara de Donald Trump, no dia 16 de novembro de 2017, em Bonn, Alemanha

A COP23 se prolongava nesta sexta-feira por divergências sobre o financiamento da luta contra as mudanças climáticas, a grande disputa entre países ricos e em desenvolvimento, e sob a sombra dos Estados Unidos, que se prepara para abandonar o barco.

O objetivo principal dos quase 200 países, reunidos em Bonn durante duas semanas, era começar a redigir o regulamento do histórico Acordo de Paris para impedir que a temperatura do planeta aumente mais de 2°C em relação à era pré-industrial.

Mas os países em desenvolvimento chegaram com uma demanda antiga: que todos os membros esclareçam seus compromissos de redução de gases de efeito estufa e, ainda mais importante, seus compromissos financeiros, até 2020.

"Sim, temos muitos assuntos por negociar", disse à AFP o chinês Xhen Zhenhua, quando perguntado se a noite seria longa.

Em Bonn, no entanto, as decisões de fundo sobre esses temas serão adiadas até a COP24, prevista para dezembro de 2018 em Katowice (Polônia), segundo todas as fontes negociadoras e ONGs que participam do evento.

A luta desta sexta-feira à noite era simplesmente para estabelecer o marco negociador antes de entrar no fundo da questão, ao longo do ano que vem.

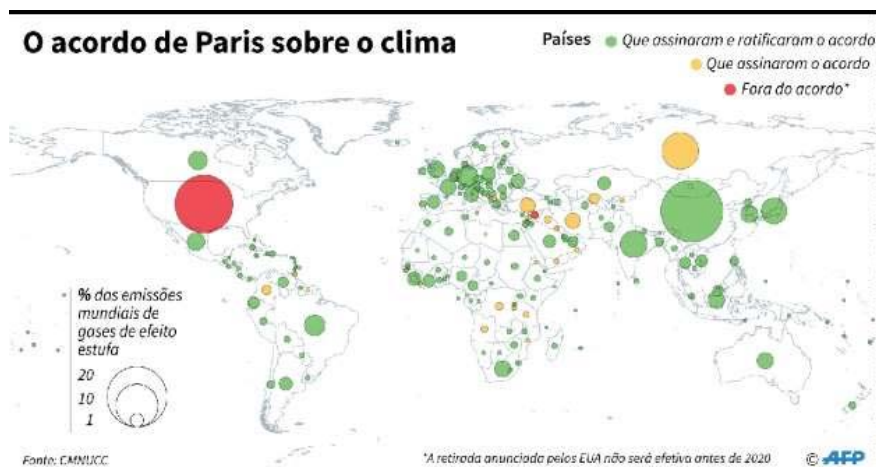
"Há muito nervosismo" por parte dos países industrializados, que não querem se comprometer com números e prazos, disse Alden Meyer, observador veterano da Union of Concerned Scientists.

O trabalho complexo sobre o regulamento do Acordo de Paris, que define os critérios de controle mútuo de emissões e a transferência de tecnologia, entre outras coisas, foi apenas esboçado, com um rascunho que pode chegar a centenas de páginas.

Os negociadores já reconhecem abertamente que precisarão de no mínimo outra sessão para diminuir o texto, antes de dezembro de 2018.

- Vigilância mútua -

O maior emissor histórico de CO2 do mundo e um dos maiores financiadores da ajuda climática, Estados Unidos, ainda comparece às negociações, mas seu papel mudou totalmente desde que o presidente Donald Trump anunciou, em junho, que o Acordo de Paris prejudica os interesses nacionais americanos.



© Fornecido por AFP Países que assinaram e ratificaram o acordo de Paris sobre o clima.

"A posição dos Estados Unidos influencia os outros países desenvolvidos, o que tem consequências para as posições que a maioria dos países em desenvolvimento adota. Todo o mundo se vigia mutuamente", disse à AFP Seyni Nafo, um negociador do grupo de nações africanas.

Apesar de tudo, a delegação americana se comportou "de forma construtiva e neutra, sem perturbar" os trabalhos, afirmou a ministra alemã do Meio Ambiente, Barbara Hendricks.

Países industrializados e emergentes se esforçam para ocupar o lugar dos Estados Unidos. Cerca de 20 nações anunciaram esta semana uma aliança para eliminar o carvão como fonte energética nas próximas décadas.

O presidente francês, Emmanuel Macron, receberá líderes do mundo inteiro em 12 de dezembro em Paris para reafirmar o compromisso assumido dois anos atrás. Trump não foi convidado.

- Os fundos não chegam -

A COP23 de Bonn foi uma etapa intermediária da negociação.

As maiores dificuldades "são os métodos de implementação [do Acordo], não apenas o acesso a financiamento e recursos, mas a transferência de tecnologias e gestão de capacidades" para ajudar os países em desenvolvimento, explicou a chanceler do Equador, María Fernanda Espinosa, que representa o G77 e a China (134 países).

O Fundo Verde criado na COP de Cancún, em 2009, é um exemplo disso.

"Já se passaram oito anos, esperavam-se 100 bilhões de dólares anuais, e isso não aconteceu. O que há no cesto são seis bilhões", criticou.

Após a entrada em vigor do Acordo de Paris, no ano passado, "esta era a primeira COP para compartilhar ideias, para dar sentido a elas, embora não acho que tenhamos feito o suficiente em torno do regulamento", explicou à AFP Mohamed Adow, da ONG Christian Aid.

Wednesday, November 29, 2017

NEWAGE

(http://www.newagebd.net/)



World

UN CLIMATE CONFERENCE

Talks wrap up as US firm on fossil fuels

Agence France-Presse . Bonn (http://www.newagebd.net/credit/Agence France-Presse . Bonn) | Published: 00:37, Nov 18,2017 | Updated: 02:00, Nov 18,2017



A picture taken on Thursday shows a replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. — AFP photo

UN negotiations on implementing the Paris climate change agreement wrap up Friday after two weeks of talks that were slowed down by the United States defending the use of fossil fuels. Envoys from nearly 200 countries, including delegates from Washington, gathered for the conference in Bonn to negotiate a 'rulebook', to be adopted next year, for enacting the global deal reached to cheers and champagne in 2015.

Delegates reported mixed progress in Germany, with the re-emergence of divisions between rich and developing countries.

A key stumbling block was on finance for the world's poorer nations to help them prepare for, and deal with, the fallout from climate change - including more frequent and severe super storms, droughts and land- and crop-gobbling sea level rises.

Another obstacle was the insistence of developed nations - led by the US - that all countries share similar obligations under the Paris pact, while developing greenhouse gas polluters want a certain degree of leeway.

The November 6-17 conference is the first of the UN's climate body since president Donald Trump announced in June that the US will withdraw from the agreement championed by his predecessor Barack Obama.

The rules determine it can only leave in November 2020, and in the meantime, Washington continues to fill its seat at the climate talks.

'The stars are not well aligned since Trump's exit' from the pact, Seyni Nafu, a negotiator for African nations, said of the talks.

'It's like the heart wasn't there. The position of the United States influences other developed countries, which in turn has consequences for the positions major developing nations adopt. It's a game of wait-and-see.'

Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas blamed for emitting planet-warming gases into the Earth's atmosphere.

At its very essence, the Paris Agreement seeks a drawdown of carbon emissions.

The 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 worst-case-scenario climate change.

Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal, but scientists say the pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 C or more.

How, and when, to update country commitments to bring them in line with the 2 C target, is a central topic in the ongoing negotiations.

'Our task has been made all the more difficult with the disengagement of the world's largest historic emitter from the Paris Agreement,' Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Thursday on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States at the forefront of climate change-driven sea-level rises.

The Trump administration insisted, however, that it was 'committed' to limiting greenhouse gas emissions - as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting assistant secretary of state Judith Garber told the conference that the US would 'support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source'.

An Obama-era official who helped deliver the Paris agreement - a feat that took more than two decades of tough negotiations - lashed out at Trump's 'wrongheaded' decision to withdraw from the pact.

'Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that,' Todd Stern, who was Obama's special envoy for climate change, said on the sidelines of the conference he attended as an observer. He left government in 2016.

'Trying to say it's a hoax, or it doesn't mean anything, or it's a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so... ridiculous,' he said—citing some of Trump's stated reasons.

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

The negotiations will carry on without the US, and nations and businesses will continue moving away from fossil fuels, said Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks.

He pointed to a coal phase-out initiative launched in Bonn Thursday with the backing of 20 countries - led by Britain and Canada.

'But what we have lost is the diplomatic leadership of the US in driving the process,' added Adow.

'We are missing the old US administration in lining up the politics.'

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

By AFP (/authors/afp) - November 18, 2017 @ 1:45pm

BONN: Negotiations to bolster the climate-saving Paris Agreement, crafted over two decades, closed in Bonn Saturday, deflated but not derailed by Donald Trump's rejection of the treaty and defence of fossil fuels.

The US President's decision to yank the United States from the hard-fought global pact cast a long shadow over the talks, which ran deep into overtime. Negotiations were marked by revived divisions between developing countries and rich ones.

With a wary eye on America, which sent negotiators to a forum it intends to quit, envoys from nearly 200 countries got on with the business of designing a "rule book" for enacting the agreement, which enters into full force in three years' time.

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

Closing two weeks of talks, negotiators agreed in the early hours of Saturday to hold a stocktake in 2018 of national efforts to cut fossil fuel emissions.

The Paris treaty calls for limiting average global warming to "well under" two

RECOMMENDED

Bali relatively calm, says Malaysian tourist stranded on island

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degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) compared to pre-industrial levels, or 1.5 C if possible.

Anything over 2 C, experts say, dooms the world to calamitous climate change, with more extreme superstorms, droughts, floods, and land-gobbling sea level rise.

A report this week warned that emissions of carbon dioxide, the main planet-warming gas, were set to rise by two percent in 2017 after three years of hardly any 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.

Nations have submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments under the Paris pact 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 an urgent upgrade of the global commitment to phasing out greenhouse gases produced by burning coal, oil and natural gas.

"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," Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Friday.

The stocktake agreed Saturday must quantify the shortfall to determine what more needs to be done.

In Bonn, negotiators also worked on a nuts-and-bolts rulebook, to be finalised at the next UN climate conference in Katowice, Poland in December 2018, for putting the Paris Agreement into action.

Some progress was made, but observers and delegates complained that things were moving too slowly.

Many lamented the void in "political leadership" left by the departure of Obama, and by German Chancellor Angela Merkel's failure to set a timetable for phasing out coal-fired power plants, which produce 40 percent of Germany's electricity.

The talks saw rich and poor nations butt heads on several issues – mainly money.

Developing countries demand detailed progress reports on rich nations' promise to boost climate finance to \$100 billion (85 billion euros) per year by 2020.

The world's poorer nations – often the first to feel the sting of climate change impacts – need cash to make the costly shift away from atmosphere-fouling coal, and to shore up their defences against extreme weather.

Donor nations, in turn, insists that emissions cuts by developing countries be subject to verification.

The United States, which under Trump has slashed funding for climate bodies and projects, took a tough stance in the finance negotiations in Bonn, a position that angered some delegates.

Adding to the tension, White House officials and energy company executives hosted an event on the conference margins to defend the use of fossil fuels.

On Thursday, 20 governments from both wealthy and developing nations, led by Britain and Canada, countered with the launch of a coal phase-out initiative.

The United States is the world's biggest historical greenhouse gas polluter, second only to China.

"In a year marked by extreme weather disasters and potentially the first increase in carbon emissions in four years, the paradox between what we are doing and need to be delivering is clear," WWF climate head Manuel Pulgar-Vidal said of the talks.

"Countries must act with greater climate ambition, and soon."

Observers hope that the "One Planet Summit" hosted by French President Emmanuel Macron in Paris on December 12 will boost momentum.

Macron has invited some 100 heads of state and government, but not Trump, as well as business leaders, to discuss finance for climate projects. --AFP

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DPM: Myanmar must resolve Rohingya crisis

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The battle against antibiotic resistance

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Nutritionists to work together with PTAs nationwide to increase awareness on healthy eating

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(Showbiz) Singer Ara Johari in car accident

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Joe Flizzow gives okay to Aiman Tino's rapping

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Climate talks finish as delegates claim progress

By FRANK JORDANS The Associated Press
Posted: November 18, 2017 at 2:38 a.m.

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

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

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, was in charge 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, or 3.6 degrees 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 administration's plan 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 job of refining the international climate rule book, said Elliot Diring, a veteran of such United Nations meetings.

"It's a smaller team but a strong team," said Diring, the executive vice president of the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, a Washington think tank.

[\[CLIMATE CHANGE: Charts, map on global warming\]](#)

A Section on 11/18/2017

RECOMMENDED COMMENTED



CIA papers show links between al-Qaida, Iran



Indian students protest pollution



Chinese diplomat arrives in N. Korea amid tension



Smog shuts schools in New Delhi



9 Catalan officials ordered jailed



Violence mars Kenyan election

Conferência do clima ‘técnica’ deixa decisões mais difíceis para 2018

Representantes de países apenas começam a esboçar regras para
implementação do Acordo de Paris



Réplica da Estátua da Liberdade emite fumaça em instalação do artista dinamarquês Jens Galschiot em um parque do lado de fora do local onde acontece a 23ª Conferência do Clima da ONU, em Bonn, Alemanha: muito trabalho ficou para reunião do ano que vem na Polónia - AP/Martin Meissner

POR CESAR BAIMA

18/11/2017 4:30

RIO - Como costuma acontecer em cada edição da Conferência das Nações Unidas sobre Mudanças Climáticas, representantes de quase 200 países ainda discutiam na noite de ontem, prazo para o encerramento do evento, alguns pontos da declaração final do encontro. Mas, à diferença do que já ocorreu em diversos anos, a expectativa era de que desta vez as questões pendentes fossem logo resolvidas, sem a necessidade de as negociações adentrarem a madrugada ou, pior, se estenderem ao longo do fim de semana. Isto porque, como destacaram ao GLOBO diversos observadores, esta 23ª reunião teve um caráter eminentemente “técnico”, cujo principal objetivo era começar a esboçar as regras para implementação do Acordo de Paris, fechado há dois anos na capital francesa.

E foi exata e basicamente isto que os diplomatas na chamada COP23, realizada em Bonn, Alemanha, fizeram. Depois de duas semanas de discussões, a conferência produziu um rascunho inicial de como será a estrutura do “livro de regras” do Acordo de Paris que

emissões de gases causadores do efeito estufa autoimpostas por cada nação de forma a limitar o aquecimento global até o fim do século em 2 graus Celsius, e se possível em 1,5° C, na comparação com o período pré-industrial. As decisões mais difíceis, como o “corpo” destas regras, foram deixadas para a próxima reunião, marcada para o fim do ano que vem em Katowice, Polônia.

- O mandato atual é entregar o livro de regras do Acordo de Paris até o fim da reunião do ano que vem, então este resultado era esperado – comentou Carlos Rittl, secretário-executivo do Observatório do

Clima, rede que reúne instituições da sociedade civil brasileira para discutir as mudanças climáticas. - Previa-se uma COP técnica, desinteressante, e foi exatamente isso que aconteceu. Bonn cumpriu a sua promessa, mas não atendeu às necessidades do planeta. Nos preocupa que passou-se mais um ano e a janela para resolver o desafio das mudanças climáticas está se estreitando.

A opinião de Rittl é compartilhada por Karen Oliveira, coordenadora de Conservação e Desenvolvimento da ONG The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

- Sem dúvida, considerando o cenário que atravessamos, o fato de termos começado as discussões para implementação do Acordo de Paris é em si um aspecto positivo - ressaltou. - Mas temos que reconhecer que ainda estamos distantes dos cortes nas emissões necessários para a meta de limitar o aquecimento em 1,5° C, então é preciso uma posição mais agressiva dos países neste sentido, um compromisso real e efetivo, e não ficar só nas discussões.

Na mesma linha seguiu Fabiana Alves, especialista em mudanças climáticas do Greenpeace:

- Houve avanço, sai-se da COP23 com um esqueleto, porém muitos detalhes e conteúdo desse esqueleto ainda precisam ser resolvidos. O que se espera é que os países voltem para casa para poderem organizar-se domesticamente para que estejam prontos para ter regras ambiciosas em 2018.

Outro ponto positivo destacado ao GLOBO pelos observadores em Bonn foi o fato de que mesmo sendo esta a primeira conferência após o anúncio do presidente dos EUA, Donald Trump, de que seu país abandonaria o Acordo de Paris, as demais nações do planeta continuaram alinhadas na luta contra as mudanças climáticas.

- O lema da COP 23 era “mais longe, mais rápido, juntos”. Mantivemos o “juntos”, mas o “mais longe, mais rápido” ainda temos que trabalhar bastante para alcançar – resumiu Karen.

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KLIMATFÖRÄNDRINGARNA

Bevaka ☆

Analys: Ekonomin är på väg att gå om politiken

● Ett litet steg i rätt riktning, skriver Süddeutsche Zeitungs Michael Baumüller om vad som åstadkommit på FN:s klimatmöte i Bonn.

BBC:s miljöanalytiker Roger Harrabin tycker inte att det är läge att tala om optimism. Men kanske lite mindre pessimism. ”Efter två decennier av malande underambitiösa konferenser, till slut en glimma ljus.”

Även om Paris, med sina världsledare, kramar och tårar var mer dramatiskt så kanske trista Bonn ger mer av en föraning om vad som kan uppnås om politiker kan kapitalisera på en värld som håller på att växla över mot grön energi snabbare än någonsin, resonerar han.

”Striden är inte över, men den ekonomiska verkligheten är på väg att gå om politiken som den främsta faktorn bakom klimatskydd.”

ANALYS [Roger Harrabin: Ekonomin är på väg att ta över från politiken](#)

BBC

ANALYS [Michael Baumüller: Litet steg i rätt riktning \(tyska\)](#)

www.sueddeutsche.de

I nuvarande takt kommer temperaturen att höjas fortare än Parismålen

Reuters

Utsläppen av koldioxid är på väg att öka i år

AFP

Nettotsläppen av växthusgaser ska vara noll under andra delen av det här århundradet.

TT

KLIMATFÖRÄNDRINGARNA

Bevaka ☆



Enkät: Klimatförnekare bland riksdagsledamöterna

21 nov



Analys: Ekonomin är på väg att gå om politiken

18 nov



Klimatuppgörelse på övertid i skuggan av Trump

18 nov

Av [Samuel Inghammar](#)

Publicerad 18 november, 08:39



Öppna i ny flik

Relaterade ämnen

Klimatförändringarna ☆

Klimat & miljö ☆

Tyskland ☆

FN, Förenta nationerna ☆

Analys ☆

Energi & råvaror ☆

Weltklima-Konferenz in Bonn brachte kleine, aber wichtige Fortschritte

18/11/2017 | 7 Kommentare



Die Skulptur „Unbearable“ des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot steht am 16.11.2017 in Bonn vor dem Tagungsgelände der Weltklima-Konferenz. Foto: Oliver Berg/dpa +++(c) dpa

Die Weltklima-Konferenz in Bonn hat die Umsetzung des Pariser Klimaschutz-Abkommens ein Stück weitergebracht. Nach langem Ringen in der Nacht zumeist hinter verschlossenen Türen einigten sich die 195 Staaten am Samstagmorgen zuletzt auch in wichtigen Finanzfragen.

Dabei ging es unter anderem um einen älteren Fonds zur Anpassung der Entwicklungsländer an die Folgen des Klimawandels. Er war bislang im Kyoto-Protokoll von 1997 verankert. Für sein Fortbestehen wurden in Bonn wichtige Punkte beschlossen.

Die Einigung gilt als großer Erfolg und wurde im Konferenzplenum mit Applaus bedacht. Auch Jan Kowalzig von der Organisation Oxfam sieht diesen Schritt auch sehr positiv. „Wir sind erleichtert, dass die Industrieländer hier nachgegeben haben. Der Fonds ist gerade für die ärmeren Länder sehr wichtig, um sich gegen Dürren, Überschwemmungen oder Unwetterkatastrophen zu schützen.“

Ende 2018 in Kattowitz (Polen)

Zuvor hatten die Delegierten eine umfangreiche Textsammlung erstellt, aus der im kommenden Jahr das Regelwerk zum Pariser Klimaschutz-Abkommen entstehen soll.

Dies ist unter anderem nötig, damit eine Tonne Kohlendioxid-Minderung in allen Ländern mit gleichem Maßstab gemessen wird. Das Regelwerk soll auf der nächsten Klimakonferenz Ende 2018 im polnischen Kattowitz beschlossen werden.



Die Skulptur „Freedom to Pollute“ des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot steht am 16.11.2017 in Bonn vor dem Tagungsgelände der Weltklima-Konferenz. Foto: Oliver Berg/dpa

Um die noch zu geringen Klimaschutzaktivitäten der Länder zu erhöhen, gibt es nun neben den direkten Verhandlungen den sogenannten Talanoa-Dialog. Das Wort Talanoa bedeutet auf Fidschi eine Versammlung, in der Wissen ausgetauscht und Vertrauen aufgebaut wird, um weise Entscheidungen zu treffen.

Als besonderer Erfolg galt in Bonn auch, dass erstmals ein gemeinsames Arbeitsprogramm zu Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel in die politische Agenda aufgenommen wurde. Die Landwirtschaft ist einerseits extrem vom Klimawandel betroffen, so dass eine Anpassung an die Erderwärmung nötig ist. Andererseits ist sie auch für einen großen Teil der Treibhausgase verantwortlich.

Bei einem für Entwicklungsländer besonders wichtigem Thema gab es wenig Fortschritte. Sie wollen, dass die Schäden durch den Klimawandel stärker anerkannt werden und dass das Thema auf einer höheren Verhandlungsebene angesiedelt wird als bislang.

Versicherung gegen Klimaschäden

Die Industrieländer fürchten jedoch, eines Tages zur Verantwortung gezogen zu werden für die Schäden durch den Klimawandel in ärmeren Staaten. So blieb es in Bonn dabei, einen weiteren Arbeitsplan für diesen sogenannten Warschau-Mechanismus in Gang zu setzen. Zudem soll es 2018 einen „Expertendialog“ dazu geben.



„Earth Hour“ ist eine Aktion für den Klimaschutz: Der Aletschgletscher in den Alpen hat sich um mehrere Kilometer zurückgezogen. Foto: Shutterstock

„Das in Bonn vereinbarte Arbeitsprogramm stellt nicht sicher, dass die finanzielle Unterstützung für Entwicklungsländer zum Umgang mit Klimaschäden ernsthaft angegangen wird“, sagte Sven Harmeling, Klimaexperte der Organisation Care.

Bislang gibt es im Rahmen der Klimaverhandlungen zwar Töpfe für Anpassung und für Klimaschutz in ärmeren Ländern, nicht aber Zahlungsverpflichtungen für die Schäden durch den Klimawandel oder den Verlust der Heimat.

Die Delegierten in Bonn beschlossen, dass die Rolle der Frauen beim Klimaschutz künftig stärker berücksichtigt wird. Zudem sollen Indigene Völker künftig stärker in die Klimaverhandlungen mit einbezogen werden.

Neben den eigentlichen Verhandlungen starteten in Bonn eine Menge wichtiger Initiativen oder wurden fortgesetzt, etwa ein breites Bündnis für eine Art Versicherung gegen Klimaschäden. In der „Powering Past Coal Alliance“ schlossen sich 23 Länder und Provinzen zu einer internationalen Allianz für den Kohleausstieg zusammen. Die Regierungen legen sich in ihrer Erklärung auf eine Abkehr von der traditionellen Kohle-Energie fest.

Zudem wurde eine Allianz für nachhaltigen Biotreibstoff gegründet. Die Initiative „Kommunale Regierungen für Nachhaltigkeit“ veranstaltete in Bonn ein großes Treffen. Dort machten Städte und Regionen aus aller Welt deutlich, dass sie sich als Treiber des Klimaschutzes verstehen. (dpa)

Outlook

CLIMATE CHANGE/ GLOBAL WARMING



A man passes by the sculpture with a polar bear on a spear by Danish artist Jens Galschiot in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn.

AP Photo/Martin Meissner



Få fuld adgang i dag. **Prøv 30 dage for 1 kr.**



Den danske kunstner Jens Galschiøt havde har sat sit aftryk på klimatopmødet i Bonn med blandt andet denne skulptur.

Verdens lande når til enighed ved klimatopmøde i Bonn

FN's klimamøde i Bonn endte i overtid, men landene er nået til enighed tidligt lørdag morgen.

KLIMA 18. NOV. 2017 KL. 07.17

Verdens lande er ved klimatopmødet i Bonn blevet enige om i 2018 at gøre status over indsatsen for at begrænse udledning af fossile brændstoffer. Det skriver det franske nyhedsbureau AFP.

Omkring 12 timer senere end planlagt gav landene grønt lys til at undersøge, hvor meget mere der skal gøres, for at man overholder de grænser for udledning, der blev skrevet ned i Parisaftalen fra 2015.

Landene nåede også til enighed om processen frem mod næste års konference i Katowice, Polen - den såkaldte Tanaloo-dialog, et begreb der er introduceret af COP-formanden, Fiji. Den skal sikre en åben og inddragende debat.

