

Kort nyt

Apple begår brøler

SIKKERHED. En fejl i Apples smart home-system har gjort det muligt for hackere at fjernstyre låse, lamper, termostater og andre smart home-enheder i folks hjem. Ifølge Apple er fejlen rettet. Det skriver Computerworld. JP

Kop styrer temperatur

GADGET. En ny smart-kop ved navn Ember kan ved hjælp af en tilhørende app styre temperaturen på din kaffe eller te, så den altid har lige den temperatur, du kan lide. Koppen koster 500 kroner. Det skriver Wired. JP

Pc overvåger tastatur

OVERVÅGNING. Computerproducenten HP har solgt mere end 460 computermøbler med en software, som kan registrere og gemme alt, hvad der bliver skrevet på computerens tastatur. Det skriver BBC. JP

Kylie kritiseres for grådighed

SHITSTORM. Realitystjernen Kylie Jenners kosmetikfirma Kylie Cosmetics

Filosof: Døende isbjørn får os til at se virkeligheden i øjnene

KLIMAFORANDRINGER.

Ifølge en filosof reagerer vi så stærkt på den sultende isbjørn, fordi den minder os om skjult skyld og skam.

En video af en sultende isbjørn er de seneste dage blevet set millioner af gange verden over. Videoen, der er blevet delt flittigt på de sociale medier, har trukket overskrifter i både danske og internationale medier og udløst store følelser.

Lektor i anvendt filosofi ved Aalborg Universitet Henrik Jøker Bjerre er ikke overrasket over den stærke reaktion.

Videoen, der viser en udsultet isbjørn søge efter mad på den nordøstlige canadiske ø Baffin Island, lukker ifølge ham op for en undertrykt viden om og skyld over, at klimaforandringer



Isbjørneskulptur udstillet ved COP23 i Tyskland. AFP

har store omkostninger for dyr såvel som mennesker.

»Vi har jo i snart årtier vidst, at klimaforandringerne findes. Men det er baseret på viden, så for mange mennesker er det utroligt abstrakt. Derfor er vi i den paradoksale situation, at vi har en viden, som vi så ikke rigtigt tror på,« siger Henrik Jøker Bjerre, som mener, at vi und-

lader at tro på det, fordi, der er en grundlæggende trang til at opretholde den eksisterende orden og opfattelse af, at vi i det store hele gør tingene rigtigt.

»Det kan føre til voldsomme reaktioner, når man bliver konfronteret med noget, der udløser det, man egentlig godt ved,« siger lektoren

Og det gør vi, når vi

»Vi vil helst ikke erkende, at vi skal ændre noget grundlæggende i os selv og kigge kritisk på den måde, vi har opført os på. Så vil vi hellere fortrænge, forskyde og lade, som om problemet ikke findes.«

Henrik Jøker Bjerre.

Lektor i filosofi ved Aalborg Universitet.

ser billederne af isbjørnen. De bliver et symbol på naturen og den skade, den lider under klimaforandringerne.

»Isbjørnen er jo nærmest et mytisk dyr, der symboliserer den stærke, uafhængige og mægtige natur. De er en slags urkraft. Når man pludseligt ser, at alle de abstrakte ting, vi godt ved, har fået tag om livet af isbjørnen og nærmest kvæler livet ud af den, så får vi et chok,« siger Henrik Jøker Bjer-

7-12-17

David Sarasohn: Trump batters against West coast blue wall

Updated Dec 3; Posted Dec 3



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties climate talks in Bonn, which was attended by the governors of all three West Coast states. (Martin Meissner/AP)

132 shares

By [David Sarasohn](#)

It might be, as Pink Floyd put it, just another brick in the wall. But it's quite a wall.

Last month, huge national attention -- and \$10 million from all over the country -- went to one state Senate race in suburban Seattle. A Democratic victory there in November switched the majority in the Washington state Senate, giving Democrats complete control of state governments across Washington, Oregon and California - creating, in a suddenly ubiquitous phrase, a blue wall along the Pacific.