USA var også til stede ved klimatopmødet, selv om landets præsident, Donald Trump, har meldt ud, at han vil trække sit land ud af samarbejdet.

Det gjorde ifølge AFP nogle delegerede vrede, at USA stod stejlt i de økonomiske forhandlinger i Bonn.

Amerikanske topfolk afholdt event til fordel for fossile brændstoffer

Det gjorde spændingerne endnu større, at embedsmænd fra Det Hvide Hus afholdt et event, der forsvarede brugen af fossile brændstoffer, sammen med topfolk fra en række energiselskaber.

Trods afsluttende uenigheder har forhandlingerne på COP 23 bragt verden et lille stykke nærmere målet om at begrænse den globale opvarmning til mellem 1,5 og 2 grader.

I Katowice næste år skal verdens lande endeligt vedtage 'lovbogen' for Parisaftalen fra 2015 - det regelsæt, der skal omsætte de ukonkrete løfter fra Paris til virkelighed.

I Polen skal man for første gang vurdere, hvor meget mere landene må gøre for at bremse klodens opvarmning ved 1,5-2 grader.

En status fra FN's Miljøprogram viser, at landenes hidtidige CO2-løfter kun rækker en tredjedel af vejen.

Derfor har kloden nu kurs mod et klima, der bliver mindst tre grader varmere

FIND DIN NÆSTE BORGMESTER I INDBAKKEN

Er der for mange børn i klassen? Har de gamle fået det bedre? Politiken finder svarene på dine spørgsmål. Nyhedsbrev om kommunalvalget kommer to gange om ugen. Kommer snart.

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LÆS MERE

Verdens lande når til enighed ved klimatopmøde i Bonn

Lørdag 18. november 2017

Amerikansk enegang kan ikke stoppe resten af klodens kamp mod klimaforandringerne

Fredag 17. november 2017

Macron: Europa skal dække USA's regning til FN-klimapanel

Onsdag 15. november 2017

Analyse: I dag får Trump en ny chance for at splitte verden på det årlige klimatopmøde

Mandag 6. november 2017

Advarsel: CO2-niveaulet i atmosfæren ligner situationen for over tre millioner år siden

Mandag 30. oktober 2017

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NATION & WORLD Posted November 18 | Updated November 18

INCREASE FONT SIZE

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite glitches

Delegations from several American states, cities and businesses commit to the goals of the Paris agreement.

BY **FRANK JORDANS** ASSOCIATED PRESS

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comprehensive rulebook for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn was billed as a “blue-collar” event designed to work out technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord.



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd U.N. Conference of the Parties climate talks in Bonn, Germany. Associated Press/Martin Meissner

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But fears had loomed beforehand that the administration of President Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

“There has been positive momentum all around us,” said Fiji’s Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting.

“We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements,” Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people’s rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there’s much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord’s goal of keeping global warming significantly below 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit is met.

Experts say worldwide average temperatures have already risen 1 degree Celsius since pre-industrial times, largely because of 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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased.”

U.S. 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 U.S. diplomats was at odds with the more combative position taken by White House adviser George David Banks, who hosted 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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

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

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AP

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

By FRANK JORDANS Associated Press Nov 18, 2017



BONN, Germany (AP) — As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased."

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The conciliatory tone coming from U.S. 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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

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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 finalizing the Paris rulebook and raising countries' national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

Follow Frank Jordans on Twitter at <http://www.twitter.com/wirereporter>

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Cerca de 200 países concretan el Acuerdo de París; pese a retiro de EU

La COP23 demostró que Trump 'vive en un universo paralelo' por su negativa a reconocer el cambio climático y su 'obsesión con los combustibles fósiles'

Por EFE

sábado 18 de noviembre del 2017, a las 14:53

Una réplica de la Estatua de la Libertad del artista danés Jens Galschiot emite humo en un parque fuera de la 23ª Conferencia sobre Cambio Climático de la Conferencia de las Partes (COP) en Bonn, Alemania, el viernes 17 de noviembre de 2017 - Foto: AP



La cumbre del clima (**COP23**) concluyó esta madrugada con la aprobación de un documento en el que empiezan a concretarse las reglas del **Acuerdo de París** contra el cambio climático, con el que cerca de 200 países reafirmaron su compromiso en Bonn a pesar de la salida del mismo de **Estados Unidos**.

El primer ministro de Fiji, Frank Bainimarama, presidente de la COP23, consideró que el texto aprobado en la cumbre, denominado "**El Momento Bula de la Implementación**" del Acuerdo de París, haciendo un guiño a la palabra "**bula**" con la que se saludan los fijianos, es "**un paso adelante para avanzar en la puesta en marcha del pacto alcanzado en 2015, si bien hay que ir más rápido en su implementación**".

No obstante, negociadores de un buen número de países, entre ellos el comisario Europeo de Acción por el Clima, Miguel Arias Cañete, reconocieron a Efe que tras la COP23 se abre un año intenso de reuniones para la diplomacia climática porque "queda mucho trabajo por delante para concluir el texto de reglas en la fecha fijada", diciembre de 2018.

¿Qué ocurrió en la COP23 de Bonn con el Acuerdo de París?

Los dos principales capítulos del Acuerdo de París, del total de 6, salen más avanzados de Bonn pero no cerrados.

Se trata del **mecanismo de revisión de los compromisos nacionales** de reducción de emisiones del Acuerdo de París, y la financiación que los países ricos van a destinar a los en desarrollo en mitigación y adaptación al calentamiento.

La cuestión de la **financiación**, concretamente, retrasaron hasta las 5:00 horas de las madrugadas (hora local) la adopción de un acuerdo. **Los países en desarrollo exigían a los países ricos que reporten con dos años de antelación cuánto dinero iban a aportar y en qué plazos**, con el objetivo de que pudieran saber con qué fondos contaban.

Aunque **la salida de Estados Unidos del Acuerdo de París no se materializará hasta 2020**, su anuncio y el hecho de que sea uno de los grandes donantes ha creado un clima de desconfianza general en los países en desarrollo que, de manera casi unánime, han presionado al resto de países ricos que permanecen comprometidos para que les aseguren la financiación.

Los países en desarrollo lograron que el **Fondo de la Adaptación del Protocolo de Kioto se mantenga en el Acuerdo de París**.

Además de otras concesiones como que las naciones ricas presenten un **informe transparente** y detallado de cuánto dinero van a aportar hasta 2020, y lo que están haciendo a nivel doméstico antes de esa fecha, que es cuando entra en funcionamiento el pacto de París, que por primera vez tiene obligaciones para todos.

Los países en desarrollo querían asegurarse de que los principales responsables del cambio climático cumplen sus compromisos en la segunda fase del Protocolo de Kioto, hasta 2020, para ellos empezar a hacer los suyos a partir de esa fecha y mediante el Acuerdo de París.

Diálogo de Talanoa, otro logro de la COP23

De la COP23 salió también el diseño del llamado Diálogo de Talanoa, mediante el cual los países deberán rendir cuentas en la próxima cumbre de cómo van a incrementar la ambición de sus compromisos de reducción de emisiones nacionales para lograr el objetivo al que se han comprometido: mantener el aumento de temperatura del planeta por debajo de los 2 grados, y, si es posible, en 1.5.

Según los científicos, que aportarán un informe previo a ese diálogo sobre los impactos de 1,5 grados de aumento de temperatura, los objetivos de reducción de emisiones actuales de los países no van por buen camino para ese objetivo sino que conducen a entre 3 y 4 grados más a finales de siglo.

La COP23 sirvió también para demostrar que la Administración Trump "vive en un universo paralelo con su obsesión trasnochada por promover los combustibles fósiles", dijo a Efe Paula Caballero, portavoz de cambio climático del World Resources Institute (WRI).

Con la adhesión de Siria al Acuerdo de París durante la COP23, Estados Unidos queda "aislado" como único país fuera del pacto, si bien su sociedad ha demostrado que "sigue dentro", atendiendo al nombre del inmenso pabellón alternativo que han tenido en la COP23 y por el que han pasado incontables gobernadores, alcaldes, empresarios, científicos y activistas estadounidenses.



RADIO-CANADA

La défection américaine jette un voile sombre sur la COP23

Publié le samedi 18 novembre 2017 à 1 h 07 Mis à jour le 18 novembre 2017 à 6 h 17



L'artiste danois Jens Galschiot a créé une réplique de la statue de la Liberté avec une torche qui émet de la fumée pour dénoncer le retrait des États-Unis de l'Accord de Paris. La statue a été placée dans le parc Rheinaue, aux abords de la COP23 à Bonn. **Photo : PATRIK STOLLARZ**

La 23e Conférence des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques (COP23), qui s'est conclue vendredi à Bonn, en Allemagne, devait paver la voie à des propositions pour mettre en œuvre l'Accord de Paris contre le réchauffement de la planète. Mais le retrait des États-Unis de cet accord a assombri les négociations.

Radio-Canada avec Agence France-Presse

L'Accord de Paris doit en théorie s'appliquer à partir de 2020.

Vendredi soir, les négociateurs des divers pays présents, dont ceux de la délégation américaine, devaient se pencher sur des propositions pour déterminer, entre autres, comment les pays rendront compte de leurs actions, ou encore pour faire le suivi de l'aide financière promise par les pays riches.

Mais après deux semaines de discussions, rien n'est encore tranché sur le fond. Ce sera le rôle de la prochaine grande rencontre, la COP24, qui est prévue en décembre 2018 en Pologne.

« Et ça ne va pas être une mince affaire (...) car on s'attendait à beaucoup plus de progrès [à Bonn] », souligne le directeur du programme climat à l'Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales, David Levai.

Il relève par ailleurs le « manque cruel de leadership » au cours de ces 15 jours.

Selon le ministre français de la Transition écologique, Nicolas Hulot, 2018 sera « le moment de vérité ».

Les pays participants se sont mis d'accord pour lancer, à partir de janvier, un processus de « dialogue » d'un an pour évaluer le chemin qu'il faut accomplir si le monde souhaite véritablement rester sous la barre des 2 degrés Celsius de réchauffement, comme le spécifie l'accord de Paris.

Il s'agira alors de produire « un bilan des efforts collectifs » qui ont été menés jusqu'à maintenant pour contrôler les émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

Urgence climatique

Les délégués de près de 200 pays présents à la COP23 devaient aussi boucler l'événement sur un engagement à poursuivre en 2018 un « dialogue » spécial pendant un an.

L'objectif est de pousser les pays à rehausser leurs promesses de réduction des gaz à effet de serre d'ici 2020.

Selon l'ONU, les engagements actuels des pays couvrent à peine un tiers des réductions de gaz à effet de serre nécessaires.

En 2017, une année marquée par d'importantes catastrophes naturelles, les émissions de CO2 attribuées aux énergies fossiles, comme le charbon, le gaz et le pétrole, ont mis les scientifiques sur un pied d'alerte. Elles sont en hausse, après trois ans de stabilité relative.

Un climat morose

Les responsables gouvernementaux ont réitéré leur engagement climatique.

Mais « c'est comme si le cœur n'y était pas [parmi les délégations] », a noté le chef du groupe des pays africains, Seyni Nafo.

Avec la sortie de Trump, les étoiles ne sont pas très alignées. La position des États-Unis a une influence sur les pays développés et cela a des conséquences sur le positionnement des grands pays en développement. Il y a comme un attentisme, chacun s'observe.

Seyni Nafo, chef du groupe des pays africains

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

L'Alliance des petites îles (AOSIS) a publié une déclaration vendredi dans laquelle elle exprime sa « profonde préoccupation quant au rythme des efforts internationaux ».

Quant au Maldivien Thoriq Ibrahim, il a déclaré : « L'Accord de Paris est un succès diplomatique historique, mais il restera simplement des mots sur du papier si le monde échoue à agir suffisamment pour sauver des îles entières. »

Frictions et divisions

Des divisions entre les pays développés et les pays en développement ont refait surface durant la conférence à Bonn.

Les pays pauvres reprochent aux pays riches de ne pas en faire plus pour réduire leurs émissions avant 2020.

Les pays riches sont aussi encore loin d'atteindre les 100 milliards de dollars annuels qu'ils ont promis aux pays émergents pour soutenir leurs politiques climatiques.

L'ombre persistante des États-Unis

À Bonn, l'administration de Donald Trump a confirmé son intention de se retirer de l'Accord de Paris.

Elle a aussi annoncé qu'elle ne verserait pas les fonds promis par Barack Obama, notamment 2 milliards de dollars destinés au Fonds vert de l'ONU.

En marge des négociations en Allemagne, Washington a aussi tenu une rencontre pour faire valoir le rôle des énergies fossiles.

Une vingtaine de pays ont répondu à cette initiative avec une [alliance anticharbon](#), dont fait partie le Canada.

La ministre fédérale de l'Environnement, Catherine McKenna, qui est à l'origine du projet avec son homologue britannique Claire Perry, n'a toutefois pas su rallier les plus grands pollueurs de la planète.

Prochaine étape : un sommet organisé le 12 décembre à Paris, pour notamment maintenir la dynamique et avancer sur la question du financement des politiques climatiques.

Photos Of The Week #46

November 18, 2017 02:24 GMT

Some of the most compelling photographs from RFE/RL's coverage area and beyond for the 46th week of 2017. For more photo galleries, see our [Picture This](#) archive.



1 The funeral of 26 young female migrants in the Monumental Cemetery of Salerno, Italy. The bodies of the victims were recovered from the Mediterranean Sea by the Spanish ship Cantabria on November 5. (epa-EFE/Ciro Fusco)



Rohingya refugee children struggle as they wait to receive food outside a distribution center at

2 the Palong Khali refugee camp near Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. (Reuters/Navesh Chitrakar)



3 A replica of the Statue of Liberty emits smoke from its torch in a work created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. (AFP/Patrik Stollarz)



4 People hold their mobile phones to create the shape of a giant ribbon in front of the Generalitat palace -- the Catalan government headquarters -- at Sant Jaume Square in Barcelona during a demonstration calling for the release of jailed Catalan separatist leaders Jordi Sanchez and Jordi Cuixart. (AFP/Pau Barrena)



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UN climate envoys agree on way forward, despite
Trump's rejection of Paris Agreement.

Smoke pours from a Statue of Liberty replica by Danish
artist Jens Galschiot at a park in Bonn during the COP23
UN Climate Change Conference.

<https://t.co/OSunK82ZSC> (<https://t.co/OSunK82ZSC>)



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Einigung im letzten Hauptstreitpunkt bei UN-Klimakonferenz

Nach dem Ausräumen des letzten Hauptstreitpunktes hat die UN-Klimakonferenz in Bonn eine Reihe von wichtigen Beschlüssen verabschiedet.



Freiheitsstatue als Klimasünderin in Bonn
© © 2017 AFP

Nach dem Ausräumen des letzten Hauptstreitpunktes hat die UN-Klimakonferenz in Bonn eine Reihe von wichtigen Beschlüssen verabschiedet. Wie der Konferenz-Präsident, Fidschis Regierungschef Frank Bainirama, am Samstagmorgen verkündete, einigten sich die Delegationen aus fast 200 Ländern auf eine Regelung für eine Fortführung des Anpassungsfonds, welcher der Bewältigung der Folgen des Klimawandels in armen Ländern dient.

Wie es von Beobachtern am Samstag hieß, war nach stundenlangen Verhandlungen eine Einigung erzielt worden, die den Weg dafür ebnet, dass der im Rahmen des Kyoto-Protokolls eingerichtete Anpassungsfonds künftig auch unter dem Pariser Klimaabkommen gilt. Die im Konferenzplenium verkündete Einigung wurde mit Applaus begrüßt.

Wegen der Unstimmigkeiten über den Anpassungsfonds war die abschließende Plenumsitzung immer wieder unterbrochen worden. Dies führte zu einer stundenlangen Verzögerung des Konferenzabschlusses.

Das Plenum der UN-Klimakonferenz in Bonn fasste nun überdies einen Beschluss, um die weltweiten Klimaschutzbemühungen schon vor dem Jahr 2020 unter die Lupe zu nehmen. Die Delegierten beschlossen dazu den Beginn des sogenannten Talanoa-Dialogs im Januar 2018.

"Talanoa" ist ein verbreitetes Konzept auf den Fidschi-Inseln und bezeichnet einen alle Betroffenen umfassenden transparenten Austausch, der Lösungen zum Wohle aller hervorbringen soll. Der Talanoa-Dialog soll die Überprüfung der Gesamtwirkung der Klimaschutzbeiträge aller Länder im Rahmen des Pariser Abkommens vorbereiten. Bei der nächsten UN-Klimakonferenz Ende 2018 im polnischen Kattowitz soll auf dieser Grundlage dann über eine Steigerung der Klimaschutzanstrengungen beraten werden.

Auch der Beschluss des Talanoa-Dialogs war den Entwicklungsländern besonders wichtig. Sie wollen die Klimaschutzbemühungen vor dem Jahr 2020 weit oben auf der Agenda stehen haben, damit nicht weitere Zeit in dem Bemühen verloren geht, die Erderwärmung auf deutlich unter zwei Grad im Vergleich zum vorindustriellen Zeitalter zu begrenzen.

AFP



Den vänstra bilden visar en replika av Frihetsgudinnan, skapad av danska konstnären Jens Galschiot. Statyn står i anslutning till klimatmötet i Bonn, Tyskland. Till höger: Klimatminister Isabella Lövin (MP). Foto: TT

Lövin om klimatmötet i Bonn: ”Det finns en stark beslutsamhet”

FN:s klimatmöte i Bonn gick in på övertid, men tidigt på lördagsmorgonen kom ländernas förhandlare fram till en överenskommelse där länderna ska ”utvärdera” sitt arbete för att minska utsläppen.

– Jag är nöjd, säger klimatminister Isabella Lövin (MP).

Runt tolv timmar försenat kom beslutet om att en inventering över ländernas ansträngningar ska göras under 2018, som ett led i arbetet för att minska utsläppen av fossila bränslen och begränsa den globala uppvärmningen.

En uppskattning av hur mycket som behöver göras om världen ska nå de begränsningar i global uppvärmning som beslutades om i Parisavtalet 2015 ska genomföras.

Lövin nöjd

Klimatminister Isabella Lövin (MP) är nöjd med resultatet av mötet och säger att man har kommit långt fram i många frågor.

– Men samtidigt är det oroväckande att vi inte kom längre i arbetet med regelboken, som handlar om hur länderna ska redovisa sina utsläpp, säger hon till TT.

Det som satte käppar i hjulet var att utvecklingsländerna samt Kina och Indien ville se andra villkor för utvecklingsländer än för rika länder. Denna diskussion hoppades Isabella Lövin att man skulle ha lagt bakom sig, eftersom Parisavtalet säger att redovisningen ska vara lika för alla.

USA satte prägel

De två veckor långa samtalen överskuggades också av president Donald Trumps beslut från i somras om att USA drar sig ur Parisavtalet.

– Det har präglat mötet på två sätt: Dels finns en klar beslutsamhet och stark vilja från alla andra länder att vi ska genomföra avtalet. Men det har också varit negativt eftersom USA tidigare varit en pådrivande och progressiv kraft.

– Nu har EU fått axla den rollen, och det blir naturligtvis svagare, säger Lövin.

Parisavtalet säger att den globala uppvärmningen ska begränsas till högst två grader. Forskare varnar dock för att dessa utsläppsminskningar inte är tillräckliga och att jorden riskerar en uppvärmning på tre grader eller mer.

Enligt en rapport som släpptes nyligen väntas de globala utsläppen av koldioxid i år öka med två procent, efter att ha legat stilla sedan 2014.

Lövin är ändå ”fortsatt hoppfull”.

– Det finns en enormt stark beslutsamhet i världen att vi ska ställa om, och det finns också så enormt många tekniska lösningar för att göra detta.

FAKTA: PARISAVTALET

Visa ▾

Klimatuppvärmningen på jorden är, enligt klimatologerna, i hög grad en effekt av förbränningen av fossila bränslen – olja, kol, gas.

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Climate refugees

Published : Saturday, 18 November, 2017 at 12:00 AM Count : 56

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A picture taken on



Thursday shows a replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch (L) and an installation titled "climate refugees", both created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. photo: AFP



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Obama climate envoy slams Trump's rejection of Paris Agreement

Published : Saturday, 18 November, 2017 at 12:00 AM Count : 31

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BONN, Nov 17: The Obama-era official who helped deliver the 2015 Paris



Agreement, lashed out Thursday at the Donald Trump administration's "wrongheaded" decision to abandon the first-ever pact committing all countries to limiting climate change.

Todd Stern, who was Barack Obama's special envoy for climate change, said he was "annoyed, frustrated" by the new president's rejection of a deal that took the world's nations more than two decades to negotiate.

"It's completely wrongheaded thing to do," Stern, who left the state department in 2016, told AFP on the sidelines of a UN climate conference in Bonn which he attended as an observer.

"Climate change is a huge challenge, we all know that," he said.

"We are in a... race against time to transform the economy faster than the bad stuff of climate change," he said.

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"Trying to say it's a hoax, or it doesn't mean anything, or it's a terrible agreement and the rest of the world is laughing at us, is just so.. ridiculous."

Obama was a champion of the deal which America ratified just two months before Trump, who has described climate change as a "hoax", was elected to the White House.

Trump announced in June that America would abandon the pact, but the rules determine this cannot happen until November 2020.

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

This week, Syria became the 196th country to formally adopt the Paris Agreement, leaving America as the only nation in the UN climate convention to reject it.

The 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 rises.

To bolster the agreement, nations submitted voluntary commitments to curb emissions.

But the 1 C mark has already been passed, and analysts say the world is headed for a 3 C-warmer world, or more, on current country pledges.


While waiting to exit the deal, Washington is participating in the UN climate talks, where envoys are working out "rules" for putting the agreement into action.





Not all have welcomed the presence of the Americans in their midst, and Stern said Trump's decision "inevitably undermines the credibility and... strength of the US team."

He also criticised the White House hosting a sideline event at the talks on Monday, where administration officials and energy company executives defended continued fossil fuel use.

"Do I think it's constructive to do an event on coal? No, obviously not," said Stern, now a senior fellow with the Brookings Institution, a Washington-based think-tank.

Having invested more than seven years in negotiating the Paris Agreement, Stern said he felt "more angry than sad" at the way things have turned out-"annoyed, frustrated".

"Ideologues thought it was a good idea, and some of the president's so-called base supporters thought it was a good idea, but you have to look pretty hard to find informed people, companies... who thought that was a good idea," he said. 

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UN climate envoys agree on way forward, despite Trump

Published : Saturday, 18 November, 2017 at 4:23 PM Count : 83

Observer Online
Desk

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Negotiations to bolster the climate-saving Paris Agreement, crafted over two decades, closed in Bonn Saturday, deflated but not derailed by Donald Trump's rejection of the treaty and defence of fossil fuels.

The US President's decision to yank the United States from the hard-fought global pact cast a long shadow over the talks, which ran deep into overtime. Negotiations were marked by revived divisions between developing countries and rich ones.

With a wary eye on America, which sent negotiators to a forum it intends to quit, envoys from nearly 200 countries got on with the business of designing a "rule book" for enacting the agreement, which enters into full force in three years' time.

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

Closing two weeks of talks, negotiators agreed in the early hours of Saturday to hold a stocktake in 2018 of national efforts to cut fossil fuel emissions.

The Paris treaty calls for limiting average global warming to "well under" two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) compared to pre-industrial levels, or 1.5 C if possible.

Anything over 2 C, experts say, dooms the world to calamitous climate change, with more extreme superstorms, droughts, floods, and land-gobbling sea level rise.

A report this week warned that emissions of carbon dioxide, the main planet-warming gas, were set to rise by two percent in 2017 after three years of hardly any growth.

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“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.

Nations have submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments under the Paris pact 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 an urgent upgrade of the global commitment to phasing out greenhouse gases produced by burning coal, oil and natural gas.

“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,” Maldives environment minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Friday.

The stocktake agreed Saturday must quantify the shortfall to determine what more needs to be done.

In Bonn, negotiators also worked on a nuts-and-bolts rulebook, to be finalised at the next UN climate conference in Katowice, Poland in December 2018, for putting the Paris Agreement into action.

Some progress was made, but observers and delegates complained that things were moving too slowly.

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The talks saw rich and poor nations butt heads on several issues—mainly money. Developing countries demand detailed progress reports on rich nations’ promise to boost climate finance to \$100 billion (85 billion euros) per year by 2020.

The world’s poorer nations—often the first to feel the sting of climate change impacts—need cash to make the costly shift away from atmosphere-fouling coal, and to shore up their defences against extreme weather.

Donor nations, in turn, insists that emissions cuts by developing countries be subject to verification.

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“Countries must act with greater climate ambition, and soon.”

Observers hope that the “One Planet Summit” hosted by French President Emmanuel Macron in Paris on December 12 will boost momentum.

Macron has invited some 100 heads of state and government, but not Trump, as well as business leaders, to discuss finance for climate projects.

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Agence France Presse

BONN, Germany: U.N. negotiations on how to implement the climate-rescue Paris Agreement wrap up in Bonn Friday, after two weeks of talks unnerved by an American defense of fossil fuels.

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

Key disagreements revolve around how to share out responsibilities for drawing down greenhouse gas emissions, and the money required to do so.

Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels – coal, oil and natural gas – that emit planet-warming and climate-altering gases when burned.

Unsettled by America's participation at the talks, delegates complained that not enough progress was made in developing a nuts-and-bolts "rulebook" for executing provisions in the Paris Agreement, which enters into force in just three years.

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

The Paris Agreement, adopted to cheers and champagne in 2015,

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commits countries to limiting average global warming to under two degrees Celsius over Industrial Revolution levels, and 1.5 C if possible, to avert worst-case scenario 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.

The predicted shortfall has grown by about 0.2 C since Trump's announcement that Washington will abandon the pact, which it

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countries count and report on their promised emissions cuts, which need to be upgraded in the coming years to bring them in line with the 1.5-2 C target.

"I don't think we've done enough here on the rulebook," said Mohammad Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor country interests at the talks. He cited a lack of "diplomatic leadership" since the departure of the Obama administration.

"We need to have Germany, France, the U.K., Canada, New Zealand and Japan stepping up and providing real leadership that will actually help deliver the ambition of Paris," he added.

Union of Concerned Scientists analyst Alden Meyer said a key dispute was money, with developing countries demanding more certainty and transparency from rich nations on their promise to raise climate finance to \$100 billion per year by 2020.

Developed nations, he said, "don't want to make three- or four-year projections of what they are going to provide, year by year. But the developing countries have dug in hard on this one."

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 developing countries are saying: 'If you want us to be accountable on mitigation [of greenhouse gas emissions], you have to be accountable on finance,'" Meyer said.

Washington, while waiting to withdraw from the agreement, continues to fill its seat at the climate talks – to the displeasure of many who accuse it of complicating issues in a process it is no longer committed to.

The U.S., which under Trump has slashed funding for climate bodies and projects, has taken a tough stance in the finance debate at COP 23.

"The stars are not well aligned since Trump's exit" from the pact, Seyni Nafo, a negotiator for African nations, told AFP of the talks.

"The position of the United States influences other developed countries, which in turn has consequences for the positions major developing nations adopt. It's a game of wait-and-see."

The Trump administration insisted Thursday it was "committed" to limiting greenhouse gas emissions – as long as this does not threaten energy security or the economy.

Acting Assistant Secretary of State Judith Garber told delegates the U.S. would "support the cleanest, most efficient power generation, regardless of the source" – even as some 20 national governments launched a coal phase-out alliance in Bonn.

A version of this article appeared in the print edition of The Daily Star on November 18, 2017, on page 11.

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U.N. climate envoys agree on way forward, despite Trump

Bonn, November 18, 2017 10:10 IST

Updated: November 18, 2017 10:31 IST



A picture taken on November 16, 2017 shows a view of an installation titled “climate refugees” created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. | Photo Credit: [AFP](#)

Closing two weeks of talks in Bonn, negotiators agreed to take stock in 2018 of national efforts to cut fossil fuel emissions.

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Anything over 2°C, experts say, dooms the world to calamitous climate change, with more extreme superstorms, droughts, floods, and land-gobbling sea level rise.

A report this week warned that emissions of carbon dioxide, the main planet-warming gas, were set to rise by two percent in 2017 after three years of hardly any 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.

Nations have submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments under the Paris pact championed by Barack Obama.

But scientists say current pledges place the world on course for warming of 3°C or more, and counsel an urgent upgrade of the global commitment to phasing out greenhouse gases produced by burning coal, oil and natural gas.

Islands in peril

"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," Maldives Environment Minister Thoriq Ibrahim told delegates Friday.

The stocktake agreed on November 18 must quantify the shortfall to determine what more needs to be done.

In Bonn, negotiators also worked on a nuts-and-bolts rulebook, to be finalised at the next U.N. climate conference in Katowice, Poland in December 2018, for putting the Paris Agreement into action.

Some progress was made, but observers and delegates complained that things were moving too slowly.

Many lamented the void in "political leadership" left by the departure of Mr. Obama, and by German Chancellor Angela Merkel's failure to set a timetable for phasing out coal-fired power plants, which produce 40% of Germany's electricity.

The talks saw rich and poor nations butt heads on several issues — mainly money.

Developing countries demand detailed progress reports on rich nations' promise to boost climate finance to \$100 billion per year by 2020.

The world's poorer nations — often the first to feel the sting of climate change impacts — need cash to make the costly shift away from atmosphere-fouling coal, and to shore up their defences against extreme weather.

Donor nations, in turn, insists that emissions cuts by developing countries be subject to verification.

Act, soon

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Mr. Macron has invited some 100 heads of state and government, but not Trump, as well as business leaders, to discuss finance for climate projects.



Climate meeting goes all night, ends after financing talks

News Nov 18, 2017



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) - The Canadian Press, 2017

BONN, Germany — Negotiators worked through the night on the technical details of the Paris climate accord before two weeks of global talks on climate change finally ended in Bonn.

Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting, swung the gavel about 7 a.m. Saturday. He praised delegates for honing the rules for the 2015 Paris accord on fighting global warming and setting a course for countries to raise their emissions-reduction targets in the coming years.

While the United States has threatened to pull out of the Paris agreement, observers say U.S. delegates played a low-key yet constructive role in Bonn.

The final sticking points included compromises on texts about financial aid for poor countries, with Saudi Arabia objecting to a phrase it feared might produce a levy on fossil fuels like oil.

By The Associated Press

Updated 6 days ago · Published on 18 Nov 2017 1:30PM ·



A six meter high replica of the Statue of Liberty made by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at the 'Climate March' demonstration during the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 in Bonn, Germany, on Wednesday. Negotiators today agreed to hold a stocktake in 2018 of national efforts to cut fossil fuel emissions. — EPA pic, November 18, 2017.

NEGOTIATIONS to bolster the climate-saving Paris Agreement, crafted over two decades, closed in Bonn today, deflated but not derailed by Donald Trump's rejection of the treaty and defence of fossil fuels.

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Macron has invited some 100 heads of state and government, but not Trump, as well as business leaders, to discuss finance for climate projects. – AFP, November 18, 2017.

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The Pueblo Chieftain

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

BY FRANK JORDANS ASSOCIATED PRESS NOV 18, 2017



BONN, Germany (AP) — As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased."

U.S. 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 U.S. 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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Caballero noted that the leaders of U.S. states, cities and businesses — who came to Bonn separately from the White House and State Department delegations — earned widespread approval for pledging to honor 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 finalizing the Paris rulebook and raising countries' national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

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Unnerved by Trump, UN climate talks wrap up



A man wearing a mask of President Donald Trump during the climate change conference in Bonn, Germany, on Thursday. Mr Trump's decision to withdraw the US from the global pact cast a shadow over talks. PHOTO: AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

🕒 PUBLISHED NOV 18, 2017, 5:00 AM SGT

Disputes centre on sharing burden in cutting greenhouse emissions and funds needed for it

BONN • United Nations negotiations on how to implement the climate-rescue Paris Agreement wrapped up in Bonn yesterday, after two weeks of talks unnerved by an American 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 talks marked by revived divisions between rich and developing countries.

Key disagreements revolve around how to share responsibilities for drawing down greenhouse gas emissions, and the money required to do so.

Not helping the mood, White House officials hosted a sideline event with energy company bosses on Monday to defend the continued use of fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas - that emit planet-warming and climate-altering gases when burned.

Unsettled by America's participation at the talks, delegates complained that not enough progress was made in developing a nuts-and-bolts "rule book" for executing provisions in the Paris Agreement, which enters into force in just three years.

"I have never seen a COP with so little adrenaline," a senior European negotiator said yesterday, referring to the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UN climate convention.

The Paris Agreement, adopted to cheers and champagne in 2015, commits countries to limiting average global warming to under 2 deg C over Industrial Revolution levels, and 1.5 deg C if possible, to avert worst-case-

scenario climate change.

'REAL LEADERSHIP' NEEDED

We need to have Germany, France, the UK, Canada, New Zealand and Japan stepping up and providing real leadership that will actually help deliver the ambition of Paris.

MR MOHAMED ADOW, of Christian Aid, which represents poor countries' interests at the talks.

”

Nations submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments to bolster the deal, championed by Mr Trump's predecessor, Mr Barack Obama. But scientists say current pledges place the world on course for warming of 3 deg C or more.

The predicted shortfall has grown by about 0.2 deg C since Mr Trump's announcement that Washington will abandon the pact, which it cannot legally do until November 2020.

The rule book, which must be adopted next year, will specify how countries count and report on their promised emissions cuts, which need to be upgraded in the coming years to bring them in line with the 1.5-2 deg C target.

"I don't think we've done enough here on the rule book," said Mr Mohamed Adow of Christian Aid, which represents poor countries' interests at the talks, citing a lack of "diplomatic leadership" since the departure of the Obama administration.

"We need to have Germany, France, the UK, Canada, New Zealand and Japan stepping up and providing real leadership that will actually help deliver the ambition of Paris."

Mr Alden Meyer, an analyst at the Union of Concerned Scientists, said a key dispute was money, with developing countries demanding more certainty and transparency from rich nations on their promise to raise climate finance to US\$100 billion (S\$135.6 billion) per year by 2020.

Developed nations, he said, "don't want to make three-or four-year projections of what they are going to provide, year by year. But the developing countries have dug in hard on this one".

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

The Sydney Morning Herald

November 18 2017

Coal trumps Trump as climate talks villain

- Katina Curtis

Bonn: The villain of this year's UN climate talks hasn't been Donald Trump, as many expected, instead coal took centre stage.

The fortnight-long conference in Bonn was expected to be dominated by the US President's withdrawal from the Paris climate accord, but talks focused instead on weaning the world's dependence on coal.



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) in Bonn, Germany, on Friday. *Photo: AP*

The conference culminated in 20 countries - including New Zealand, the UK and Canada - creating a new Powering Past Coal alliance, which promises to build no more coal power plants and phase out traditional ones by 2030.

They hope to have 50 members by next year's COP, to be held in December in coal- hungry Poland.

Environment Minister Josh Frydenberg says it's a club Australia won't be joining.

However, environmental groups say the new alliance sends a loud and clear message to Mr Trump and other heavy fossil fuel users that the world is moving on.

"You cannot combat alcoholism with more alcohol as we cannot combat climate change with more coal," WWF's global climate head Manuel Pulgar-Vidal told reporters in Bonn on Friday.

Climate justice advocate Mohamed Adow, from Christian Aid, part of the Climate Action Network, said it was clear if there was to be any hope of achieving the 1.5 degree limit on warming coal must be phased out quickly.



Timoci Naulusala, a boy from Fiji, delivers a speech during the 23rd COP in Bonn on Wednesday. *Photo: AP*

There also needs to be more support to help developing countries switch to clean energy, he said.



"It can't be right for the rich world to actually phase out coal and leave the developing world to be on the coal track," he told reporters. From right: German Chancellor Angela Merkel talks to Fijian Prime Minister and COP president Frank Bainimarama, and Timoci Naulusala, as France's Emmanuel Macron and the UN's Patricia Espinosa look on. *Photo: AP*

"The critical thing that is missing in helping to incentivise the countries ... is actually finance."

Fiji chaired the meeting and took the opportunity to plead with the world for change. It announced plans to move more than 40 villages to higher ground to escape coastal floods and is also working on ways to help future migrants from other Pacific island nations as sea levels rise.



From left: Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, Energy Minister Josh Frydenberg and Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel in Canberra on Thursday. *Photo: Alex Ellinghausen*

Pacific Island leaders are also calling for a moratorium on new coal developments, with many pointedly mentioning Australian governmental support for the massive Adani mine in Queensland.

Mr Frydenberg pointed out that the government's new energy policy is technology neutral and that several of the countries who signed up to the alliance are heavily reliant on nuclear power, with little coal in the mix anyway.

The issue of coal power and exports hasn't been raised with Australia during negotiations but nor were those technical discussions the place it would be.

As for the Americans, they caused a small kerfuffle with their only official side event, hosted by Mr Trump's special advisor David Banks, used to promote coal, gas and nuclear power.

Singing protesters staged a walk-out, hundreds gathered outside the room to chant slogans, and the panel was heckled by the second iteration of the audience.

Inside negotiations the US delegation, depending on who you talk to, was either effectively neutral or up to its usual blocking ways, but it certainly didn't blow up the talks.

The much stronger US presence in Bonn came from the unofficial delegation of state governors, Democratic senators, mayors, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Michael Bloomberg, business and environmental groups who were telling anyone who would listen the US was still in, despite their president.

AAP

2017-11-18 – **The Sydney Morning Herald** - *Coal trumps Trump as climate talks villain* - <http://www.smh.com.au/world/coal-trumps-trump-as-climate-talks-villain-20171117-gzo16d.html>

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A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany

CREDIT: MARTIN MEISSNER/AP

Galleries

Kleine Erfolge bei Klimakonferenz

18.11.2017



Weltklimakonferenz COP23: Die Skulptur "Freedom to Pollute" des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot in Bonn (Nordrhein-Westfalen) vor dem Tagungsgelände der Weltklimakonferenz.
Foto: Oliver Berg/dpa

Bei den Konferenztagen wurden unter anderem die Grundlage für das Regelwerk zum Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen und Finanzstrukturen geklärt.

Bonn (dpa) | Die Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn hat die Umsetzung des Pariser Klimaschutzabkommens ein Stück weitergebracht. Nach langem Ringen in der Nacht zumeist hinter verschlossenen Türen einigten sich die 195 Staaten am Samstagmorgen zuletzt auch in wichtigen Finanzfragen. Dabei ging es unter anderem um einen älteren Fonds zur Anpassung der Entwicklungsländer an die Folgen des Klimawandels. Für sein Fortbestehen wurden in Bonn wichtige Punkte beschlossen.

"Wir sind erleichtert, dass die Industrieländer hier nachgegeben haben. Der Fonds ist gerade für die ärmeren Länder sehr wichtig, um sich gegen Dürren, Überschwemmungen oder Unwetterkatastrophen zu schützen", sagte Jan Kowalzig von der Organisation Oxfam. Die Konferenz dauerte auch am Samstagmorgen noch an, es waren jedoch die wichtigsten Themen durchs Plenum gekommen. Eigentlich sollte die Konferenz am Freitag enden.

Die Delegierten hatten in den Konferenztagen zudem eine umfangreiche Textsammlung erstellt, aus der im kommenden Jahr das Regelwerk zum Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen entstehen soll. Dies ist unter anderem nötig, damit eine Tonne Kohlendioxid-Minderung in allen Ländern mit gleichem Maßstab gemessen wird. Das Regelwerk soll auf der nächsten Klimakonferenz Ende 2018 im polnischen Kattowitz beschlossen werden.

Talanoa-Dialog soll helfen

Zudem gibt es nun neben den direkten Verhandlungen den sogenannten Talanoa-Dialog, der helfen soll, die noch zu geringen Klimaschutzaktivitäten der Länder zu erhöhen. Das Wort Talanoa bedeute auf Fidschi eine Versammlung, in der Wissen ausgetauscht und Vertrauen aufgebaut wird, um weise Entscheidungen zu treffen.

Als besonderer Erfolg galt in Bonn auch, dass erstmals ein gemeinsames Arbeitsprogramm zu Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel in die politische Agenda aufgenommen wurde. Die Landwirtschaft ist einerseits extrem vom Klimawandel betroffen, so dass eine Anpassung an die Erderwärmung nötig ist. Andererseits ist sie auch für einen großen Teil der Treibhausgase verantwortlich.

Die Klimakonferenz war nach Ansicht der Organisation Germanwatch auch ein wichtiger Fingerzeig für die Jamaika-Sondierungsgespräche in Berlin. "Deutschland droht beim Klimaschutz international den Anschluss zu verlieren", warnte der Vorsitzende Klaus Milke.

Schlagwörter zum Thema: [Klima](#) | [Klimaschutz](#) | [Klimawandel](#) | [Umweltpolitik](#) | [Weltklimarat](#) |

Coal trumps Trump as climate talks villain

Katina Curtis

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They hope to have 50 members by next year's COP, to be held in December in coal-hungry Poland.

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Environment Minister Josh Frydenberg says it's a club Australia won't be joining.

However, environmental groups say the new alliance sends a loud and clear message to Mr Trump and other heavy fossil fuel users that the world is moving on.

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Timoci Naulusala, a boy from Fiji, delivers a speech during the 23rd COP in Bonn on Wednesday. Photo: AP

There also needs to be more support to help developing countries switch to clean energy, he said.

"It can't be right for the rich world to actually phase out coal and leave the developing world to be on the coal track," he told reporters.



From right: German Chancellor Angela Merkel talks to Fijian Prime Minister and COP president Frank Bainimarama, and Timoci Naulusala, as France's Emmanuel Macron and the UN's Patricia Espinosa look on. Photo: AP

"The critical thing that is missing in helping to incentivise the countries ... is actually finance."

Fiji chaired the meeting and took the opportunity to plead with the world for change. It announced plans to move more than 40 villages to higher ground to escape coastal floods and is also working on ways to help future migrants from other Pacific island nations as sea levels rise.



From left: Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, Energy Minister Josh Frydenberg and Chief Scientist Dr Alan Finkel in Canberra on Thursday. Photo: Alex Ellinghausen

Pacific Island leaders are also calling for a moratorium on new coal developments, with many pointedly mentioning Australian governmental support for the massive Adani mine in Queensland.

Mr Frydenberg pointed out that the government's new energy policy is technology neutral and that several of the countries who signed up to the alliance are heavily reliant on nuclear power, with little coal in the mix anyway.

The issue of coal power and exports hasn't been raised with Australia

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Qualmende Freiheitsstatue: Ein Replik des dänischen Künstlers Jens Galschiot in Bonn. *bild: ap/ap*

Chinas Scheitern, Bonsai-Ausstieg und ein Klima-Messias – so lief die Weltklimakonferenz

In Bonn einigten sich Vertreter aller 200 teilnehmenden Länder auf eine provisorische Gebrauchsanweisung für den Klimavertrag. Zuletzt rangen sie um einen Fond, der armen Ländern unkomplizierte Zahlungen gewährt.

axel bojanowski, bonn / spiegel online

Am Ende hing es am Wort «other», also «andere». «Andere Finanzquellen» für den Klimaschutz sollten im neuen Regelwerk des Welt-Klimavertrags Erwähnung finden, so hatten es Delegierte der Staatengemeinschaft ausgehandelt.

Doch tief in der Nacht zum Samstag erhob Saudi Arabien Einspruch.

Mit «andere Finanzquellen» könnten schliesslich Steuern auf Treibstoff gemeint sein, unkten die Delegierten des Erdöl-Staates – und blockierten die Verabschiedung des neuen Arbeitspapiers, eine Art vorläufige Gebrauchsanweisung des Welt-Klimavertrags.

Schliesslich strichen die übermüdeten und genervten Delegierten die Formulierung, schrieben stattdessen «Finanzquellen können bestimmt» werden, und bald darauf, am frühen Samstagvormittag konnte das neue Klima-Dokument in Bonn endlich unter Beifall von Vertretern aller Staaten beschlossen werden.

Lesen Sie hier die wichtigsten Ergebnisse und Geschehnisse der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn:

Eindämmung der Abgase



bild: epa/epa

Die wichtigste Aufgabe der Bonner Verhandlungen war es, Regeln für den Welt-Klimavertrag von Paris zu präzisieren. Das Abkommen legt fest, dass sich **die Staaten zur Eindämmung ihrer Abgase verpflichten** – auf welche Weise die Ambitionen aber überprüft und verbessert werden sollen, ist offen. Anstrengun-

gen der Industrieländer bis 2020, dem Jahr des Inkrafttretens des Pariser Klimavertrags, sollen besonders im Fokus stehen.

Deutschland beispielsweise dürfte seine Klimaziele für 2020 verfehlen.

In Bonn haben die Delegierten sämtliche Vorschläge aufgenommen, sie widersprechen sich teils, - die Gebrauchsanweisung für den Klimavertrag ist auf mehr als 200 Seiten angeschwollen.

Besonders strittig ist das Thema «Minderung» («Mitigation»): Wie unterschiedlich sollen die Verpflichtungen zur Eindämmung des Abgasausstosses für die verschiedenen Länder sein?

Die Delegierten in Bonn folgten schliesslich der bewährten Strategie, die zum Klimavertrag von Paris führte: Erst alle Vorschläge sammeln, dann im folgenden Jahr zusätzliche Konferenzen einberufen - um im nächsten Winter die Einigung zu erzielen.

Das liebe Geld



Venezuelas Umweltminister Ramon Velasquez. bild: epa/epa

«Der Egoismus der Mächtigen ist ein Gift, das die Erde krank macht», hatte Venezuelas Minister für Ökologie ins Bonner Konferenzplenum gerufen - und verband seine Wutrede in gewohnter Manier mit Geldforderungen.

Arme Staaten wollen quasi Blankoschecks - «als Wiedergutmachung für den Klimawandel», wie ihre Vertreter in emotionalen Reden auch in Bonn forderten.

Als Kompromiss hat Deutschland **Klima-Versicherungen** initiiert: Sie sollen umgehende Hilfe bei Wetterkatastrophen ermöglichen und beispielsweise verhindern, dass Menschen in Not ihr Vieh oder Saatgut verkaufen und damit ihre Lebensgrundlage zerstören.

Ausserdem können arme Länder Hilfen aus Fonds erhalten. Um den «Anpassungsfonds», der unkomplizierte Auszahlungen gewährt, wurde in Bonn bis zum Ende gerungen.

Noch in der letzten Nacht beschäftigte die Delegierten auch, wie weit im Voraus Klima-Finanzhilfen an Entwicklungsländer zugesagt werden müssen - Entwicklungsländer sehen eine grosse Lücke zwischen Versprechungen und tatsächlichem Geldfluss.

«Die Industrieländer haben zwei Wochen gemauert und verhindert, den Finanzierungsfragen im Umgang mit Verlusten und Schäden infolge des Klimawandels auf kommenden Konferenzen den nötigen Raum zu geben», kritisiert Jan Kowalzig von der Hilfsorganisation Oxfam.

Der Klima-Messias



Frankreichs Präsident Emmanuel Macron. bild: ap/ap

Er werde einspringen für die Finanzierungslücke, die die USA mit ihrem Rückzug gerissen hätten. Und er werde mit seinem Land aus der Kohleenergie aussteigen. Der französische Präsident Emmanuel Macron begeisterte die 30'000 «Vertreter der Zivilgesellschaft», zumeist Umweltaktivisten, die als Beobachter am Klimagipfel teilnahmen.

Dass es nur um eine einstellige Millionenzahlung geht, mit der er einspringen will, und dass Frankreich kaum Kohlekraftwerke, aber dafür Dutzende Atomkraftwerke betreibt, – geschenkt, ein neuer Klima-Messias war geboren. Für den 12. Dezember hat Macron zu einem eintägigen Klimafinanzierungsgipfel nach Paris geladen – the Show must go on.

Der Bonsai-Ausstieg



Steinkohlekraftwerk Mehrum bei Hohenhameln (Niedersachsen). *bild: dpa*

Zusammen mit Frankreich sind 17 weitere Länder aus der Kohleenergie ausgestiegen während des Klimagipfels. Darunter pazifische Inselstaaten, auf denen nie ein Kohlekraftwerk stand. Kanada und Grossbritannien initiierten den **Massenverzicht auf die schmutzige Energie**. Es sind zwar nur drei Prozent der Kohlekraftwerke der Welt betroffen, dennoch war es **die grösste Nachricht vom Klimagipfel**.

Die doppelte USA



bild: epa/epa

Die Delegation der USA auf der Klimatagung war in einer skurrilen Lage: Sie hatte vor zwei Jahren entscheidend dazu beigetragen, **den Welt-Klimavertrag** auszuhandeln. Jetzt mussten die selben Leute die neue Regierung von Präsident **Donald Trump** vertreten, der den Austritt der USA aus dem Welt-Klimavertrag beschlossen hat.

Die Delegierten hätten «etwas verloren» gewirkt, sagten ihre Kollegen anderer Länder. Nicht mehr führend wie früher seien die Amerikaner gewesen, aber immerhin konstruktiv.

Selbst Umweltverbände zeigten sich beeindruckt. Angesichts der Klimapolitik der USA hatten sie den Negativpreis «Fossil of the Day» eigentlich schon am ersten Tag an die USA geben wollen. «Doch angesichts der konstruktiven Verhandler fehlte die Motivation dafür», erzählt Ann-Kathrin Schneider, Klimareferentin beim Umweltverband BUND.

Eine zweite, inoffizielle Delegation der USA, angeführt vom kalifornischen Gouverneur Jerry Brown, proklamierte auf der Tagung: «We are still in» – «Wir sind noch dabei». Bundesstaaten und Städte der USA wollen einspringen und die Klimaziele der USA trotz Trump-Regierung erreichen.

Chinas Scheitern





Smog in Peking. bild: ap/ap

Die USA wollen raus aus dem Klimavertrag, deshalb hatte China vor der Konferenz seine neue Führungsrolle reklamiert: Einen «Plan zur Brückenbildung» hatte es angekündigt – gemeint war die Verständigung von armen und reichen Ländern: Die Klimaverhandlungen fussten von Anfang an auf der Trennung der Welt in Industrieländer, die den Klimawandel wesentlich verantworten, und Entwicklungsländer.

Seit aber China, Indien und andere Staaten ebenfalls riesige Mengen Treibhausgase produzieren, gibt es Streit: Inwieweit müssen auch die Schwellenländer in die Pflicht genommen werden?

China baute in Bonn keine Brücken, sondern Einbahnstrassen: Druck gab es einzig in Richtung der Industrieländer – insbesondere, die finanziellen Hilfen für arme Länder aufzustocken.

Gestritten wurde zum Beispiel um die Formulierung «equity principles» – der Vertrag fordert an mancher Stellen die Behandlung der Staaten nach «fairen Prinzipien». Die Industrienationen lesen daraus, dass von Fall zu Fall unterschieden werden muss. Die armen Länder verstehen darunter, dass sie grundsätzlich Vorteile geniessen – und China unterstützte sie.

«Es bleibt dabei: Die Ausbalancierung von Entwicklungsländern und Industrieländern bleibt die strukturelle Hürde bei der Umsetzung des Klimaabkommens», bilanziert der Klimapolitik-Experte Reimund Schwarze vom Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung UFZ.

Deutschlands Dilemma

Der Ausstieg mancher Länder aus der Kohle während der Klimatagung brachte Deutschland in eine ungewohnte Situation: Lange als Energiewunderland gefeiert, musste es auf einmal seine Abhängigkeit von Kohlekraft rechtfertigen. Die deutsche Delegation hielt sich ungewöhnlich zurück, wirkte verglichen mit früheren Auftritten geradezu schüchtern.

«Die Kritik an Deutschland sollte an den Verhandlern der Jamaika-Koalition in Berlin nicht spurlos vorbeigehen», mahnte Umweltministerin Barbara Hendricks in Bonn. Sie sei zuverlässig, dass die neue Bundesregierung einen Plan für einen Kohleausstieg vorlegen werde.

Die Türkei-Blamage



Klima-Proteste in Istanbul 2014. bild: epa/epa

Die Türkei hat alle gegen sich aufgebracht: Lange war es dem Land wichtig, bei Industrieländern mit am Tisch zu sitzen. Dann registrierte die türkische Regierung, dass ihr damit der Zugang zu Fördertöpfen entgeht.

In Bonn mühten sich ihre Delegierten um Zugang zu den Geldquellen – und stiessen auf massiven Widerstand, besonders bei Entwicklungsländern. Deutschland sollte vermitteln, doch erklärte schliesslich Freitagnacht im Plenum: «Es hat nicht geklappt».

Der türkische Vertretung antwortete: «Wir werden es wieder versuchen, nächstes Mal.»

Das könnte dich auch interessieren:



«Neuer Hitler im Nahen Osten»: Saudischer Kronprinz bin Salman schlägt harsche Töne an

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BONN CLIMATE TALKS END WITH PROGRESS DESPITE US STANCE

November 18, 2017 9:51 AM
 Updated: November 18, 2017 9:48 AM



BONN, Germany - As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased."

U.S. 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



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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Caballero noted that the leaders of U.S. states, cities and businesses — who came to Bonn separately from the White House and State Department delegations — earned widespread approval for pledging to honor 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 finalizing the Paris rulebook and raising countries' national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

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Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

By: Frank Jordans, The Associated Press

Posted: 11/18/2017 3:18 AM | Last Modified: 11/18/2017 7:10 AM

BONN, Germany - As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.



A coal-burning power plant steams in Gelsenkirchen, Germany while the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks end in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

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below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

Experts say worldwide average temperatures have already risen 1 degree Celsius since pre-industrial times,



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)

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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased."

U.S. 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 favourable 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 U.S. 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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Caballero noted that the leaders of U.S. 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.

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Nur Minimalziel erreicht: Klimakonferenz hinterlässt viel Arbeit

sda

Zuletzt aktualisiert am 18.11.2017 um 08:15 Uhr



Zum Himmel stinkende Freiheitsstatue: Die Nachbildung stammt vom dänischen Künstler Jens Galschiot und steht derzeit in Bonn.

© MARTIN MEISSNER

Die UNO-Klimakonferenz in Bonn ist erst Samstag früh zu Ende gegangen. Bis zur nächsten Konferenz in Katowice gibt es viel zu tun. Immerhin: Trotz Aufbrechen alter Gräben, namentlich in Fragen der Klimafinanzierung, einigten sich die Delegationen schliesslich.

Fidschi-Regierungschef und Konferenz-Präsident Frank Bainimarama beendete die Konferenz am frühen Samstagmorgen kurz vor 7 Uhr, statt wie ursprünglich vorgesehen am Freitag um 18 Uhr. Die Verzögerung drehte sich um Fragen, die Schwellenländer wie China und Indien, aber auch Entwicklungsländer aufgeworfen hatten.

Sie wollten von den Industrieländern konkretere Zusagen bei der finanziellen Hilfe im Kampf gegen Klimawandel erreichen. Schliesslich lenkten die wohlhabenden Staaten ein und ebneten so den Weg, dass der unter dem Kyoto-Protokoll eingerichtete Anpassungsfonds unter dem Pariser Klima-Abkommen fortbestehen wird. Der Fonds hilft armen Ländern bei der Bewältigung der Folgen des Klimawandels.

Doch keine "technische" Konferenz

Die Industrieländer erwarteten keine derart politische Diskussionen. Sie gingen davon aus, dass die 23. Klimakonferenz eine "technische" Konferenz werde, welche die Vorarbeiten für das sogenannte Regelbuch voranbringen sollte. Dieses Regelwerk soll in einem Jahr im polnischen Katowice verabschiedet werden.

Dabei geht es vor allem um gemeinsame Regeln, wie der klimaschädliche CO₂-Ausstoss von den 197 Ländern künftig gemessen und angegeben werden soll. Die Gesamtwirkung der Klimaschutzbeiträge aller Länder im Rahmen des Pariser Abkommens soll in dem von Fidschi eingebrachten Talanoa-Dialog beurteilt werden. Ziel des Pariser Abkommens ist es, die Klimaerwärmung bis 2100 auf deutlich unter 2 Grad, möglichst sogar 1,5 Grad einzudämmen.

"Minimalziel" erreicht

Aus Sicht der Schweizer Delegation konnte in Bonn das "Minimalziel" erreicht werden, wie Delegationschef Franz Perrez resümierte. Dieses umfasst mehrere hundert Seiten und liegt in Form von Textentwürfen vor, die alle Positionen der Verhandlungsdelegationen zur Umsetzung des Pariser Abkommens aufführen.

Diese "informellen Notizen" dienen im kommenden Mai wieder in Bonn als Basis für die Arbeit an einem Verhandlungstext für das Regelbuch. Und es brauche "ziemlich sicher" eine ausserordentliche zweite Verhandlungsrunde im Herbst, sagte Perrez nach Abschluss der Konferenz.

Er blicke mit "gemischten Gefühlen" zurück auf die Bonner Konferenz. Er sei enttäuscht, dass nicht noch tiefer über die Substanz verhandelt worden sei. Es sei eine "sehr schwierige" Konferenz gewesen, sagte Perrez. Und nächstes Jahr werde es noch einmal nicht einfach sein, bis gemeinsame Regeln erreicht werden.

Die Zeit vor 2020

Die Entwicklungsländer verbuchten einen Verhandlungserfolg: Bei den nächsten zwei Klimakonferenzen 2018 und 2019 kommen unter dem Stichwort "Pre 2020" die Klimaschutzanstrengungen der Industrieländer bis zum Jahr 2020 auf die Tagesordnung.

Dies ist wichtig, weil das Pariser Abkommen erst ab 2020 gültig ist. Die Entwicklungsländer fürchten, dass bis dahin wertvolle Zeit ungenutzt verloren geht.

Am Rande der Klimakonferenz wurde nochmals die wichtige Rolle der nicht-staatlichen Akteure sichtbar. Es gab Allianzen wie jene zum Ausstieg aus der Kohle bis 2030. Und US-Städte, -Bundesstaaten und -Grossunternehmen schlossen sich zusammen in "America's Pledge" (Amerikas Versprechen). Damit wollen sie die fehlende Führerschaft ihrer Regierung im Klimaschutz wettmachen.

"Verhalten positiv"

Schweizer Nichtregierungsorganisation (NGO) zogen eine durchgezogene Bilanz. Greenpeace Schweiz sprach von "ernüchternden Resultaten". WWF Schweiz sieht immerhin eine "klare Perspektive" für das weitere Vorgehen und ist deshalb "verhalten positiv". Alliance Sud, die Arbeitsgemeinschaft von Schweizer Hilfswerken zeigte sich enttäuscht, dass in Bonn das Themengebiet über Verluste und Schäden (loss and damage) nicht das nötige Gewicht erhalten habe. **Verwandte Themen:**

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Fact The Day in Photos – November 19, 2017



An Argentinian couple cast their shadow on the ground as they dance tango music for money at Sol square in downtown Madrid, Friday, November 17, 2017. (Photo by Francisco Seco/AP Photo)



Paleontologist Dr. Matthew McCurry poses in front of Lyuba, a 42,000 years old Woolly Mammoth at the Australian Museum in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, 16 November 2017 (issued 17 November 2017). The world's best preserved mammoth, a 42,000-year-old baby mammoth named Lyuba, is going on display for the first time Down Under at the Australian Museum. (Photo by Daniel Munoz/EPA/EFE)



Members of the University of Maryland women's lacrosse team react to something Trump said after posing for photographs during an event with NCAA championship teams at the White House on November 17, 2017. (Photo by Jabin Botsford/The Washington Post)



The wind blows a flag around a Chinese honor guard member before a welcome ceremony for Panamanian President Juan Carlos Varela at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Friday, November 17, 2017. Varela was making his first state visit to Beijing on Friday after breaking off relations with Taiwan and establishing formal ties with China five months ago. (Photo by Mark Schiefelbein/AP Photo)



Hairstylist Maria Lucia Mugno (47), owner of the world's hairiest car, is seen here in her Fiat 500 in Padula, Italy, on October 22nd 2017. An Italian hairstylist has spent more than €80,000 covering her car in human hair. Paying tribute to her profession, Maria Lucia Mugno holds the official Guinness World Record for owning the world's hairiest car. Taking her more than 150 hours to complete, Maria's Fiat 500 is now concealed in 100kg of women's natural hair that she acquired from India. (Photo by Gianni Cipriano/Barcroft Media)



Euphoric crowds march and dance on the streets of Harare, demanding the departure of President Robert Mugabe, Saturday November 18, 2017. The military, which put Mugabe under house arrest this week, has approved the demonstration that includes people from across the political spectrum. (Photo by Tsvangirayi Mukwazhi/AP Photo)



A woman does a selfie with soldiers at an anti President Mugabe rally held by the War Veterans as part of mass action protests that have brought the city to a standstill in Harare, Zimbabwe, 18 November 2017. The Zimbabwe National Army (ZNA) has taken over the control of the running of the country with Robert Mugabe, being under house arrest for days, but making his first public appearance at a University graduation ceremony on 17 November 2017. (Photo by Kim Ludbroo/EPA/EFE)



A petrol bomb explodes among riot policemen during clashes following a rally marking the 44th anniversary of a 1973 student uprising against the military dictatorship that was ruling Greece, in Athens, Greece, November 17, 2017. (Photo by Alkis Konstantinidis/Reuters)



Visitor step on a LED art installation during a media preview of Arts and Lights at Icon City in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 17 November 2017. Arts and Lights is the Malaysia's first interactive Pop-Up art and technology experience. (Photo by Ahmad Yusni/EPA/EFE)



Andrea Salonga, sister of 15-year-old Mark Lorenz Salonga, who according to relatives was a drug user and was shot dead by unidentified assailants last 03 November, during his funeral wake in Taguig, south of Manila, Philippines, 12 November 2017. According to reports, Philippines President Rodrigo Duterte, who is facing criticism for the country's war on drugs, said he is sure US President Donald J. Trump will not raise concerns after he praised Duterte. (Photo by Ezra Acayan/EPA/EFE/Rex Features/Shutterstock)



Andreas Mikkelsen (NOR) won five of the six dusty speed tests on Friday to lead the final round of the World Rally Championship in Australia. Sebastien Ogier (FRA) races in FIA WRC in Coffs Harbour, Australia on November 17, 2017. (Photo by Jaanus Ree/Red Bull Content Pool via AP Images)



Estonia's Ott Tanak and co-driver Martin Jarveoja race through a corner during the Rally of Australia, near Coffs Harbour, Saturday, November 18, 2017. (Photo by Neil Blackbourn/Rally Australia via AP Photo)



Finland's Jari-Matti Latvala and co-driver Mikka Anttila race through a corner during the Rally of Australia, near Coffs Harbour, Saturday, November 18, 2017. (Photo by Jeremy Rogers/Rally Australia via AP Photo)



Supporters of Pakistani religious party hold sticks while chanting slogans close to the site of sit-in protest at an intersection of Islamabad, Pakistan, Saturday, November 18, 2017. A government deadline set for an

Islamic group to disband its days long rally in Pakistan's capital has expired, but authorities extended it for 24 hours to avoid a crackdown. (Photo by Anjum Naveed/AP Photo)



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, November 17, 2017. (Photo by Martin Meissner/AP Photo)



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



British Military Working Dog Mali poses for a photograph with his handler, Cpl. Daniel Hatley, after receiving the PDSA Dickin Medal, the animal equivalent of the Victoria Cross, for his heroic action in Afghanistan, in London, Britain November 17, 2017. (Photo by Peter Nicholls/Reuters)



Climate change was again placed at the centre of global diplomacy over the past two weeks as diplomats and ministers gathered in Bonn, Germany, for the latest annual round of United Nations climate talks.

COP23 (<https://www.cop23.de/en/>), the second “conference of the parties” since the Paris Agreement was struck (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-the-final-paris-climate-deal>) in 2015, promised to be a somewhat technical affair as countries continued to negotiate the finer details of how the agreement will work from 2020 onwards.

However, it was also the first set of negotiations since the US, under the presidency of Donald Trump, announced its intention (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/global-reaction-trump-pulls-us-out-paris-agreement-climate-change>) earlier this year to withdraw from the Paris deal. And it was the first COP to be hosted by a small-island developing state with Fiji taking up the presidency, even though it was being held in Bonn.

Carbon Brief covers all the summit’s key outcomes and talking points.

- Two US delegations
- Stronger China?
- Coal phase-out
- Pre-2020 action
- Fiji’s COP
- Talanoa dialogue
- Paris ‘rulebook’
- Fights over finance
- Loss and damage
- Agriculture
- The ‘gateway’
- Road ahead in 2018

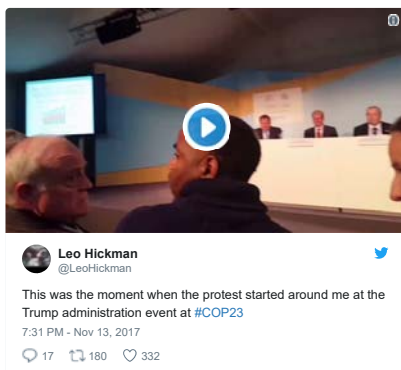
Two US delegations

After Trump’s decision (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/global-reaction-trump-pulls-us-out-paris-agreement-climate-change>) in June that he wanted to pull the US out of the Paris Agreement, all eyes were on the US official delegation to see how they would navigate the negotiations.

During the first week of the talks, a civil society group known as the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance called (<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/us-un-climate-change-talks-donald-trump-africa-paris-agreement-cop23-a8044396.html>) for the US delegation to be barred from attending the negotiations, due to its decision to leave the Paris deal.

Meanwhile, a seemingly pointed message was sent on day two of the COP, when Syria announced it would sign the Paris Agreement (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/nov/07/syria-signs-paris-climate-agreement-and-leaves-us-isolated>). This now leaves the US as the only country in the world stating it doesn’t intend to honour the landmark deal.

However, the delegation itself kept a relatively low profile – bar a now infamous (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/nov/13/bonn-climate-summit-trump-fossil-fuels-protest>) “cleaner fossil fuels” side event which anti-Trump protesters disrupted for seven minutes, singing: “We proudly stand up until you keep it in the ground...”).



The US delegation co-chaired a working group with China on Nationally Determined Contributions (country pledges, often known by the acronym NDCs) with reportedly high success. It’s worth noting, though, that many of the US negotiators are the same officials who have been representing the US at COPs for years. They seemingly continued their negotiations with little change in attitude, albeit possibly (<https://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/climate-action-network-international-6>) taking harder stances on issues such as “loss and damage (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/explainer-dealing-with-the-loss-and-damage-caused-by-climate-change>)” and finance (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/climate-finance-challenge-shifting-trillions>).

There was a further chaotic appearance (<http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/11/14/trump-priority-climate-talks-no-soft-option-china/>) in the media centre by Trump adviser George David Banks, who vowed that his priority at COP23 was to fight “differentiation” (sometimes called “bifurcation”), namely, the division of countries into industrialised “annex one” countries and the rest in the UN climate arena. However, beyond this, the behaviour of the US delegation did not differ significantly from previous years.

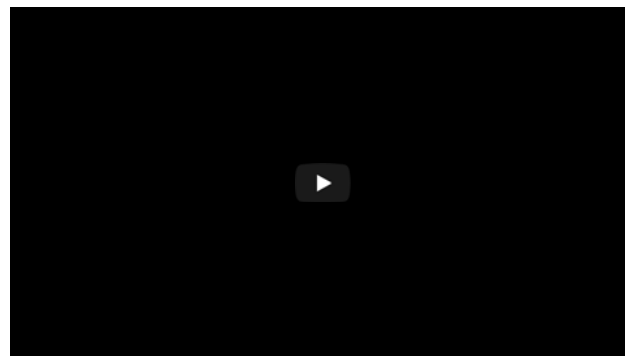


Importantly, though, the official US delegation were not the only group from the US drawing attention at the COP.

An alternative “We Are Still In” delegation (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/daily-brief/shadow-delegation-stalks-official-us-team-climate-talks>) set up a large pavilion at their US Climate Action Centre just outside the main venue for the talks.

This group included major sub-national actors, such as former New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg and California governor Jerry Brown, keen to prove there are many US voices against Trump’s anti-climate policies.

Their “America’s Pledge (<https://www.bbhub.io/dotorg/sites/28/2017/11/AmericasPledgePhaseOneReportWeb.pdf>)” report outlined how their coalition of cities, states and businesses represented over half the US economy. At the report’s packed launch event, Bloomberg even argued (<http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/11/11/bloomberg-demands-seat-un-climate-negotiating-table-cities-states/>) the group should be given a seat at the climate negotiating table.



COP23 video: Does Donald Trump make limiting global warming to 1.5C impossible? Dr James Hansen, Dr Bill Hare, Rachel Cleetus, Catherine McKenna, Bill Peduto and Rachel Kyte respond (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/cop23-video-donald-trump-make-limiting-global-warming-1-5c-impossible>).

Stronger China?

Another talking point (<http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/11/17/china-flexes-muscle-climate-talks-make-slow-progress/>) throughout the talks was the extent to which the US’s withdrawal from its climate leadership role seen under Barack Obama has emboldened China (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/guest-post-closer-look-chinas-stalled-carbon-emissions>) to take the role on itself.

One concrete way China has begun to play such a role is in the Ministerial on Climate Action (MOCA (https://ec.europa.eu/clima/news/eu-co-hosts-major-international-climate-meeting-canada-and-china_en)) coalition, a joint group consisting of the EU, China and Canada, conceived during last year’s COP after the US election result came in.

Li Shuo (<https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/author/lishuo/>), senior global policy advisor at Greenpeace East Asia, tells Carbon Brief:

It is worth noting that this is one of the only high-level climate processes that is a collaboration between developed and developing countries. It is also a very concrete case in

point that China is lending support to the international climate process as part of collective/shared leadership.



Xie Zhenhua, China's head of delegation at COP23 in Bonn, with staff. Credit: Carbon Brief.

Others argue leadership is no longer about one country or set of countries. Speaking (<https://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/climate-action-network-international-10>) at the COP, Mohamed Adow (<https://mediacentre.christianaid.org.uk/mohamed-adow/>), international climate lead at Christian Aid London, said:

The days when you looked to one country to be able to actually lead the transition are gone. We're now in a new era, where we are actually seeing more shared distributed leadership emerging, where 200 countries have collectively contributed to the global effort.

Coal phase-out

A second major event at the COP was the launch of the "Powering Past Coal Alliance" (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/660041/powering-past-coal-alliance.pdf), led by the UK and Canada.

More than 20 countries and other sub-national actors joined the alliance, including Denmark, Finland, Italy, New Zealand, Ethiopia, Mexico and the Marshall Islands; as well as the US states of Washington and Oregon. It aims to top 50 members by this time next year.

While the alliance notes in its declaration (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/660041/powering-past-coal-alliance.pdf) that "analysis shows that coal phase-out is needed no later than by 2030 in the OECD and EU28, and no later than by 2050 in the rest of the world" to meet the Paris Agreement, it does not commit signatories to any particular phase-out date. It also does not commit the signatories to ending the financing of unabated coal power stations, rather just "restricting" it.

Claire Perry, the UK's climate minister, travelled to Bonn to launch the initiative alongside Canada's environment minister Catherine McKenna. The UK has previously pledged (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/uk-plans-to-close-last-coal-plant-by-2025>) to phase out unabated coal by 2025, while Canada has (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/21/canada-coal-electricity-phase-out-2030>) a 2030 deadline.



The US did not sign onto the pledge and several other big coal countries were notable by their absence, including Germany, Poland, Australia, China and India.

Meanwhile, German chancellor Angela Merkel manoeuvred a delicate balancing act at the talks between trying to maintain her climate leadership on the world stage and wrangling with ongoing coalition talks between (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/german-election-2017-where-parties-stand-on-energy-climate-change>) her own Christian Democratic Union (CDU), and the Green party and Free Democrats (FDP).

Coal-phase out has become (<https://www.cleanenergywire.org/news/germanys-aspiring-coalition-parties-disagree-over-coal-exit-speed>) a significant focal point for campaigners at UNFCCC summits and hopes that Merkel would commit Germany to a firm date in her speech to the conference were dashed (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/nov/15/climate-change-will-determine-humanitys-destiny-says-angela-merkel>).

Separately, Michael Bloomberg used a side-event to pledge \$50m (<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/nov/09/michael-bloombergs-war-on-coal-goes-global-with-50m-fund>) to expand his anti-coal US campaign into Europe.

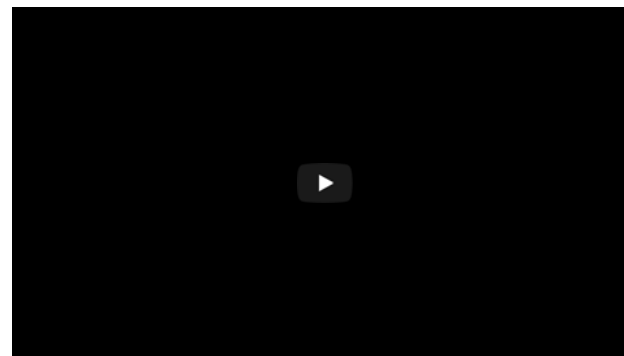


Pre-2020 action

The official talks themselves finished during the early hours of Saturday morning, following some last-minute wrangling over the ever-fraught issue of climate finance. (See Carbon Brief's "map (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-where-multilateral-climate-funds-spend-their-money>)" of finance from multilateral climate funds published on the day the COP started.)

One key conflict to emerge in the early days of the conference, however, was pre-2020 climate action (http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/pre_2020_ambition/items/8167.php).

This centred on a developing country concern that rich countries had not done enough to meet their commitments made for the period up to 2020. These commitments are separate to the Paris Agreement, which applies only post-2020.



Three things to know about the latest UN climate talks. Videos and interviews filmed at COP23 by Leo Hickman and Jocelyn Timperley

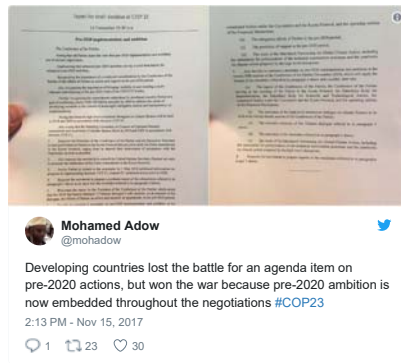
There were two main concerns: first, developed countries had not yet delivered the promised (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-where-multilateral-climate-funds-spend-their-money>) \$100bn per year in climate finance by 2020 agreed in 2009 at Copenhagen; second, the Doha Amendment (http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/doha_amendment/items/7362.php), a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol (http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/background/items/2879.php) for the years leading up to 2020, had still not been ratified by enough countries to bring it into force.

Developing countries, including China and India, were particularly irked that pre-2020 action did not have a formal space on the COP23 negotiation agenda (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/cop23_adopted_agenda_web.pdf). They insisted space must be made to discuss it, arguing that the meeting of pre-2020 commitments was a key part of building trust in the rest of negotiations.

Jennifer Morgan, executive director of Greenpeace international, says the pre-2020 ambition issue is really about whether developed countries who committed to take the lead in the original United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) back in 1992 have been doing so, and whether they've also taken specific measures to reduce their own emissions before 2020. She tells Carbon Brief:

I think many developed countries wanted to just kind of ignore that and focus on post-2020, but developing countries said "no, we actually need to peak global emissions by 2020, so we want that to be a big topic here.

At first, many developed countries dismissed these demands. However, in the end they conceded (http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/11/15/climate-talks-fight-leads-concessions-developing-countries/?utm_source=Daily+Carbon+Briefing&utm_campaign=755e0b93f7-DailyBriefingManual_11_16_2017&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_876aab4fd7-755e0b93f7-303485589), and pre-2020 ambition and implementation formed a major part of the COP23 decision text (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/113.pdf>) agreed and published early on Saturday morning.



This included an agreement to form additional stocktaking sessions in 2018 and 2019 to review progress on reducing emissions, as well as two assessments of climate finance to be published in 2018 and 2020. These submissions will then be pulled together in a synthesis report on pre-2020 ambition ahead of COP24, which takes place in December next year in Katowice, Poland.

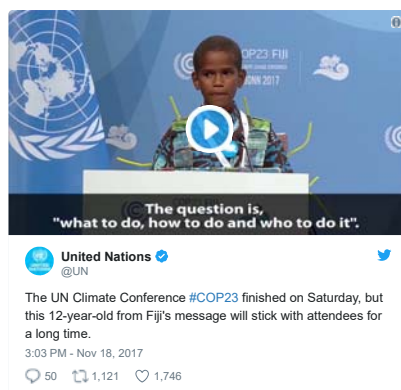
Letters will also be sent to countries signed up to the Kyoto Protocol who have not yet ratified the Doha Amendment urging them to deposit their instruments of acceptance as soon as possible. Several European countries even ratified the Doha Amendment during the COP, including (https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtmsg_no=XXVII-7-c&chapter=27&clang=en) Germany and the UK.

Poland, the country which has so far held the EU back (<https://uk.reuters.com/article/us-poland-climatechange/polands-president-vetos-amendment-to-kyoto-protocol-on-co2-emissions-idUKKCN0SL1R020151027>) from ratifying as a whole, also announced (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-climatechange-accord-eu/poland-aims-to-sign-global-climate-deal-amendment-this-year-idUSKBN1DG2H1>) its plans to ratify the amendment this year. The EU (<https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/eu-tempted-to-bypass-poland-to-meet-climate-commitments/>), which is treated as a party under the UNFCCC, has also suggested it may ratify the deal without Poland.

Fiji's COP

With Fiji being the first small-island state to host the climate talks, hopes were high that it would give added impetus to the negotiations.

High-level speakers on Wednesday were preceded by a speech from a 12-year old Fijian schoolboy called Timoci Naulusala, who reminded delegates that "it's not about how, or who, but it's about what you can do as an individual".



Opinions were mixed on Fiji's effectiveness as the talk's president, but two outcomes it pushed for were touted as significant achievements.

These were the Gender Action Plan (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/129.pdf>), which highlights the role of women in climate action and promotes gender equality in the process, and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/06.pdf>), which aims to support the exchange of experience and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation.

Fiji also launched the Ocean Pathway Partnership (<https://cop23.com.fj/the-ocean-pathway/>), which aims to strengthen the inclusion of oceans within the UNFCCC process.

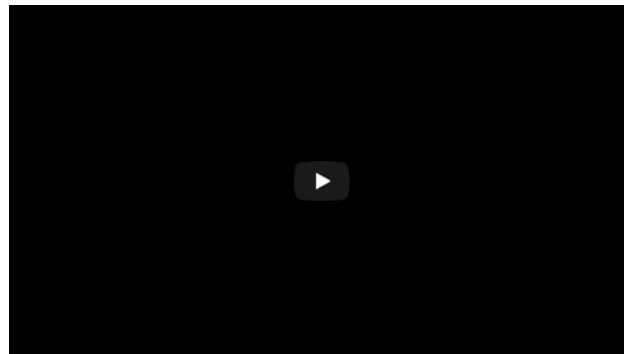
Talanoa dialogue

Countries agreed (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-the-final-paris-climate-deal>) two years ago in Paris that there should be a one-off moment in 2018 to "take stock" of how climate action was progressing. This information will be used to inform the next

round of NDCs, due in 2020.

This way of recognising “enhanced ambition” – a term heard a lot at COPs – was seen as an important precursor of the Paris Agreement’s longer-term “ratchet mechanism” (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/timeline-the-paris-agreements-ratchet-mechanism>), which aims to increase ambition on a five-year incremental cycle.

Originally called the “facilitative dialogue”, the name of this one-off process in 2018 was changed to “Talanoa dialogue” this year under the Fijian COP presidency. This was to reflect a traditional approach to discussions used in Fiji for an “inclusive, participatory and transparent” process.



COP23 video: What needs to happen by COP24 to keep the Paris Agreement on track? Rachel Cleetus, Li Shuo, Manuel Pulgar-Vidal and Carlos Rittl are among those who respond (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/what-needs-happen-cop24-keep-paris-agreement-track>).

The final “approach” of the Talanoa dialogue was included as a four-page Annex to the main COP23 outcome (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/113.pdf>) decision.

It will be structured around three questions – “Where are we? Where do we want to go? How do we get there?” – but also includes new details, such as a decision to accept inputs from non-party stakeholders as well as parties, a decision to set up an online platform to receive inputs, and a new emphasis on efforts being made in the pre-2020 period.

It also pointedly says the dialogue “should not lead to discussions of a confrontational nature” with individual parties being singled out. Naoyuki Yamagishi, head of climate and energy at WWF Japan (<https://www.wwf.or.jp/eng/aboutwwf/>), tells Carbon Brief:

Talanoa dialogue was supposed to be a kind of opportunity-oriented, constructive and solution-oriented conversation. These kind of conversations, raising ambition conversations, tend to be very hard conversations in the UNFCCC context. Talanoa dialogue is one attempt to overcome that and create a space to try to be positive about it.

The Talanoa dialogue was also referred to in the main COP23 outcome:

II. Talanoa dialogue

10. Welcomes with appreciation the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue, to be known as the Talanoa dialogue, announced at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties by the Presidents of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties, as contained in the informal note by the Presidencies of the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions of the Conference of the Parties (see annex II);

11. Launches the Talanoa dialogue, which will start in January 2018;

Screenshot of COP23 decision text. Source: UNFCCC (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/113.pdf>)

This bit of text was subject to change until fairly late on at COP23, as parties negotiated the extent to which they wanted to be committed to the Talanoa process. The ultimate choice of “welcomes with appreciation” is significant – a previous draft had the more strongly worded “endorses” (http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/cop/application/pdf/possible_elements_outcomes_cp.23_16nov2017_22.00.pdf), but also did not officially launch the Talanoa dialogue as the final text did. Proposals for even weaker language were also on the table.

According to Yamagishi, “a careful balance” seems to have been struck between parties. He notes, however, that the final text makes it difficult for signatories to challenge the way the dialogue is organised, since they “welcome” it “with appreciation” and have also officially “launched” it. It’s worth noting that last-minute changes also saw that it “started” in January 2018 rather than at COP23 itself, as per earlier drafts.

The preparatory phase of the Talanoa dialogue will now begin over the coming year, ahead of the political phase conducted by ministers at COP24 in Poland. A key moment for the Talanoa dialogue will also be the publication of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)’s 1.5C special report (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/ipcc-special-report-feasibility-1point5>) in September 2018.



Figure showing the "preparatory phase" of the Talanoa dialogue. Source: UNFCCC (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/l13.pdf>).

COP24 will see the conclusion of the Talanoa dialogue with a "political phase", as illustrated with this UNFCCC diagram.

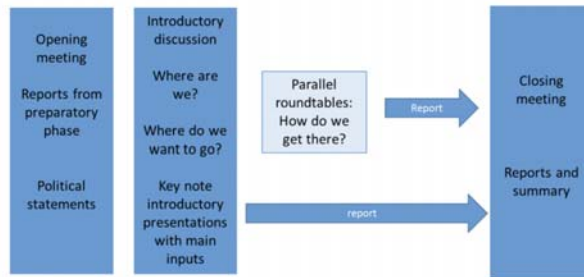


Figure of "political phase" of the Talanoa dialogue to be held at COP24. Source: UNFCCC (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/l13.pdf>).

Paris 'rulebook'

As was the case at COP22 in Marrakesh last year (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/cop22-key-outcomes-agreed-at-un-climate-talks-in-marrakech>), negotiations in this session centred around attempts to make significant progress on developing the Paris "rulebook". This will establish the more technical rules and processes needed to fulfill the Paris Agreement's ambition.

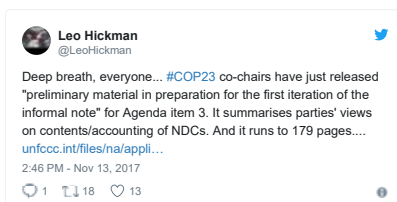
These discussions are overseen by the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (<http://unfccc.int/bodies/apa/body/9399.php>), or APA. Its work (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/application/pdf/apa_1-4_agenda.pdf) covers several areas, including setting the framework of country pledges (known as nationally determined contributions (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/paris-2015-tracking-country-climate-pledges>), or NDCs), reporting of adaptation efforts, the transparent reporting of action taken at a "global stocktake (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/timeline-the-paris-agreements-ratchet-mechanism>)" in 2023, and how to monitor compliance with the Paris Agreement.

The deadline for this work is next year's COP in Poland, set to be held in December 2018. But the goal in Bonn was to create a draft of these implementation guidelines, with options and disagreements outlined as clearly as possible to show what still needs resolving.

The final COP23 text (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/l13.pdf>) recognises that an additional negotiating session may be needed in 2018 between the May intersessional and COP24 in December to ensure the Paris rulebook is finished on time. This will be decided during May's scheduled intersessional meeting, although early drafts of the text suggested "August/September 2018" as being the preferred time for such an additional session.

NDCs; Agenda item 3

A 179-page document (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa_3_informal_note_final_version.pdf) pulling together parties' positions on information needed to communicate national climate action plans (NDCs) was released earlier in the week (<https://www.businessgreen.com/bg/news/3020936/cop23-bonn-talks-edge-forward-with-release-of-climate-action-plan-update>).



The size of the text indicated significant differences still remained on how NDCs should be organised, delivered and updated. This led to some disappointment.

Yamide Dagnet (<http://www.wri.org/profile/yamide-dagnet>), project director on international climate action at the World Resources Institute (<http://www.wri.org/>), says NDC communication was the area of the Paris rulebook with least progress so far. She tells Carbon Brief:

Countries got stuck because there was no agreement on how to tackle the issue of scope and differentiation, as well as flexibility. So this is how we landed with a 180-page document that includes all countries' views. There needs to be a streamlining. We need to translate those views into some sort of options for each issue.

Global stocktake (Agenda item 6)

More progress (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa_6_informal_note_final_version.pdf) was made on the global stocktaking exercise – a more formal version of the 2018 Talanoa dialogue – which is embedded in the Paris Agreement and set to take place in 2023 and every five years thereafter. Discussions centred on equity, as well as the scope of the stocktake – for example, whether it will include loss and damage.

Transparency (Agenda item 5)

Transparency negotiations under the Paris rulebook cover how compliance will be monitored, in line with the “enhanced transparency framework” set out by the Paris Agreement.

Dagnet says these talks made significant progress, resulting (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa_5_informal_note_.pdf) in one set of text, albeit 46-page long. She tells Carbon Brief:

Obviously, the format and the final format will probably be a political conversation. We need to maintain that balance next year, but at least we can really witness some really good progress on transparency.

(Note that Carbon Brief's article (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/ Bonn-climate-talks-key-outcomes-from-may-2017-climate-conference>) about the Bonn intersessional in May 2017 explained what all the different “agenda items” refer to.)

Fights over finance

Resolution of several issues during the final day of COP23 left many hoping the meeting would (uniquely) end on time. However, disputes over two finance issues prevented this from happening, with the conference finally wrapping up at 5.30am on Saturday morning.

Last-minute (<http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/11/17/fight-finance-threatens-end-climate-talks/tensions-unfolded-over-the-Paris-Agreement's-Article-9.5>), which asks developed countries to report on their flows of climate finance to developing countries.

5. Developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, as applicable, including, as available, projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing country Parties. Other Parties providing resources are encouraged to communicate biennially such information on a voluntary basis.

Article 9.5 in the Paris Agreement. Source: UNFCCC (http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php).

The key point of Article 9.5 is to improve the predictability of financial flows to developing countries, thereby providing information to help them develop their climate plans.

However, as with the tensions over “pre-2020” discussed above, there was no formal space on COP23's agenda to discuss how to develop the guidelines for it, with developed countries arguing that demands were beyond what was originally agreed.

In the end, negotiators settled on allowing extra time to discuss this issue at the intersessional meetings between now and COP24 in December.



Representatives from Brazil, South Africa, India and China reaffirm their commitment to the UN climate treaties during a press briefing at COP23.

A second sticking point on finance was the Adaptation Fund (<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/>), a relatively small but politically significant multilateral fund (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-where-multilateral-climate-funds-spend-their-money>) for small-scale projects. Parties had previously agreed (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/cop22-key-outcomes-agreed-at-un-climate-talks-in-marrakech>) that it “should” serve under the Paris Agreement, but the specifics of this had not been decided.

Late into the night on the final day of COP23, member countries of the Kyoto Protocol, which the fund currently serves, at last formally agreed that the fund “shall” serve the Paris Agreement.

The Adaptation Fund also received more than \$90m (including (<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/germany-opens-un-climate-conference-eur-50m-pledge-adaptation-fund/>) \$50m from Germany) in new pledges during the COP. The same amount was also pledged to the Least Developed Countries Fund (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/least_developed_country_fund/items/4723.php) (LDCF).

Separately, French president Emmanuel Macron told COP23 delegates during his speech that Europe will cover any shortfall in funding for the IPCC. This follows the US decision to pull its funding of the science body. “It will not miss a single euro,” said Macron (<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/politics/emmanuel-macron-donald-trump-climate-change-funding-france-us-paris-agreement-president-a8058436.html>). The UK also announced (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-42004528>) it was pledging to double its contribution.

Loss and damage

The Paris Agreement (http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf) includes a section recognising the importance of averting – and addressing – the loss and damage (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/explainer-dealing-with-the-loss-and-damage-caused-by-climate-change>) caused by climate change. It also says parties should enhance “understanding, action and support” on this key topic, which has become somewhat of a bugbear at negotiations in recent years.

To some (https://www.nature.com/articles/nclimate3401?WT.feed_name=subjects_climate-change), it has now become the “third pillar” of the climate action, alongside mitigation and adaptation. But unlike mitigation (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/whats-mitigation-a-short-and-straightforward-summary-of-the-ipccs-latest-report>) and adaptation (<https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-climate-adaptation-around-the-world>) – with their promised \$100bn-a-year in climate finance – there are currently no sources of finance for loss and damage.

The workstream to create the Paris rulebook currently doesn’t include loss and damage as an agenda (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/application/pdf/apa_1-4_agenda.pdf) point, meaning loss and damage is not given a major space in the political UNFCCC process. This is despite demands from developing countries that new additional finance will be needed for it.



(<https://www.carbonbrief.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Polar-bears-COP23-1.jpg>)

Protestors in polar bear suits wind down after a Saturday march near the COP23 venue in Bonn, Germany. Credit: Carbon Brief.

COP23 did include (http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/cop23_adopted_agenda_web.pdf) discussions on loss and damage as part of a separate, more low-level technical process called the Warsaw International Mechanism (http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/8134.php) (or “WIM”). Originally agreed in 2013 at COP19 in Poland, this is a separate UNFCCC workstream to the Paris Agreement, with its own executive committee.

The WIM agreed on a new “five-year rolling workplan (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sb/eng/01a01.pdf>)” for the mechanism, finalising a proposal (<http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/10/16/rich-countries-must-provide-funds-climate-change-victims/>) from October. However, the WIM has yet to bring forward any concrete plan on finance – the key difficulty in loss-and-damage discussions. A one-off “expert dialogue” was also agreed for the May intersessional in 2018, which will inform the next review of the WIM in 2019.

Sven Harmeling (<http://careclimatechange.org/team/sven-harmeling/>), climate change advocacy coordinator at CARE international, tells Carbon Brief that shifting the finance discussion to 2019 is “wholly inadequate” in light of the increasing impacts facing so many people.

A stronger emphasis on enhancing action and support, as well as identifying new sources for additional finance, is urgently needed on loss and damage, he says, alongside initiatives such as the new InsuResilience Global Partnership (<https://cop23.unfccc.int/news/insuresilience-to-provide-the-poor-with-more-financial-protection-against-climate-risks>) launched at the talks this year.

Agriculture

One notable, yet low-profile outcome from the conference this year was the end of a deadlock on agriculture which had lasted for years.

Parties agreed (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/124a01.pdf>) to work over the next few years on a series of issues linking climate change and agriculture. They agreed to streamline two separate technical discussions on this topic into one process.

Countries have now been asked (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/124a01.pdf>) to submit their views on what should be included in the work by 31 March 2018, with options including how to improve soil carbon and fertility, how to assess adaptation and resilience and the creation of better livestock management systems.

Jason Funk (<http://www.centerforcarbonremoval.org/team/>), associate director for land use at the Center for Carbon Removal (<http://www.centerforcarbonremoval.org/>), says the decision itself, rather than what it says, is the most significant part of the agreement. He tells Carbon Brief:

I’ve watched the parties deliberate and negotiate over agriculture issues since 2011 and they have been close many times. But this is the first time they have reached consensus about how to work on agriculture. The stakes are very high and I have witnessed the deep divides among the parties on issues that connect agriculture and climate change. As I see it, this decision signals that they have reached a level of trust and common understanding about each others’ views, and that trust and understanding will pave the way for them to work successfully together from here forward.

The UN’s Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) welcomed (<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/1068313/icode/>) the outcome on agriculture, calling it a “major step” to address the need to adapt agriculture to climate change and meet a growing

global demand for food.

Meanwhile, earlier on in the week during the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (<http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/6399.php>) (SBSTA) discussions at COP23, a skirmish broke out over the best way to account for the warming impact (http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3825.php) of sources and sinks of greenhouse gases.



(<https://www.carbonbrief.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/COP23-plenary.jpg>)

Diplomats and politicians gather in the main plenary for an informal stocktaking exercise midway through COP23 Credit: Carbon Brief.

The argument centres on how the commonly used Global Warming Potential (http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/items/3825.php) (GWP) metric accounts for the warming effect of methane. Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay formed a new alliance to say the GWP metric currently over-accounts for methane, disadvantaging them unfairly due to their large cattle industries. Brazil also made this point in its Paris pledge (<http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Brazil/1/BRAZIL%20iNDC%20english%20FINAL.pdf>) in 2015, where it calculated its emissions in both GWP and Global Temperature Potential (http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg1/WG1AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf) (GTP).

However, no clear resolution was reached and the discussion has now been pushed (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbsta/eng/119.pdf>) to June 2019. Observers say this is something to watch at future meetings.

The 'gateway'

A proposal submitted (http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/588_364_131486603843862161-SoV%20Establishing%20a%20Gateway%20for%20NPCs%20final.pdf) by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and six others asked for a new agenda item to consider a new "gateway". This would create (https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/what-a-trademark-dispute-teaches-us-about-global-climate_us_5a0c15b7e4b06d8966cf33cc) a UN-sanctioned emissions trading platform designed to "to encourage, measure, report, verify and account for greater ambition from corporate entities, investors, regions, states/provinces, cities and civil society organizations". But this led to concern among some that this could increase corporate influence over the UN talks.

Similar concerns emerged during the first week at COP23 with a proposal (<http://www.climatechangenews.com/2017/11/10/coal-deals-possible-us-holds-industry-event-un-climate-talks/>) from Ukraine to bring energy corporates closer into the UN climate process by slotting energy multinationals into an "intermediate layer" between the UNFCCC and national governments.

Road ahead in 2018

With the conclusion of COP23, the clock really begins to tick for the major deadlines and events in 2018. With the process for the Talanoa dialogue now essentially agreed, with it taking place throughout next year, there still remains much work to do before the Paris rulebook is agreed upon at COP24 in Poland.

Below are some key dates in the diary for the year ahead...

Date	Event
4-8 December 2017	9th technical analysis of biennial update reports in Bonn
12 December 2017	Emmanuel Macron's "One Planet" summit in Paris (focus will be on climate finance)
~ March 2018	Japan-Brazil Informal Meeting (informal discussions among chief climate negotiators and other officials on key UNFCCC issues)
31 March 2018	Deadline for submission of views on agriculture to UNFCCC
~ April 2018	Second Ministerial on Climate Action (Moca) meeting
1 May 2018	Deadline for countries to submit additional information on pre-2020 action
30 Apr - 10 May 2018	UNFCCC intersessional in Bonn (the "48th session of the subsidiary bodies")
12-15 September 2018	Global Climate Action Summit, California
October 2018	IPCC special 1.5C report
3-14 December 2018	COP24 in Katowice, Poland. Finalisation of Paris rulebook and Talanoa dialogue.

Finally, Brazil has put in an official bid to host COP25 in 2019, which is scheduled to be hosted in Latin America and the Caribbean (Argentina and Jamaica were also said to be in the running). Brazil's offer was initially "accepted with appreciation (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/109.pdf>)", suggesting it is a frontrunner. However, a last-minute intervention meant it has now (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/109r1e.pdf>) been put out to consultation.

Meanwhile, Turkey and Italy have both signalled their interest to host COP26 in 2020 – another key year with the next round of NDCs due to be submitted.

EL FUTURO DEL PLANETA 3 ENCUENTRO CLAVE EN ALEMANIA

La cumbre del clima termina con un acuerdo paupérrimo

El mayor éxito: mantener el consenso tras la desbandada de Estados Unidos. Las delegaciones retrasan medidas, sobre todo sobre el uso del carbón



Un acto de protesta del artista Jens Galschot en la cumbre de Bonn. - PATRICK STOLLARZ (AFP)

ANTONIO MADRIDEJOS / AGENCIAS
19/11/2017

La cumbre del clima de Bonn (COP23) concluyó ayer de madrugada con un balance muy pobre, sin apenas progresos y con el único consuelo de que la comunidad internacional sigue unida en la lucha contra el calentamiento global pese a la deserción de la Administración estadounidense. Las casi 200 delegaciones no lograron ni siquiera concluir las «reglas» o mecanismos técnicos que permitirán implementar o poner en marcha el acuerdo suscrito hace dos años en París. No fue una reunión de pobres resultados, sino pobrísimo. Ahora el peso recae sobre la próxima cumbre, que curiosamente se celebrará en la ciudad polaca de Katowice, en el epicentro de una potente cuenca carbonífera.

«La acción a nivel nacional está muy lejos de lo que se necesita (sintetizó Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, de la asociación WWF). La paradoja entre lo que estamos haciendo y lo que debemos hacer es clara». «Nunca había visto una COP con una tasa de adrenalina tan baja», dijo un diplomático europeo a la agencia France Presse. Y también muy sintomático fue el comunicado emitido por la delegación española: «En Bonn se ha continuado trabajando para construir el Acuerdo de París y no habido retroceso en ninguno de los temas tratados. Vista la inacción gubernamental, una de las principales esperanzas son actualmente las 7.500 ciudades y entidades de todo tipo, así como centenares de empresas, que se han propuesto a título personal avanzar hacia una sociedad baja o nula en carbono.

GRANDES ESCOLLOS / Los principales escollos en las negociaciones celebradas en Bonn atañían a dos asuntos clave. El primero, conocido como Diálogo de Talanoa, es la revisión de los compromisos de reducción de las emisiones de CO2 que se anunciaron en París, es decir, qué criterios se aplicarán para que los países ofrezcan propuestas más ambiciosas con vistas al 2020, cuando se pondrá en marcha el nuevo tratado, puesto que las que se encuentran ahora sobre la mesa no garantizan la estabilización de las temperaturas globales, sino que las impulsan más de tres grados por encima de los valores preindustriales.

El segundo escollo ha sido nuevamente la financiación que los países industrializados destinarán para que los países en desarrollo puedan adaptarse al calentamiento global, ahora con el agravante de la ausencia de EEUU. En la COP15 de Copenhague (2009) se acordó que los países industrializados aportarían 100.000 millones de dólares anuales a partir del año 2020, pero los detalles de la implementación no se han desarrollado.

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EL FUTURO DEL PLANETA

La cumbre del clima concluye con un acuerdo paupérrimo

El mayor éxito ha sido mantener el consenso tras la desbandada de EEUU. Las delegaciones retrasan una vez más la adopción de medidas ambiciosas



Foto reivindicativa del artista danés Jens Galschiot, en la cumbre del clima de Bonn. - AFP / PATRIK STOLLARZ

ANTONIO MADRIDEJOS / AGENCIAS
10/11/2017



La cumbre del clima de Bonn (COP23) concluyó ayer de madrugada con un balance muy pobre, sin apenas progresos, y con el único consuelo de que la comunidad internacional sigue unida en la lucha contra el calentamiento global pese a la deserción de la Administración estadounidense. Las casi 200 delegaciones no lograron ni siquiera concluir las «reglas» o mecanismos técnicos que permitirán implementar o poner en marcha el acuerdo suscrito hace dos años en París. No fue una reunión de pobres resultados, sino pobrísimos. Ahora el peso recae sobre la próxima cumbre, que curiosamente se celebrará en la ciudad polaca de Katowice, en el epicentro de una potente cuenca carbonífera.

«La acción a nivel nacional está muy lejos de lo que se necesita –sintetizó Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, de la asociación WWF–. La paradoja entre lo que estamos haciendo y lo que debemos hacer es clara». En el mismo sentido se pronunció Wolfgang Jamann, de CARE International: «Los acuerdos políticos no abordaron suficientemente la dura realidad climática a la que ya se enfrentan millones de personas». «Nunca había visto una COP con una tasa de adrenalina tan baja», agregó un diplomático europeo en declaraciones a la agencia France Presse. Y también muy sintomático fue el comunicado emitido por la delegación española: «En Bonn se ha continuado trabajando para construir el Acuerdo de París y no habido retroceso en ninguno de los temas tratados».

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Los principales escollos en las negociaciones celebradas en Bonn atañían a dos asuntos clave. El primero, conocido como Diálogo de Talanoa, es la revisión de los compromisos de reducción de las emisiones de CO² que se anunciaron en París, es decir, qué criterios se aplicarán para que los países ofrezcan propuestas más ambiciosas con vistas al 2020, cuando se pondrá en marcha el nuevo tratado, puesto que las que se encuentran ahora sobre la mesa no garantizan la estabilización de las temperaturas globales, sino que la impulsan más de tres grados por encima de los valores preindustriales. En Katowice, con nuevos datos del IPCC (el grupo de expertos de la ONU), se realizará una evaluación colectiva de cómo están evolucionando el calentamiento global y las emisiones de CO² y otros gases antropícos de efecto invernadero.

El segundo escollo es de nuevo la financiación que los países industrializados destinarán para que los países en desarrollo puedan adaptarse al calentamiento global, ahora con el agravante de la ausencia de EEUU (la Administración de Trump ya ha anunciado que no abonará su participación en el llamado Fondo Verde de la ONU). En la COP15 de Copenhague (2009) se acordó que los países industrializados aportarían 100.000 millones de dólares anuales a partir del año 2020, pero los detalles de la implementación no se han desarrollado.

En Bonn, los países más desfavorecidos exigían a los más industrializados que reportasen con dos años de antelación cuánto dinero iban a aportar y en qué plazos, con el objetivo de que pudieran saber con qué fondos contaban. Fuentes de la delegación europea aseguraron a la agencia Efe que con los márgenes presupuestarios que manejan los países no es factible decir, aquí y ahora –como les estaban exigiendo– cuánto dinero van a aportar en un horizonte de 10 años.

Aunque la salida de EEUU del Acuerdo de París no se materializará hasta el año 2020, el hecho de que sea uno de los grandes donantes ha creado un clima de desconfianza general en los países en desarrollo que, de manera casi unánime, han presionado al resto de países ricos que permanecen comprometidos para que les aseguren la financiación. «Este año los huracanes devastaron el Caribe, las inundaciones destruyeron miles de hogares y escuelas en el sur de Asia y la sequía trajo devastación a millones en el este de África –concluyó Tracy Carty, jefa de la delegación de Oxfam en la COP23–.

Ya no estamos hablando del futuro. Los países más pobres del mundo ya están luchando por sus vidas contra los desastres intensificados por el cambio climático».

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Photos of the week: The Pope's new Lamborghini to the Mugabe drama

Nov 19, 2017 12:40 IST



18/21

A replica of the Statue of Liberty emits smoke from the torch created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany on November 16, 2017. (Patrik Stollarz / AFP)



CLIMATE ENVOYS SEE ROAD AHEAD, DESPITE TRUMP

Updated: Nov 19, 2017, 01.34 AM IST



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A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the UN Conference of the Parties climate talks in Bonn (PIC:AP)

Negotiations close on Paris Agreement, stocktaking in 2018 to check international efforts

BONN Negotiations to bolster the climatesaving Paris Agreement, crafted over two decades, closed in Bonn on Saturday, deflated but not derailed by Donald Trump's rejection of the treaty and defence of fossil fuels.

The US president's decision to yank the United States from the hard-fought global pact cast a long shadow over the talks, which ran deep into overtime. Negotiations were marked by revived divisions between developing countries and rich ones.

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With a wary eye on America, which sent negotiators to a forum it intends to quit, envoys from nearly 200 countries got on with the business of designing a 'rule book' for enacting the agreement, which enters into full force in three years' time.

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

Closing two weeks of talks, negotiators agreed in the early hours of Saturday to hold a stocktake in 2018 of national efforts to cut fossil fuel emissions. The Paris treaty calls for limiting average global warming to "well under" two degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) compared to pre-industrial levels, or 1.5 C if possible.

Anything over 2 C, experts say, dooms the world to calamitous climate change, with more extreme superstorms, droughts, floods, and landgobbling sea level rise.

A report this week warned that emissions of carbon dioxide, the main planet-warming gas, were set to rise by two percent in 2017 after three years of hardly any growth.

Nations have submitted voluntary emissions-cutting commitments under the Paris pact 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 an urgent upgrade of the global commitment to phasing out greenhouse gases produced by burning coal, oil and natural gas.

After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

Updated 12:18 am, Tuesday, November 21, 2017



IMAGE 2 OF 3

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.

BONN, Germany (AP) — As negotiations at the global climate conference in Bonn, Germany, draw to a close Friday, here's a look at which steps will be taken in the coming years to further international efforts to curb global warming:

— Dec. 12, 2017: French President Emmanuel Macron has invited more than 100 world leaders to Paris for the second anniversary of the landmark climate accord forged in the city in 2015. President Donald Trump, who has said he wants to withdraw from the agreement, hasn't been invited to the "One Planet Summit."

— 2018: Next year's global climate talks take place in Katowice, Poland, from Dec. 3-14. In order for officials to finalize the rulebook there, preliminary meetings will have to be held during the course of the year. These low-level encounters will include the Talanoa Dialogue, a Fijian-inspired process in which countries start to take stock of what's been achieved so far under the Paris agreement and consider what more can be done. The talks in Katowice will be strongly influenced by the U.N. scientific panel's October report on whether the most ambitious goal of keeping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius can be achieved.

– 2020: If the U.S. goes through with its threat to withdraw from the Paris accord, the earliest this could come into effect would be on Nov. 4, 2020 – shortly after the next American presidential election. Countries that are party to the Paris agreement have until 2020 to submit new or updated plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), on what they are doing to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.

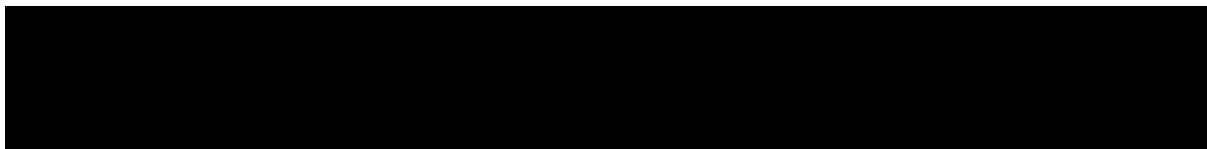
– 2023: Eight years after the Paris accord countries will for the first time conduct a full and formal review of what's been achieved to date, known as a global stock-take. The process is meant to be repeated every five years.

– 2030: Many countries have set themselves substantial emissions reduction targets 15 years from the Paris accord. The European Union, for example, wants to cut its emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels, though some countries including Germany are aiming for a 55-percent reduction.

– 2050: Climate scientists calculate that the world economy will have to go "carbon neutral" by the middle of the century if the Paris goal of keeping global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) is to be achieved. That can either be done by ending all use of fossil fuels or by finding a way to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at an industrial scale.

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HEARST



CLIMATE ENVOYS SEE ROAD AHEAD, DESPITE TRUMP

Updated: Nov 19, 2017, 02.30 AM IST



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Climate talks: Nations to gather in 2018 to work out how to limit warming



[1/](#) [us Next](#)
A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the climate talks in Bonn. (AP)

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The UN climate talks continue in Bonn, but countries have reached agreement in a number of significant areas.

Source:

AAP - SBS Wires

18 Nov - 4:58 PM UPDATED 18 Nov - 9:53 PM

The world will gather in 2018 to work out exactly what must be done to limit warming to 1.5 degrees.

Agreement over this discussion - now known as the Talanoa dialogue - is the key outcome for the UN climate talks and Fiji's presidency.

But talks dragged on into the early hours of Saturday morning with last minute arguments over developed countries' funding of poorer nations to meet their climate targets.

On the Talanoa dialogue, diplomats and environmental groups alike have hailed the achievement.

It might not have happened if not for Fiji's creative, inclusive leadership, says Mohamed Adow, from Christian Aid, part of the Climate Action Network.

"The switch for the Talanoa dialogue has been switched on and it's now alive and it's not static," he told reporters at COP23 on Friday.

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Battle lines drawn over coal at UN climate talks

"It's going to help countries actually get back to the table over time to be able to help us achieve the Paris ambition."

Mexico's representative told the closing session Fiji's approach "repeatedly helped to move the negotiations forward" on many matters.

Australia also believes the presidency has done a good job with the design and winning all countries over.

Fiji wants the year-long consultation starting in January to be conducted in the Pacific tradition of Talanoa, with open and inclusive debate and storytelling that avoid finger-pointing and lead to wise outcomes.

It has posed three questions for the world to ponder. Where are we now? Where do we want to be? And how do we get there?

The aim is to make governments to seriously think about how much to lift their emissions reduction targets, given all evidence says pledges to date will lead the world to warm by at least three degrees.

Tensions emerged in the first half of the conference over the desire of developing countries for a formal discussion of climate action before the Paris agreement starts in 2020.

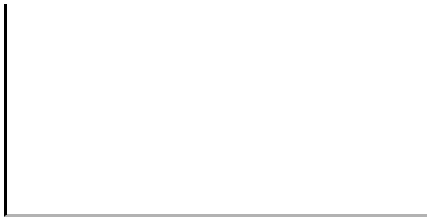
0 have been accusations industrialised nations responsible for the problem aren't doing enough now.



The Fijian efforts saw this resolved as leaders and minister arrived in Bonn on Wednesday, with early actions to mitigate climate change and support developing countries to do the same forming part of the Talanoa dialogue and being specifically assessed in 2018 and 2019.



Environment Minister Josh Frydenberg was happy to see this focus, saying Australia had a good story to tell.



What is the Paris Climate Agreement?

"Australia has already established ambitious targets and our goal is to meet and beat them, just as we did with the first Kyoto target," he told AAP.

Greens environment spokesman Adam Bandt wasn't sure the minister should be so upbeat.

"When other countries meet their targets early, they see it as a good thing and they then use that as an opportunity to consider ratcheting up their ambition in future years," he told AAP.

"Australia is one of the few countries here that says we're on track to meet incredibly low targets and we're not going to do any more."

Other wins for Fiji's leadership were landing UN Climate's first gender action plan and deciding how to include Indigenous voices in the process.

Negotiations over writing the Paris rulebook are widely seen as having made good progress, creating a skeleton to flesh out by December 2018.

"The worst case would have been for this conference to end with just empty pages. This is not the case," senior German official Jochen Flasbarth said.

However, tensions remain and the formal COP23 decision urges that work accelerate ahead of the 2018 deadline, a point underscored by several countries in their closing statements.

Notably, discussions on transparency around how richer countries would fund climate action in developing nations and the role of the adaptation fund in this occupied most of Friday, pushing negotiations well past their scheduled finish.

Several reports say Australia was among the countries pushing back against the demands.

Many NGOs were also disappointed talks on compensation for loss and damage from climate change had been shunted to a side meeting in 2018, especially for a COP led by a Pacific island nation that is already feeling its harsh effects.

However, Mr Adow said there was a deliberate choice by Fiji to focus on the Talanoa dialogue and convincing countries to boost their pledges instead.

"What Fiji and other vulnerable countries require more than anything are more ambitious emissions reduction commitments so they can avoid further losses and damages," he said.

Climate talks end with progress on rule book

ALL-NIGHTER: Delegates agreed to a 'Talanoa Dialogue' to review existing plans, while the timing of rich nations' funding to help developing nations remained contended

AP, BONN, Germany



A man passes by a sculpture by Danish artist Jens Galschiot in a park outside the 23rd Conference of the Parties to the UN climate talks on Friday in Bonn, Germany.

Photo: AP

Global talks on curbing climate change wrapped up yesterday after a planned Friday ending extended into the night, with delegates and observers reporting progress on several key details of the 2015 Paris accord.

The two-week negotiations focused on a range of issues including transparency, financial assistance for poor nations and how to keep raising nations' 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 was due to conclude.

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

Delegates agreed to launch a process next year to start reviewing existing plans to limit greenhouse gas emissions as part of a long-term effort to ratchet up ambition. It would be called the Talanoa Dialogue after a Fijian word for storytelling and sharing experiences.

Delegates also made progress in drafting a detailed rule book for the Paris agreement.

The rule book, covering aspects such as how to report and monitor each nation's greenhouse gas emissions, is due to be ready by December next year.

By late Friday, two main issues remained unresolved: The question of how far in advance rich nations 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.

Observers say the US delegation played a largely constructive role during the talks, despite the threat to pull out of the accord by US President Donald Trump's administration.

While one group of US officials led by White House adviser George David Banks raised eyebrows by hosting a pro-coal event during the talks, a second group of seasoned US negotiators quietly got on with the painstaking job of refining the rule book, said Elliot Diring, a veteran of such UN meetings.

"From all accounts they have been playing a constructive role in the room advancing

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largely the same positions as before,” said Diringer, who is also executive vice president of the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions.

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research chief economist Ottmar Edenhofer said that while the 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, adding that Japan, Turkey, Egypt and Indonesia plan to keep investing in coal-fired power plants.

Environmental groups voiced disappointment at German Chancellor Angela Merkel’s failure to announce a deadline 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 French President Emmanuel Macron, who is hosting a climate summit in Paris next month to mark the accord’s second anniversary.

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

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Bonn climate talks end with progress despite U.S. stance

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

November 19, 2017 at 12:05 JST

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A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd U.N. Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn on Nov. 17. (AP Photo)



BONN--As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of U.S. President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that U.S. diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.




Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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 U.S. took its foot off the accelerator, the risk of global climate action slowing down has increased."

U.S. diplomat Judith Garber, speaking at the talks Thursday, reiterated Trump's position that

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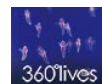


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the United States will leave the Paris accord but added that "we remain open to the possibility of rejoining at a later date under terms more favorable to the American people."

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 U.S. 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 program of the Washington-based World Resources Institute.

Caballero noted that the leaders of U.S. states, cities and businesses — who came to Bonn separately from the White House and State Department delegations — earned widespread approval for pledging to honor 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 finalizing the Paris rulebook and raising countries' national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.



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Climate talks wrap up with progress on Paris rulebook

Frank Jordans, Associated Press Updated 1:18 am, Tuesday, November 21, 2017



IMAGE 2 OF 5

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017.

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.

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.

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

November 20, 2017



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, on Friday, November 17, 2017. Photo: AP

BONN: As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year's global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a "blue-collar" event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of US President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that US diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

"There has been positive momentum all around us," said Fiji's Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7 a.m.

"We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements," Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people's rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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 U.S. 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 program 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 honor 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 finalizing the Paris rulebook and raising countries’ national ambitions for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

The post [Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance](#) appeared first on [The Himalayan Times](#).

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CONtexto

UNA LECTURA RURAL DE LA REALIDAD COLOMBIANA

INTERNACIONAL

A pesar de la urgencia climática, la COP23 aplaza sus principales decisiones hasta 2018

Por: AFP + CONtexto ganadero | 20 de Noviembre 2017    



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. Foto: AFP

La conferencia del clima de la ONU (COP23) culminó el pasado viernes con un aire de resignación tras la decisión de Estados Unidos de abandonar el barco, y con numerosos frentes para luchar contra el cambio climático que quedarán abiertos hasta 2018.

El objetivo principal de los casi 200 países, reunidos en Bonn durante dos semanas, era empezar a redactar el reglamento del histórico Acuerdo de París para impedir que la temperatura del planeta aumente más de 2° C respecto a la era preindustrial.

Pero en el tintero quedan otros aspectos que provocaron, de nuevo, tironeos entre países ricos y en desarrollo. La causa, el año 2020.

En esa fecha los miembros deben haber revisado, principalmente, sus compromisos de reducción de gases de efecto invernadero, y más importante aún, sus compromisos financieros para la lucha.

Sin dinero, recuerdan los países pobres como Fiyi, que presidió esta COP23 pero que no pudo hacerlo en su territorio por falta de logística, su contribución a la lucha contra el calentamiento del planeta será escasa.

Las decisiones de fondo sobre esos temas quedaron postergadas hasta la COP24, que se celebrará en diciembre de 2018 en Katowice (Polonia), según todas las fuentes negociadoras y ONGs asistentes.

Y el farragoso trabajo sobre el reglamento del Acuerdo de París, que define los criterios de control mutuo de emisiones, los plazos de ayuda técnica, la financiación a largo plazo, etc, quedó apenas esbozado, con un borrador que puede llegar a centenares de páginas.

Los negociadores ya reconocen abiertamente que necesitarán como mínimo otra sesión de fórceps para aligerar el texto, antes de diciembre de 2018.

'Como si faltara el corazón'

El principal emisor de CO2 y uno de los mayores financieros de la ayuda climática, Estados Unidos, asiste por el momento a las negociaciones, pero su actitud ha cambiado totalmente desde que el presidente Donald Trump anunciara en junio que el

Acuerdo de París no sirve a sus intereses.

"Con la salida de [Donald] Trump parece como si las estrellas nos hubieran abandonado" explicó a la AFP Seyni Nafu, un negociador del grupo de naciones africanas.

"Es como si nos faltara el corazón. La posición de Estados Unidos influencia a los otros países desarrollados, lo que a su vez tiene consecuencias para las posiciones que adoptan la mayoría de países en desarrollo. Todo el mundo se vigila mutuamente", indicó.

"Nunca había visto una COP con un índice de adrenalina tan bajo" explicó un diplomático europeo bajo anonimato.

Países industrializados y emergentes se esfuerzan en tomar el relevo de Estados Unidos. Una veintena de países anunció esta semana una alianza para eliminar el carbón como fuente energética en las próximas décadas.

El presidente francés, Emmanuel Macron, acogerá a mandatarios del mundo entero el 12 de diciembre en París para reafirmar el compromiso de hace dos años. Trump no fue invitado.

Los fondos no llegan

La COP23 de Bonn ha sido una etapa intermedia de la negociación, coinciden los asistentes.

"La 'pata débil' son los métodos de implementación [del Acuerdo], no solamente el acceso a financiamiento y recursos sino transferencia de tecnologías y gestión de capacidades" para ayudar a los países en desarrollo, explicó la canciller de Ecuador, María Fernanda Espinosa, que representa al G77 y China (134 países).

El Fondo Verde creado en la COP de Cancún de 2009 es un ejemplo de ello.

"Ya han pasado 8 años, se esperaban 100.000 millones de dólares anuales, y eso no ha ocurrido. Lo que hay en la cesta son 6.000 millones" criticó.

La canciller ecuatoriana aseguró que a pesar del desconcierto creado por el anuncio de Washington, el deseo al cierre de esta COP23 era de no bajar los brazos.

"A pesar de algunas tensiones creo que vamos a salir con un amplio programa de acción" de Bonn, indicó Espinosa.

"No puedo prejuzgar el resultado, pero nuestras expectativas son de que vamos por buen camino" añadió Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, exministro peruano y ahora responsable del programa sobre cambio climático de la organización WWF.

Tras la entrada en vigor del Acuerdo de París, el año pasado, "esta era la primera COP para compartir ideas, para darles sentido; aunque no creo que hayamos hecho lo suficiente en torno al reglamento" explicó a la AFP Mohamed Adow, de la ONG Christian Aid.

After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

Updated 12:18 am, Tuesday, November 21, 2017



IMAGE 1 OF 3

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017.

BONN, Germany (AP) — As negotiations at the global climate conference in Bonn, Germany, draw to a close Friday, here's a look at which steps will be taken in the coming years to further international efforts to curb global warming:

- Dec. 12, 2017: French President Emmanuel Macron has invited more than 100 world leaders to Paris for the second anniversary of the landmark climate accord forged in the city in 2015. President Donald Trump, who has said he wants to withdraw from the agreement, hasn't been invited to the "One Planet Summit."
- 2018: Next year's global climate talks take place in Katowice, Poland, from Dec. 3-14. In order for officials to finalize the rulebook there, preliminary meetings will have to be held during the course of the year. These low-level encounters will include the Talanoa Dialogue, a Fijian-inspired process in which countries start to take stock of what's been achieved so far under the Paris agreement and consider what more can be done. The talks in Katowice will be strongly influenced by the U.N. scientific panel's October report on whether the most ambitious goal of keeping global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius can be achieved.
- 2020: If the U.S. goes through with its threat to withdraw from the Paris accord, the earliest this could come into effect would be on Nov. 4, 2020 — shortly after the next American presidential election. Countries that are party to the Paris agreement have until 2020 to submit new or updated plans, known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), on what they are doing to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change.
- 2023: Eight years after the Paris accord countries will for the first time conduct a full and formal review of what's been achieved to date, known as a global stock-take. The process is meant to be repeated every five years.
- 2030: Many countries have set themselves substantial emissions reduction targets 15 years from the Paris accord. The European Union, for example, wants to cut its emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels, though some countries including Germany are aiming for a 55-percent reduction.
- 2050: Climate scientists calculate that the world economy will have to go "carbon neutral" by the middle of the century if the Paris goal of keeping global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 Fahrenheit) is to be achieved. That can either be done by ending all use of fossil fuels or by finding a way to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere at an industrial scale.

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HEARST



Climate change

KfW experts on the COP23 results

During the UN Climate Change Conference COP23 from 6 to 17 November 2017 in Bonn the participating countries concluded numerous agreements. KfW experts assess whether they go far enough.



Dr Joachim Nagel

Member of KfW Group's Executive Board

We're not giving up!

I am delighted that a clear message has come out of the conference: the time for scepticism is over, it is now time to come together and act! The conference provided us with the chance to learn about lots of new proposals and solutions that will help to speed up the implementation of the agreements from Paris. At this year's meeting of the International Development Finance Club (IDFC) – which KfW hosted to coincide with the COP 23 – we were able to ascertain that the goal of mobilising USD 100 billion from industrial countries alone for climate protection and climate change adaptation each year from 2020 onwards is well within our grasp.

Our consortium of 23 development banks, who hold over USD 3,000 billion in assets, is forging full steam ahead with our goal to put climate finance at the heart of everything we do. However, we are also aware that all major industrial countries, developing countries and emerging economies will have to pull together when it comes to solving the problem of climate change. The fact that this is not yet the case was the fly in the ointment of this conference for me.



Dr Jörg Zeuner

Chief Economist at KfW Banking Group

A small step forwards

Nobody was expecting anything spectacular to come out of the Climate Change Conference in Bonn. After all, the agenda concentrated mainly on technical issues concerning the execution of the Paris Agreement. For instance, participants in Bonn did some important groundwork for the rules on monitoring the national emissions commitments, which are due to be approved at next year's climate conference in Poland. Another positive point to highlight is that the path has been cleared for the continuation of financial support for climate change adaptation in developing countries post-2020. However, in light of the fact that global greenhouse gas emissions are set to reach a new high in 2017, I would have liked to have seen more political impetus for an ambitious approach to climate protection. The Climate Change Conference demonstrated that we currently lack driving forces and pioneers in this area.



Stepan Opitz

Member of the Management Committee KfW Development Bank (Policy and Latin American Region)

Adaptation needs more attention and financing

This Climate Change Conference focused more on climate change adaptation than any other conference before it. At a number of events, Fiji's government and those of other countries that are under particular threat from climate change delivered their messages loud and clear: climate change hits poor people especially hard. KfW has also been driving the issue of adaptation forward. One of our events concentrated on rising sea levels and the impact they have on infrastructure and coast-dwelling populations, while another focused on the protection and recovery of ecosystems for supporting adaptation to climate change. Our first measure with the Green Climate Fund, which we finalised during the COP, is a programme for improving urban infrastructure, such as cyclone protection shelters and coastal roads in Bangladesh. As a whole, however, this COP also showed that we still have a lot to do in the field of financing for adaptation measures.



Marc Engelhardt

National climate protection plans are being taken seriously

This year's conference demonstrated just how important the Nationally Determined Contributions are to the implementation of the Paris climate accord. A number of events dealt with possible approaches to promoting and implementing them. Poorer countries presented the progress they had made, while also underlining that they need additional financing for their work. At the COP, KfW showed that we are able to promote national reform programmes with long-term and reliable financing. One pioneering approach here is our policy-based loans, which are supporting the implementation of individual reform steps in our partner countries.

Nevertheless, I felt that the Bonn conference did not pay enough attention to the fact that climate protection plans do not just generate costs, they are also an opportunity for investment. We see the implementation of reform agendas and the refinement of climate protection plans as the key tools here, which also offer an incentive and investment security for private investors.



Peter Hilliges

Head of Division Climate and Energy Policy Unit at KfW Development Bank

We need a generation of environmental entrepreneurs

Many parts of the past few weeks have been positive for me. For example, I was able to talk to a lot of people who are searching for and already working on new solutions to climate change and climate change adaptation. During the conference, an award was presented to a project for rewetting bogs in Russia, which KfW implemented on behalf of the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety. This is a good example of what I am talking about: the amount of carbon dioxide stored in Russia's bogs is incredible. This project supports the storage of huge quantities of CO₂, the stabilisation of water resources and the simultaneous protection of ecosystems. Overall, however, the conference lacked an atmosphere for change. Nobody was saying "we also see climate change as an opportunity to do things differently and better." Over the next few years, KfW can still play an important role in this field to make sure that politicians' desire for change will lead to a generation of environmental entrepreneurs.

copout

20 November 2017

We are at a juncture that calls for us to stand up and fight for our planet or lose it forever, says Māori activist **Noah Te Rama Thomas Pene**, who has attended the COP23 meetings in Bonn. He shares his take on where the conference leaves us



Demonstrations at COP23 in Bonn. Sean Hawkey/WCC

'I see it as a duty that young people must accept. I see climate change as an opportunity to utilize indigenous practices and reclaim cultural approaches towards living within a sustainable environment. It means standing up to big money and fighting capitalism where it exploits land for resources. I just want the future generations to have what my grandparents had: clean water; fresh air; healthy, natural food; and to understand the spiritual connection with Mother Earth.'

The statement above was one I prepared for the press when we were fundraising to make it possible to take members of Te Ara Whatu, an indigenous youth delegation from Aoteroa/New Zealand, to Germany for the 23rd Conference of the Parties meetings, which are just concluding today. The conference is the latest instalment in the drawn out process of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).

I came to Germany with a heavy heart, conscious of the struggles of my people. As indigenous peoples of the Pacific, we face the loss and desecration of our *whenua* (land), our culture and our traditions. This is genocide.

[Capitalism](https://newint.org/features/2015/12/01/scaring-investors) (<https://newint.org/features/2015/12/01/scaring-investors>) has brought nature to the point of collapse and the survival of the human race is in peril. In its aggressive commodification of Papatūānuku (Mother Earth) and natural resources (earth, water, fossil fuels, minerals, biodiversity), it has met with resistance from indigenous peoples.

I stand with all indigenous peoples of the Pacific to ensure those most responsible for climate change are held to account and those most affected by it are supported in the defence of their land rights, and their collective responsibility to care for lands, forests, our waters and peoples.

We have seen 23 years of these COP meetings – and in that time, emissions have [almost doubled](http://cait.wri.org/historical) (<http://cait.wri.org/historical>)

Advert

[/Country%20GHG%20Emissions?indicator\[\]=Total%20GHG%20Emissions%20Excluding%20Land-Use%20Change%20and%20Forestry&indicator\[\]=Total%20GHG%20Emissions%20Including%20Land-Use%20Change%20and%20Forestry&year\[\]=1994&act\[\]=World%20\(sum%20of%20all%20CAIT%20countries\)&sortIdx=1&sortDir=asc®ions=true&chartType=geo](#)). In the Pacific we continue to pay the price for the West and its 200 years of carbon colonialism. While we have fought at every step to have our voices and concerns taken seriously, this conference and its participants have overseen and encouraged the marginalization and tokenization of indigenous peoples, expecting 'performance' and indigenous 'spirituality' to open spaces and please conference attendees.

I was part of the organizing team for the 'Pass the Mic' action at COP23, which was led entirely by indigenous youth. We demanded a decolonized climate movement, solidarity and representation. We stood in solidarity as indigenous youth from around the globe fighting against colonization in the UNFCCC. We spoke freely, we claimed space and we demanded action for indigenous peoples affected by climate change.

Our allies joined us in a circle, taping their mouths shut. With 'Decolonize' written across the tape, there was no misunderstanding about what we were demanding – an end to the talkfest bullshit and real action so we don't need to have another COP.

COP in a nutshell has been: Talk talk talk talk talk talk talk talk talk 'Oh look the planet's drowning & burning at the same time', *turn back around* talk talk talk talk talk talk talk talk talk.

We are in a time that calls for us to stand up and fight for our planet or lose it forever. I don't want to see another worldwide struggle neutralized by the control of stagnant UN process and Western liberal activism.

We are not climate victims in the Pacific; we are fighting for our survival. Sadly I know that the West will not give up its exploitative way of life to ensure the survival of the lands and livelihoods of indigenous Pacific Islanders.

*Born and raised in South Auckland, **Noah Te Rama Thomas Pene** is from a family of Maori activists. He is a communist and active participant in local organizing communities around decolonization, racism, criminal injustice and climate change.*

Having worked as a kaitiaki (guardian) for the bird sanctuary on Mokoia Island with Ngati Rangī Te Aorere and as the South Auckland representative for the Morehu Youth Movement, he is attending COP23 as a member of Te Ara Whatu, the first indigenous youth delegation to leave the shores of Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Vejret

Mest tørt med nogen eller en del sol. Temperaturer op mellem 3 og 7 grader, og let til frisk nordvestlig vind, der aftager en smule.



GIV OS ET TIP

Er der noget, vi bør vide?

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NORDJYSKE i går

Det var godt

SLUTSPURT: Der er masser af læsestof i søndagens NORDJYSKE, det meste handler om valget (slutspurten) - forsiden viser, at der er tæt opløb i regionen, at rød blok knebent fører, men at V og LA vinder frem. Længere inde i avisen kan man læse om, hvad der sker omkring valget i mange af kommunerne.

Fantastisk god artikel om sagen mod brandmanden fra Fjerritslev - den går virkelig i dybden.

Vreden stiger på de danske veje, artiklen viser klart, at vi danskere bliver mere og mere stressede, og når det så ikke går, som vi gerne vil have, det skal, så kommer reaktionen - vreden over at andre ikke gør, som man selv ville have gjort det - det er især galt i byerne og ude på motorvejene.

Udenrigsstof er der meget lidt af - men en god artikel om at Mugabe ligner en færdig mand i Zimbabwe, og at Norges stenrige oliefond vil droppe olien for at minimere risikoen.

... og mindre godt

VALGSNAK: Jeg synes egentlig ikke, der er noget direkte dårligt i dagens avis, bortset fra at der er alt for megen valgssnak. Jeg glæder mig til avisen efter valget 21.11.

DAGENS KRITIKER



Jens Ole Jørgensen
 Baggesvognsvej 101
 Sindal

Har du lyst til at være med i vores tommel op/ned-panel, kan du sende en mail til: tommel@nordjyske.dk

STORE BADEDAG



En russisk-ortodoks præst holder sig til både kors og hellige skrifter, men øjnene følger dog en letpåkledt badegæst på stranden i den israelske by Tel Aviv. Det hævdes, at den russisk-ortodokse kirke blev grundlagt af apostlen Andreas. Foto: Oded Balilty/ritzau/AP

Døgnet i glimt



Spaniere aflevere den fascistiske hilsen med strakt arm i Madrid søndag i anledning af 42 års-dagen for den spanske diktator, general Francos død. Foto: Paul White/ritzau/AP



En kvinde stirrer på en gammel mækeunge af metal, der kan ses på Holocaust-udstillingen på Det Jødiske Historiske Institut i den polske hovedstad Warszawa. Foto: Alik Keplicz/ritzau/AP



Ved FNs klimatopmøde i Bonn, der sluttede i fredags, var denne skulptur af en punkteret isbjørn - lavet af den danske kunstner Jens Galschiot - opstillet. Foto: Martin Meissner/ritzau/AP



En troende ofrer en mønt ved foden af en hindugud i forbindelse med Bala Chaturdashi-festivalen i Nepal. Ved festivalen mindes hinduerne deres døde. Foto: Niranjana Shrestha/ritzau/AP

Taxachauffør overfaldet

NØRRESUNDBY: Det udviklede sig voldsomt, da en taxachauffør skulle hente en kunde i Nørresundby klokken 00.12 natten til søndag. Vagtchef Karsten Højrup Kristensen betegner episoden som en alvorlig hændelse:

- En taxachauffør skulle hente en kunde i Smedegade ved Kroen i Centrum. Kunden fik af vide, at han ikke måtte medbringe en ølflaske i taxien, hvorefter han blev kraftigt ophidset og slog chaufføren flere gange i ansigtet med knytnæveslag, fortæller vagtchefen.

Gerningsmanden løb herefter fra stedet og er nu efterlyst af politiet. Han beskrives som dansk af udseende, 20-25 år, 190 centimeter høj og iført sorte bukser og jakke. Nordjyllands Politi hører gerne fra eventuelle vidner på telefon 114.

Ældre mand døde af hjertestop og ramte lygtepæl

NÆSTVED: En 70-årig mand blev søndag formiddag fundet død i sin bil i Naskov. Mandens bil kolliderede med en lygtepæl, men ifølge politiet var den 70-årige allerede død, da ulykken indtraf. Formodningen er, at dødsfaldet skyldes et hjertestop. Den afdøde kommer fra lokalområdet. De pårørende er underrettet. /ritzau/

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Escultura "Unbearable", do artista plástico dinamarquês Jens Galschiøt, mostra urso polar empalado por oleoduto; peça é exibida em Bonn durante a [#COP23](#), a conferência do clima de Fiji, que termina nesta sexta-feira reafirmando compromissos anteriores e estabelecendo elementos para o livro de regras do [#AcordodeParis](#), que será finalizado em 2018. Foto: Claudio Angelo/OC [#Bonn](#) [#climatechange](#) [#climart](#)



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Setelah Bonn: Perencanaan Masa Depan Kesepakatan Iklim



Pahatan beruang kutub tertusuk tombak karya artis Denmark, Jens Galschiot, terlihat di luar Konferensi Perubahan Iklim ke-23 di Bonn, Jerman, 17 November 2017.

Teruskan

Seiring dengan berakhirnya perundingan konferensi iklim global di Bonn, Jerman, pada Jumat (17/11), inilah langkah-langkah yang akan diambil beberapa tahun ke depan untuk melanjutkan upaya internasional dalam mengurangi pemanasan global:

- **12 Desember 2017:** Presiden Prancis Emmanuel Macron telah mengundang lebih dari 100 pemimpin dunia ke Paris untuk memperingati ulang tahun kedua kesepakatan iklim yang digagas di kota tersebut pada 2015. Presiden Donald Trump, yang mengatakan bahwa dia ingin menarik diri dari kesepakatan tersebut, belum diundang ke "One Planet Summit".

- **2018:** Perundingan iklim global tahun depan berlangsung di Katowice, Polandia, dari 3-14 Desember. Agar pejabat menyelesaikan perihal peraturan pada saat perundingan nanti, pertemuan pendahuluan harus diadakan sepanjang tahun. Pertemuan tingkat rendah ini akan mencakup Dialog Talanoa, sebuah proses yang terinspirasi oleh Fiji dimana negara-negara mulai mencatat apa yang telah dicapai sejauh ini sesuai Kesepakatan Paris dan mempertimbangkan apa lagi yang bisa dilakukan. Perundingan di Katowice akan sangat dipengaruhi oleh laporan panel ilmiah PBB pada Oktober mengenai apakah tujuan paling ambisius untuk menjaga pemanasan global pada titik 1,5 derajat Celsius dapat dicapai.

- **2020:** Jika Amerika menjalankan ancaman untuk mengundurkan diri dari kesepakatan Paris, pengunduran diri Amerika dapat mulai berlaku paling cepat pada 4 November 2020 - tak lama setelah pemilihan presiden Amerika berikutnya. Negara-negara yang menandatangani perjanjian Paris memiliki waktu sampai 2020 untuk mengajukan rencana baru atau yang diperbarui, yang dikenal dengan National Determination Contributions (NDC), mengenai apa yang mereka lakukan untuk mengurangi emisi dan menyesuaikan diri terhadap perubahan iklim.



Replika Patung Liberty oleh artis Denmark, Jens Galschiot, mengeluarkan asap di luar lokasi Konferensi Perubahan Iklim di Bonn, Jerman, 17 November 2017.

- **2023:** Delapan tahun setelahnya, negara-negara sesuai Kesepakatan Paris akan melakukan tinjauan penuh dan resmi untuk pertama kalinya tentang apa yang telah dicapai sampai saat itu. Proses ini dimaksudkan untuk diulang setiap lima tahun sekali.

- **2030:** Banyak negara telah menetapkan target pengurangan emisi secara substansial dalam 15 tahun sejak Kesepakatan Paris. Uni Eropa, misalnya, ingin mengurangi emisinya hingga 40 persen dari tingkat pada 1990, meskipun beberapa negara termasuk Jerman menargetkan pengurangan 55 persen.

- **2050:** Para ilmuwan iklim menghitung bahwa ekonomi dunia harus "netral karbon" pada pertengahan abad ini, jika tujuan Kesepakatan Paris menjaga pemanasan global di bawah 2 derajat Celcius (3,6 Fahrenheit) hendak tercapai. Itu bisa dilakukan dengan mengakhiri semua penggunaan bahan bakar fosil atau dengan menemukan cara untuk menghilangkan karbon dioksida dari atmosfer dalam skala industri. [aa/fw]

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Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

November 21, 2017

BONN, Germany (AP) – As the first glimmer of dawn appeared across the Rhine River, delegates stumbled out of an all-night negotiating session at this year’s global climate talks, expressing satisfaction Saturday at the progress made toward creating a comprehensive rule book for fighting global warming.

The two-week meeting in Bonn, Germany, was billed as a “blue-collar” event designed to hammer out the technical details of the 2015 Paris climate accord. But fears had loomed large beforehand that the administration of US President Donald Trump, who rejects the Paris agreement, would seek to block any advances seen as counter to American interests.

In the end, most agreed that US diplomats had engaged constructively, while delegations from several American states, cities and businesses were praised for committing themselves to the goals of the Paris agreement.

The role of spoiler almost fell to Saudi Arabia, which held up a final agreement for several hours over objections to a phrase it feared might allow for future levies on fossil fuels like oil.

“There has been positive momentum all around us,” said Fiji’s Prime Minister Frank Bainimarama, who presided over the meeting and swung the gavel to close it about 7am.

“We leave Bonn having notched up some notable achievements,” Bainimarama said, citing agreements on agriculture, ocean protection, indigenous people’s rights and the launch of a new system to help people in poor countries get insurance against the effects of climate change.

Many countries are already feeling the heat that is enveloping the globe, with dramatic floods, hurricanes and droughts across the world in recent months adding a sense of urgency to the talks.



The sun sets behind wind turbines near Pokrent, northern Germany



A man passes by the sculpture with a polar bear on a spear by Danish artist Jens Galschiot in a park outside the 23rd UN COP climate talks in Bonn



A coal-burning power plant steams in Gelsenkirchen, Germany



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany



File

photo shows smoke rising from the steel company ThyssenKrupp in Duisburg , western Germany. – PHOTOS: AP



Delegates take an escalator at the convention centre during the UN COP climate talks in Bonn

Environmental groups expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the negotiations, while noting there's much still to do and little time left to ensure the Paris accord's goal of keeping global warming significantly below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) is met.

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/>

With Deadlines Approaching, Climate Negotiations Adjust to Life Beyond Trump

📅 21 November 2017



AUTHOR:

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Research Director, Energy, Environment and Resources



(<https://twitter.com/ChathamRob>)

Rob Bailey speaks with Gitika Bhardwaj in a two-part interview about the recently concluded round of climate negotiations and the importance of agreeing a Paris 'rulebook' next year.



A replica of the Statue of Liberty is seen emitting smoke from its torch at the Rheinaue Park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference. Photo: Getty Images.

Why was this round of COP, the annual UN climate change talks which finished last week, important?

It was important for two reasons. One is it was the first COP (Conference of the Parties) after President Donald Trump announced America's intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement so there was a question mark around what the politics were going to look like at these negotiations and what kind of role America would now play.

The second reason, which is more important, is there is a deadline in 2018 for agreeing what the negotiators have been calling the 'rulebook' for the Paris Agreement, which is essentially the rules of the game for how the agreement will actually operate after 2020. It covers quite important things like what the framework in which countries will submit their pledges on emissions reductions will be and how governments will monitor, report and verify on their actions so that we can have confidence that they are committing to doing what they have pledged to do. It also includes the mechanisms through which governments should collectively assess the adequacy of their commitments against the Paris goals of keeping global warming well below 2°C and the aspirational target of limiting it to 1.5°C. These are all extremely important elements.

Following Donald Trump's announcement in June outlining America's intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, there was a downsized US delegation to the talks this year as well as a controversial event organized by the US government with fossil fuel and nuclear energy representatives that prompted a protest. In contrast, a prominent 'We Are Still In' campaign was present from US states, cities and businesses that were showing their support for the agreement. What was the reaction like to the US this year? How did Trump's policy shift have an impact on the atmosphere at the talks in general and also at the negotiating table in particular?

One of the interesting things with America's withdrawal is the galvanizing effect it has had among other countries by bringing them closer together in their commitment to see the Paris Agreement become operational.

It was interesting to see the initiative co-organized by Michael Bloomberg recognizing the fact that a lot of emissions reductions action in the US is happening at the sub-national level through states and cities and corporations, and also recognizing that the federal government's decision to disengage from the agreement doesn't necessarily mean America as a whole is going to become marginalized. So this effort by Bloomberg to bring these non-state actors to talk about the action that they are still going to carry forwards – to have a 'societal NDC' is how they referred to it – is important because a lot of emissions reductions will continue to happen in America with or

without the federal government and it was an important signal to send.

In terms of the negotiating dynamics themselves, there was this controversial event the US government organized with energy companies. We know that there have been conversations involving the US government about trying to keep coal within the global energy mix but at the same time there was also a speech given by the lead US negotiator that was pacifying in saying that America will continue to try to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions – although there was no mention of fossil fuels in those remarks. It's possible that a bit of a disconnect between the Trump administration and the machinery of government could develop, which is a disconnect that has been evident in other areas of US foreign policy.

What we didn't see happening was America playing a proactive role in the negotiations as it has done previously. The US is the second largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world and also an influential developed country that has played an important role in setting expectations about where developed countries should align themselves within the negotiations. Without America playing that role, there was something of a vacuum at these negotiations.

An international alliance to phase out coal by 2030 was announced at the conference, and nearly 20 countries have said that they would be joining the Power Past Coal Alliance. The alliance aims to have 50 members by the next UN climate change summit in 2018. Why was this coalition created and will it be important for the push to phase out fossil fuels?

It's a very positive step. One thing we know is that to have any hope of achieving the Paris goals, coal has to exit the global energy mix very rapidly. There's no pathway that allows coal to continue to play a significant role without abatement. We know that there is still investment going into coal-fired power generation, particularly in southeast Asia in a new capacity, so we need a global signal to ditch coal as quickly as possible. We need governments to take an old-fashioned, highly interventionist, command-and-control approach to stopping coal because continuing trying to do it through policies will not be quick enough. The more countries that can join in, the better.

It's also very positive for UK and Canadian climate diplomacy. It's just the kind of sort of thing we need to see happening in the run-up to 2018–20 period: these kinds of coalitions and statements of intent and also new targets to get the momentum going and to increase ambition.

The big question for the coalition is to what extent they can bring in countries where squeezing coal out of the energy mix is going to be challenging. It's reasonably easy for the UK to do that because we are at a point where there are days of coal-free power generation due to the progress we've made from renewables, so we're a long way on the path towards removing coal from our power mix. But countries in other parts of the world are still developing coal in a new capacity so the question is how they can bring those countries on board or work with them, even if it's through informal dialogues, in order to squeeze coal out.

What can we expect over the next year ahead of the next COP in Poland?

It's a key COP because there will be the 2018 deadline so everyone will want to get the rulebook agreed and there's an awful lot left to do. What they don't want is it to come to a cliff-edge in Poland. They will want to make meaningful progress in the intersessional meetings between now and next year's conference. Next year is also when the whole facilitative dialogue conversations need to get moving in earnest about increasing ambition and taking stock of actions countries have taken to date. So I think it will be the most important COP since Paris.

The fact that Poland has traditionally been a blocker in Europe on progressive climate change action, and continues to have a strong coal sector, doesn't have to be a problem because COP presidency countries are expected to be neutral and impartial so we could actually see a much less difficult and challenging Poland than we would expect them to be.

The most important things to look out for will be the political signals sent outside of the negotiations. Are we going to be at a point at the end of 2018 where climate diplomacy takes place outside of the negotiations like it did in the run up to Paris? I hope so.

Read Part 2 <https://medium.com/chatham-house/climate-summit-domestic-politics-in-focus-98e4da7c0b99> of the interview on Medium for a look at how different countries including France, Germany and China approached the latest round of climate negotiations.





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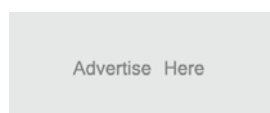
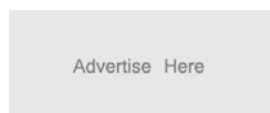
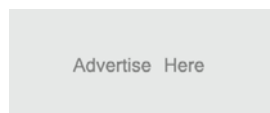
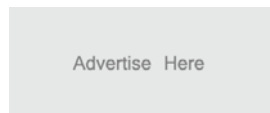
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Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

Frank Jordans, Associated Press Updated 12:52 am, Tuesday, November 21, 2017



IMAGE 4 OF 12

A man passes by the sculpture with a polar bear on a spear by Danish artist Jens Galschiot in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017.

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The Washington Post

Trump's withdrawal from the Paris agreement means other countries will spend less to fight climate change

By Johannes Urpelainen November 21



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd U.N. Conference of the Parties climate talks in Bonn, Germany, on Nov. 17. (Martin Meissner/AP)

The recent round of [U.N. climate negotiations](#) ended Friday in Bonn, Germany. While no important decisions were made on climate finance — transfers from wealthy to poor countries to support climate mitigation and adaptation — the question of who pays for global climate gave rise to [heated debates](#).

Formally a technical meeting to finalize the design of the 2015 Paris agreement on climate change, the summit was the first after President Trump's June 2017 [announcement](#) to withdraw from the deal.

[\[3 things we learned at this week's U.N. climate change meeting\]](#)

Trump's decision leaves the United States alone outside the Paris agreement. While U.S. noncooperation shouldn't deter other countries from pledging climate action, my [recent research](#) with [Thijs Van de Graaf](#) shows that it threatens industrialized countries' promises of climate finance for mitigation and adaptation in poorer countries.

The overall Paris framework will probably survive without the United States

The [basic idea](#) of the Paris agreement is pretty simple. Each country pledges action to lower its carbon footprint, and countries together review everyone's efforts every few years. For example, a country could pledge to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by a certain amount by the year 2030 or promise to double the share of renewable energy in power generation. The hope is that over time countries increase their ambition level so that they can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and we all can avoid rapid climate change.

Trump's withdrawal is unlikely to directly threaten this growing ambition. The entire world — [and much of the United States](#) — is behind the Paris agreement, and the [cost of clean energy is falling](#). With solar power, electric vehicles and more, inexpensive opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are expanding.

But the U.S. absence will take a real bite out of funding for climate mitigation

However, Trump's withdrawal can threaten future cooperation through another channel. If the United States refuses to finance climate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, then industrialized countries will have a hard time keeping their promise to offer [\\$100 billion in climate finance](#) every year from 2020.

These funds would support renewable energy, energy efficiency, forest conservation and other projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The money would also help poorer countries adapt to the consequences of climate change. For example, climate finance could fund [levees to protect cities from flooding](#).

[\[What's next for the Paris agreement? Nearly 200 countries are meeting in Bonn to talk climate change.\]](#)

In 2014, the United States offered about \$2.7 billion in climate finance, a sum comparable with contributions from Germany and France. With the Trump administration refusing to contribute, other industrialized countries will face great difficulties in putting together enough funds.

There's a real risk that developing countries will no longer trust the governments of the industrialized world on climate issues. The broken promise could poison climate negotiations in the future.

Besides spurring disagreement and bad faith in negotiations, a failure of climate finance would also threaten future pledges under the Paris agreement. The governments of many developing countries, such as [the Philippines](#), have promised to adopt ambitious measures conditional on financial assistance.

If U.S. noncooperation means that funds dry up, these conditional promises have little value. The lack of U.S. climate finance leaves a wide gap, and other industrialized countries will have a difficult time convincing their citizens that they should step in.

In the future, [growth in greenhouse gas emissions](#) is more likely to come from developing economies than from industrialized countries. The combination of economic growth and larger populations means that [energy demand will grow](#) in countries that are still poor, and some of that demand might be met with fossil fuels. If U.S. noncooperation reduces these countries' willingness to cooperate, future negotiations will be very difficult.

Each year that goes by will make it harder to reverse the damage in developing countries

A more climate-friendly U.S. president could bring climate finance back on track, but the delay in climate action in the interim could be costly. Early investments in clean energy and energy efficiency could put emerging countries on a [low-carbon development track](#). The risk is that these countries could find themselves with lots of expensive energy infrastructure running on fossil fuels. Fixing the damage later would be hard — and even costlier.

For other industrialized countries, the question is whether they can fill the gap in climate finance that U.S. noncooperation leaves. Japan, the European Union and others have the funds, but their willingness to pay for climate protection in uncertain economic times is far from clear. These issues will be prominent soon, as countries plan to [review the state of climate finance](#) in 2018.

The New York Times

CLIMATE FWD:

Earning Trust in Climate Talks: On the World Stage, and at Your Holiday Table

Nov. 22, 2017

Welcome to the *Climate Fwd*: newsletter. The New York Times climate team emails readers once a week with stories and insights about climate change. Sign up here (<https://www.nytimes.com/newsletters/climate-change>) to get it in your inbox.



An installation by the Danish artist Jens Galschiot at the climate talks in Bonn, Germany. Patrik Stollarz/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

This week, we're asking whether the United States will have a permanent credibility gap with the rest of the world in climate negotiations. Plus, how to talk about global warming at your holiday dinner.



Flynn Signals Cooperation With Russia Investors



Tax Plan Will Lift Wages? One Union Wants It in



From the Magazine: The Voices in Blue America's Head

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-mueller-russia-trump.html?action=click&>

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(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/22/magazine/the-voices-in-blue-americas-head.html?action=click&>

Applause greeted Todd D. Stern (http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/people/s/todd_d_stern/index.html), former President Barack Obama's climate change negotiator, when he addressed delegates at a global warming summit in 2009 and declared, "We're back."

After the George W. Bush administration rejected the Kyoto Protocol, Mr. Stern promised America would "make up for lost time."

Now another president has vowed to abandon another climate pact, the Paris agreement of 2015. But Mr. Stern and other Democrats who traveled to the climate conference (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/11/climate/un-climate-talks-bonn.html>) in Bonn, Germany, last week said they were certain the United States would stay in the deal in the long run. Even if President Trump makes good on his promise to withdraw from the Paris agreement, they said, a future president will one day rejoin it.

But, I wondered, how many times can America declare it is "back" before it loses credibility as a negotiating partner on the international stage? Has it already?

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"It's certainly a challenge to explain this a second time," said former Vice President Al Gore, who helped broker the 1997 Kyoto Protocol only to see Congress refuse to ratify it and Mr. Bush disavow it.

We asked dozens of people last week whether trust in America still holds. Diplomats and politicians agreed that other nations may be losing faith in the United States, but they have little choice but to continue to work with the richest and most powerful country on Earth.

"I'm sure that the U.S. has lost some credibility," Mr. Stern acknowledged. But, he said, "Dealing with the United States in an environment like this, you can't live with 'em and you can't live without 'em. The United States is an enormous force for good."

From pulling out of Paris to unraveling trade pacts (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/23/us/politics/tpp-trump-trade-nafta.html>) to disavowing the Iran nuclear deal (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/13/us/politics/trump-iran-nuclear-deal.html>), Mr. Trump has upended the conventional wisdom that foreign policy is bipartisan and party



Flynn Signals Cooperation With Russia Investigators



Tax Plan Will Lift Wages? www.losangeles.com/people/jame



From the Magazine: The Voices in Blue America's Head

squabbles stop at the water's edge. "Our allies are..." said James Lewis, a senior vice president at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-mueller-russia-can-rely-on-us.html?action=click&>) <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/corporate-tax-cut-pay.html?action=click&> <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/22/magazine/the-voices-in-blue-america-head.html?action=click&>

But on climate change diplomacy, like everything else, most allies are stuck with the United States, he said. “They sort of go through the mental math. Who else is going to lead the world?”

George David Banks (<https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/02/27/white-house-national-economic-council-director-announces-senior-staff>), Mr. Trump’s international energy adviser, said it’s no mystery why the United States keeps giving the world whiplash on climate change. Democrats, he said, have a habit of designing global warming accords without the input and approval of Congress, particularly on emissions targets.

As long as that continues, he said, “You’re going to keep seeing failures like this on the climate policy front — and not just climate policy, other areas as well — when you have an executive branch that overreaches and doesn’t bring in the Congress.”

Whether the United States stays in the Paris agreement or not, said Achim Steiner (<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/04/19/undp-executive-board-welcomes-appointment-of-achim-steiner-as-new-administrator.html>), head of the United Nations Development Program, the world must accept that “within American society, there is a divided view on climate change and that is reflected in the politics of the day.” But, he said, other countries moved on without America when it left the Kyoto Protocol and will do the same now if they must.

“This is not the first country that has an election and a different policy is articulated,” Mr. Steiner said.

How to hold your own climate talks

By Livia Albeck-Ripka

If 10 randomly-picked Americans sat down at a Thanksgiving dinner table together, seven would agree that climate change is happening. But six of the 10 would be unlikely to talk about it, according a recent study from Yale (<http://climatecommunication.yale.edu/publications/climate-change-american-mind-october-2017/>).

That may seem odd, but it’s expected with politicized topics, communications experts say. People will stay quiet, even on issues they care about.

Knowing how to talk about it can help. First listening — without interruption or judgment — establishes trust, says Renee Lertzman, a psychologist who

focuses on climate communication. Then, you have to take the



Flynn Signals Cooperation With Russia Investigators



One Union Wants It in Writing



Voices in Blue America’s Head

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-mueller-russia-consensus/>) Climate change is happening. At least 2017/11/23/us/politics/corporate-tax-cut-pay.html?action=click& (https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/22/magazine/the-voices-in-blue-americas-head.html?action=click&

It's based on evidence. Many scientific studies show rising global temperatures, warming oceans, shrinking ice sheets, sea ice decline, glacial retreat, decreased snow cover, rising sea levels and acidifying oceans, among other impacts.

This evidence is "unequivocal" according to The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (https://www.ipcc.ch/news_and_events/docs/ar5/ar5_syr_headlines_en.pdf), an international body set up in 1988 to assess climate science.

It's getting warmer. As of this year, the Earth has warmed by more than 1 degree Celsius (roughly 2 degrees Fahrenheit) since 1880. That may not sound like much, but averaged across the Earth's surface, it explains the drastic changes that are already happening.

Humans are responsible. Since the industrial revolution, humans have increased the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide by more than a third. Carbon dioxide, combined with other gases, stops heat from escaping the lower atmosphere.

Scientists have linked climate change to some extreme weather events (<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/09/15/climate/does-climate-change-cause-hurricanes-drought.html>), including rainstorms in Europe, drought in Australia and flooding in many coastal communities in the United States. Scientists need more data to fully understand the links between climate change and hurricanes, but rising temperatures are expected to make the storms stronger and wetter.

No major industrialized country is on track to meet its emissions goals (<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/11/06/climate/world-emissions-goals-far-off-course.html>). If governments don't take steps to meet their commitments, the planet will be on track to warm by more than the 2 degree Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) threshold, which could have catastrophic results.

Solutions require a two-pronged approach of mitigation (reducing greenhouse gases) and adaptation (living with the changes). You can do things as an individual, like driving more efficient cars, recycling and getting involved in local politics. But large-scale change will only happen through international policy.

What we're reading

By Brad Plumer



Flynn Signals Cooperation With Russia (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-mueller-russia.html>)



Elizabeth Kolbert's New Yorker One Union Wants It in Writing (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/22/magazine/the-voices-in-blue-americas-head.html>)



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removal-save-the-world) into efforts to suck carbon dioxide out of the air. Ponder this: Scientists now think it will be nearly impossible to avoid drastic pay.html?action=click&... americas-head.html?action=click&

Pacific Standard

STORIES THAT MATTER

After Slow Progress in Bonn, Activists Are Saying 'See You in Court'

Why global warming lawsuits are gaining traction in courtrooms around the world.



Activists in Bonn, Germany, demonstrating during COP23 on November 11th, 2017.

(Photo: Bernd Thissen/AFP/Getty Images)

Negotiators at the COP23 climate talks in Bonn, Germany, last week made some incremental progress toward fulfilling the Paris Agreement's aim to limit global warming. But the intensifying urgency of the climate crisis requires bigger and bolder steps, including more lawsuits, according to a group of legal experts who met on November 15th in the basement of a converted church in downtown Bonn.

"We have a strong message for climate polluters: We'll see you in court," said Fijian activist Makereta Waqavonovono, a legal practitioner with the Pacific Islands Climate Action Network who made it clear that Fiji expects help from wealthier countries to pay for relocating about 800 coastal villages that will be flooded by rising sea levels in the next few decades.

At the panel, organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, climate activists and attorneys said that, as international climate policy keeps failing, litigation is becoming an increasingly important part of the strategy to force reductions of dangerous heat-trapping greenhouse gases—and to hold climate polluters financially accountable for the damage they've caused.

At the talks in Bonn, the question of compensation—Loss and Damage, in negotiator jargon—was once again shunted aside for the most part, said Naomi Ages, a climate liability expert with Greenpeace USA.

"Sometime soon there has to be a day of reckoning. Who's going to pay for the climate damage already caused?" she said. "All governments are obligated to consider the human rights aspects of climate change, and the International Criminal Court has said that climate change is a possible reason for charges on crimes against humanity," she added.

SEEKING DAMAGES FROM COUNTRIES—AND FROM COMPANIES

Several hundred climate-related lawsuits have been filed in the past 20 years, according to the litigation database at the Columbia Law School Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, and plaintiffs have already won significant battles, including in the Netherlands, where a court ordered the government to cut greenhouse gas emissions to protect a livable climate in a ruling known as the Urgenda decision.

Another test case moved forward during the early days of COP23 in a courthouse in Hamm, Germany, less than 100 miles from the conference. On November 13th, a regional district court decided that Peruvian farmer and mountain guide Saúl Luciano Lliuya could proceed with a claim against German coal giant RWE. The goal is to get the company to pay part of the cost of protecting his town from the threat of flooding caused by melting glaciers.

The court found that the company may be liable if Lliuya can prove that the company contributed to the risk—a decision that could open a legal door for many other potential plaintiffs in the years ahead, according to Carroll Muffett, president and chief executive officer of the Center for International Environmental Law.

"We have a wide and growing universe of plaintiffs, and the science is very good at identifying the harm to plaintiffs and attributing them to a small group of actors: the carbon majors," Muffett tells *Pacific Standard* in Bonn. "And once you have reduced your universe of defendants down to 50, that's something the courts can deal with."

"We can increasingly document that emissions attributable to these companies have contributed to warming temperatures and sea-level rise, and have even made some extreme weather events more extreme," Muffett continued, referring to the burgeoning field of attribution science, which is linking greenhouse gas pollution with climate impacts. One recent study, for example, pinpointed how CO₂ emissions in the United States increased the likelihood of extreme heat in South America.



Demonstrators dressed as human skeletons stand on a float protesting nuclear waste on November 11th, 2017, in Bonn, Germany.

(Photo: Bernd Thissen/AFP/Getty Images)

Another significant climate case started last week in a district court in Oslo, Norway, where citizens are claiming that the government violated an obligation to safeguard the environment for future generations, as specified in the human rights section of the Norwegian constitution. The plaintiffs are also claiming that the drilling permits issued in 2015 would violate Norway's obligations under the Paris Agreement.

And the U.S. government is facing a similar legal challenge, as a group of young citizens works to secure a legal right to a safe climate. The plaintiffs in *Juliana v. United States* say that current U.S. energy policy infringes on their fundamental constitutional rights, according to Elizabeth Brown, one of the attorneys working on the Our Children's Trust case.

"This is not an ordinary environmental case. It challenges the energy system the government has enabled," Brown says. The U.S. government has an enforceable duty not to endanger its citizens, and the facts show the government has known about the threats of climate change for nearly 60 years without acting to protect citizens.

"We are explaining the urgency of the crisis to the court with expert testimony," Brown says. "The scientists we work with are saying we're at a climate tipping point, and that judicial relief may be the only way to preserve a livable planet." As part of the legal remedy, the plaintiffs want the court to order the government to establish a national climate recovery plan.

WILL LAW DRIVE POLICY?

Muffet tells *Pacific Standard* that it's only a matter of time before the first major judgments in climate law cases start to trigger a tectonic shift in policy and in energy markets. And new research by his organization, identifying thousands of potentially incriminating documents in the *Smoke and Fumes* report released last week, will help provide the legal foundation for such cases, by showing that oil companies and governments knew about the potential harm and did nothing to avoid or reduce the risk.

That trail of evidence goes back to the 1940s and can be used in court by plaintiffs looking to hold big polluters and governments accountable for climate change loss and damage, Muffet says.

"By 1968, we can demonstrate the industry as a whole was on notice. We can demonstrate they had the opportunity to take another path. One of the things they could have done was to warn the public, but they did not. They did the opposite. Not only did they fail to act, you can demonstrate culpable conduct over years," Muffet says, referring to years of misinformation campaigns by the oil industry.

The first few major judgments have the potential to fundamentally change the political and economic landscape, driving investment dollars away from fossil fuels in droves.

"Once the money starts to move, the energy system will start to move, too, and exposing the risks is key part of that," Muffet says.

Bob Berwyn

Climate change and coal

© Wed, Nov 22, 2017, 00:02



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn. Photograph: Martin Meissner/AP

f Sir, – In “Climate change: too little, too slow” (Editorial, November 20th), you rightly state that “the formation of an alliance to end coal power generation illustrates real action is possible within tight time-frames. For the UK the end comes by 2025. Ireland should join the group by saying when it will stop coal use at Moneypoint power station.”



Ireland has already stated that it will stop coal use at Moneypoint by 2025. The then-government stated the following in December 2015: “Before Moneypoint comes to the end of its operating life in its current configuration, in 2025, the most suitable replacement low-carbon generation technology will have to be identified. Key decisions on the future of Moneypoint will be taken before 2020 (Energy White Paper, *Ireland's Transition to a Low Carbon Energy Future*).

Given that this it is stated government policy to replace coal at Moneypoint by 2025, it is all the more mystifying that the present Government has not joined with the 19 countries that last week established the “Powering Past Coal Alliance”. We should do so forthwith. – Yours, etc,

Cllr ALEX WHITE,

County Hall,

Dún Laoghaire,

Co Dublin.

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Govts keep global climate deal on track despite US pullout

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A picture taken on Thursday shows a replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. — AFP photo

Almost 200 nations kept a 2015 global agreement to tackle climate change on track on Saturday after marathon talks overshadowed by US president Donald Trump's decision to pull out. Fijian prime minister Frank Bainimarama, presiding at the two-week talks in Bonn, said the outcome 'underscores the importance of keeping the momentum and of holding the spirit and vision of our Paris Agreement.'

Delegates agreed to launch a process in 2018 to start reviewing existing plans to limit greenhouse gas emissions as part of a long-term effort to ratchet up ambition. It would be called the 'Talanoa

Dialogue, after a Fijian word for story-telling and sharing experiences.

And they made progress to draft a detailed rule book for the 2015 Paris agreement, which seeks to end the fossil fuel era this century, at the meeting in Bonn that ran overnight beyond a planned ending on Friday.

The rule book, covering aspects such as how to report and monitor each nation's greenhouse gas emissions, is due to be ready by December next year.

Many delegates said the work needed to go faster.

'Right now we're moving at a brisk walk, so all countries will need to really pick up the pace from here,' said Jose Sarney Filho, Brazil's minister for the environment.

Gebru Jember Endalew of Ethiopia, who leads the group of least developed countries, also said 'many areas of work are still lagging behind', despite steps forward in Bonn.

The Paris pact aims to limit a rise in average world temperatures to 'well below' two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial times, ideally 1.5 (5.4F) to limit more droughts, floods, heatwaves and rising sea levels.

But existing policies are on track to cause a rise of about three degrees (5.4F) by 2100. The Talanoa Dialogue would be a step towards tighter policies.

The Bonn meeting was under the shadow of Trump's decision in June to withdraw from the Paris accord and instead promote the coal and oil industry. Trump doubts that man-made emissions are the prime cause of rising temperatures.

No other nations have followed suit and even nations whose economies depend on fossil fuels have rallied around.

'Everyone got together and said 'we have to protect the world. We have to protect the Paris Agreement'. Countries are moving forward,' United Arab Emirates climate minister Thani Ahmed Al Zeyouidi said.

One senior European diplomat said Trump's decision had 'sedated' the talks into a numbed sense of unity, avoiding major confrontations to underscore that the main faultline on policy was between Trump and the rest of the world.

Washington retains its place in the talks for now because the Paris pact stipulates that no country can formally pull out before November 2020.

The fossil fuel industry was very much under the spotlight during the talks. The US administration's only event in Bonn was to promote coal, which jarred with many other nations who wanted talks to focus on renewable energies.

In seeming defiance, 20 countries and two US states joined an international alliance to phase out coal from power generation before 2030.

Environmental groups said the outcome in Bonn was a step in the right direction, but many issues needed to be resolved over the next year, including financial support for developing nations who want to cut emissions and for adaptation.

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An installation titled "climate refugees" created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. Photos: AFP

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Solid climate change action plans committed at COP23

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BY WONG LI ZA

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Last Friday saw the conclusion of the 23rd annual UN climate change conference (COP23) held in Bonn, Germany, and progress was seen in many aspects.

For one, the rulebook for the Paris climate agreement is seeing the light at the end of the tunnel.

According to euronews.com, COP23 president Frank Bainimarama said, "We should all be very pleased that COP23 has been a success. We have done the job we were given to do, which was to advance the implementation guidelines of the Paris agreement, and prepare for more ambitious action through the Talanoa dialogue of 2018."

However, there was talk about the actual achievements of the event.

Opinions were widespread that key issues like cutting carbon emissions were left hanging.

Much debate also arose about the role played by the US, an economic powerhouse that for the first time, sent a delegation from the Trump administration to the Conference of Parties.

climate-change/)



A replica of the Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch created by Danish artist Jens Galschiot and displayed at the Rheinaue park during COP23.

A worrying fact is that the president maintains plans to pull the United States out of the Paris Agreement. The billionaire is also deemed uncooperative when it comes to working together towards international climate change.

That said, various climate action plans were committed at COP23, aimed at making the objectives of the Paris Climate Change Agreement and ultimately, the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals, a reality.

Here are some highlights, as per the UN Climate Change press release:

1. In terms of finance:

- * The InsuResilience Initiative receives an additional US\$125mil (RM514mil) from Germany to help provide insurance to 400 more million (poor and vulnerable) people by 2020.
- * Germany and Britain to provide a combined US\$153mil (RM630mil) to expand programmes to fight climate change and deforestation in the Amazon rainforest.
- * The European Investment Bank will provide US\$75mil (RM309mil) for a new US\$405mil (RM1,667mil) investment programme by the Water Authority of Fiji. The scheme will strengthen resilience of water distribution and wastewater treatment following Cyclone Winston, the world's second strongest storm ever recorded, which hit Fiji in February 2016.
- * World Resources Institute announced a landmark US\$2.1bil (RM8.64bil) of private investment earmarked towards restoring degraded lands in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- * Ecuador to reduce 15 million tonnes of CO2 emissions in the forest sector.

2. Towards better coordination:

- * SIDS Health Initiative by WHO, UN Climate Change secretariat and Fijian COP 23 Presidency to ensure small island developing states have health systems resilient to climate change by 2030.
- * America's Pledge brings together private and public sector leaders to ensure the US remains a global leader in reducing emissions and delivers the country's climate goals under the Paris Agreement.
- * Powering Past Coal Alliance brings together 25 countries, states and regions to accelerate the rapid phase-out of coal and support affected workers and communities to make the transition.
- * C40 mayors of 25 pioneering cities, representing 150 million citizens, pledged to develop and begin implementing more ambitious climate action plans before the end of 2020 to deliver

After Bonn, 5 things to watch for in the coming year of global climate policy

November 28, 2017 2.16pm GMT



dominika zarzycka / shutterstock

Unusually for a large UN climate conference, the recent **Bonn talks** didn't finish with any late-night haggling. Progress, in the form of various commitments and pledges, is best described as **slow and steady**.

Ahead of the conference, we made five suggestions of **things that should happen but probably wouldn't**. They were: ditch fossil fuels entirely, pledge more aggressive emissions cuts, a big increase in climate funds for developing countries, rapid agreement on rules for implementing the Paris Agreement and that "fantasy technologies" that take carbon out of the atmosphere would be exposed as wishful thinking.

We'll look at how the conference did against our five proposed metrics, discuss "what next" for the UN's climate process ahead of next year's meeting, and then suggest five other things to keep a climate-related eye on.

1. Enough with the oil, coal and gas already

Well, there was fun news when the sole US event saw an executive from coal giant Peabody argue for "clean coal". The audience **sang a protest song** and many then walked out.

The major headline was the launch of the "**Powering Past Coal Alliance**", led by the UK and Canada, with pledges by Mexico, New Zealand, Denmark and Angola, among others – 20 countries in all. This alliance pledged to phase out all coal-fired electricity (except that with Carbon Capture and Storage), although without a clear target date. Sceptics rightly point out that **these countries weren't burning much coal anyway** and will continue to burn other fossil fuels.

This last point stuck in the craw of Friends of the Earth UK, who pointed out that the UK is simultaneously giving the green light to fracking, a whole new fossil fuel industry which, despite the gas industry's claims, is **not compatible with climate commitments**.

2. Sharpen the teeth of the pledges

Didn't happen (that sound is the authors sighing smugly but wearily). The issue "flared up", and was defused with a promise of a "stock-take" of action over the next two years.

3. Show us the money

Also didn't happen. Indeed, climate finance caused such conflict that things **threatened to boil over** and cause the talks to collapse entirely. The poorer countries wanted to know what they will get and when (to help with planning). According to a Guardian report, the richer countries professed that they were **not unwilling, but that making promises on behalf of future governments is legally complex**.

4. Clarify the rules

This also didn't happen (there's a pattern emerging, no?). There is now what **Damian Carrington of the Guardian** characterises as a

skeleton: a set of headings relating to how action on emissions is reported and monitored. Nations have also fleshed this out with suggested detailed texts, but these are often contradictory and will need to be resolved next year.

Authors



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There will now be an **additional meeting in 2018 before the next COP** to make sure the Paris rule book gets finished on time.

5. Fantasy technologies are exposed as delusions

Nope. While the Powering Past Coal people pledged, **four events promoting carbon capture and storage** were held over a three-day period. Meanwhile other issues, such as oceans, adaptation, and loss and damage have **“drifted into obscurity”**.



Can the world really power past coal? Rudmer Zwerver / shutterstock

What next?

Everyone has their own opinions on what needs to happen over the next year, in the lead up to COP24 in Poland.

There will be the “Talanoa dialogue” – named after a traditional word used in Fiji and the Pacific to reflect a **process of inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue** – around how everyone is doing on their long-term commitments. Meanwhile, next September will see the launch of an **IPCC report** on what would need to be done to limit global warming to 1.5°C (hint: change some laws – primarily laws of physics).

Five things to watch for in the coming year

But there is life beyond the official UNFCCC process. Here are five things to watch for:

a) Will US states and cities put their money where their mouths are? As part of “America’s Pledge”, 20 US states, more than 50 of its largest cities and more than 60 of its biggest businesses have committed to emissions-reduction goals. If this materialises, it could negate Trump’s “fossil fuels forever” strategy.

b) What happens with the EU? The German chancellor, Angela Merkel – criticised by George Monbiot as “the world’s leading eco-vandal” due to a series of industry-friendly interventions – has teamed up with Emmanuel Macron to reform the much-criticised EU Emissions Trading Scheme. At the same time, European strategy may be compromised – not only by Brexit, but by the vacuum of a potential post-Merkel era of German leadership. Meanwhile, will the “Europe Beyond Coal” campaign score big wins?

c) China (of course) The Chinese didn’t make an expected announcement on their own emissions trading scheme at Bonn, but it’s coming soon. Meanwhile, an influential Chinese advisory body is pushing for no new coal plants to be approved, alongside a boost to the official 2020 solar target. China, it seems, is leading the renewables revolution.

d) Coal’s death spiral With encouragement from US billionaire Michael Bloomberg, more organisations will divest from coal, accelerating its decline, with renewables increasing their market share (from a very low baseline). The announcements from the Powering Past Coal Alliance might help nudge this further.

e) Physical impacts Emissions are climbing again, after a reported plateau. The Arctic is warming up faster than climate models had predicted, and the Australian summer may be unusually warm and dry.

So we can no doubt expect to see more articles which ask how we can make the most of things if indeed “it is too late” to save the world from climate change.

Climate policy COP23

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