Just over a year ago, of course, Democrats also thought they had a blue wall from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, which they counted on to hold firm whatever happened in Florida and North Carolina. That wishful wall's collapse into rubble last November challenged the whole idea of load-bearing structures as a political metaphor.

But unlike that blue wall, the Pacific version is based on more than post-1992 presidential election returns - although the West Coast wall certainly qualifies for that, not casting an electoral vote for any Republican

since the first George Bush. (Washington and Oregon haven't provided one since Ronald Reagan.) Washington hasn't elected a GOP governor since 1980 and Oregon since 1982, giving them the two longest streaks in the country. California hasn't elected a Republican governor not named Arnold Schwarzenegger since 1994.

But this blue wall is as much about values as election returns. West Coast firmness is based on fundamental differences with Republican dogma on the natural world, the rights of individuals and attitudes toward immigrants.

The wall has stood against election campaigns. But its values are now under attack by a tax bill that cuts deductibility of state and local taxes and quietly moves against abortion rights, and government policies that prize fossil fuels and assault personal freedoms.

The week after the election, the governors of the three states attended a United Nations conference on air quality in Germany that included a panel where they insisted that West Coast states would continue to limit greenhouse emissions despite national policy. (Washington Gov. Jay Inslee attended the official U.S. event there and denounced it as a "sideshow.") Earlier this year, following the United States' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on global warming, the governors joined the mayors of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Portland and Seattle reaffirming the regional commitment, declaring, "We won't let the president's misguided decision limit ... our commitment to doing what's right."

The position extends a long-term emissions agreement among the three states and the province of British Columbia. The change in control of the Washington state senate could expand legislative options. Meanwhile, California Gov. Jerry Brown is planning to host his own international climate change conference in San Francisco next year.

The West Coast has a commitment to personal freedom standing firmly against an administration eagerly seeking ways to cut back abortion rights, and an attorney general who pronounces, "Good people don't smoke marijuana." The three states have some of the least restrictive abortion laws in the country, led by Oregon, which this year enacted a law requiring insurance companies to cover birth control and abortion without co-pays, with state funding covering immigrants who don't qualify for Medicaid.

The coastal states have led the way in expanding personal rights. Washington and Colorado led the nation in legalizing recreational marijuana, followed shortly by Oregon and then California. Oregon was the first to legalize physician-assisted suicide, later joined by Washington and, as of last year, California.

It's a region unwilling to take legal - or lifestyle - advice from Attorney General Jeff Sessions.

As the Trump administration moves to expand deportations and crack down on "sanctuary" states and cities, the West Coast states have stood like a multicolored - or multicultural - wall. In February, Washington Gov. Inslee signed an executive order banning state employees or resources from being used to enforce federal immigration law, declaring that Washington will be a "welcoming jurisdiction." In October, California Gov. Brown signed a bill sharply limiting state and local cooperation with federal immigration officers, a law denounced by Sessions as "unconscionable." This year, Oregon's legislature bolstered the state's already strong sanctuary position, banning state officials in most situations from asking about immigration status or sharing the information with federal agencies, causing the conservative Daily Caller to attack Oregon as "the foremost 'sanctuary state.'"

Compared with the Rust Belt blue wall that crumbled last November, the West Coast blue wall is both bluer and more of a wall. It also stands in ever sharper contrast to the aggressive policies and pressures coming from Washington, D.C.

Democrats taking control of the Washington state Senate may be just another brick in the wall.

But this wall actually stands for something.

David Sarasohn's column appears on the first and third Sundays of the month. He blogs at [davidsarasohn.com](#).

30/11/17



Our Work Experts Take Action Stories About Donate

November 30, 2017

Lessons from Fiji at COP 23: We're all in the same canoe

By Jennifer Deal



Unbearable, a bronze sculpture by the Danish artist Jens Galschiot, was on display at COP 23. The sculpture features a graph showing the global fossil fuel carbon emissions, and an impaled polar bear.

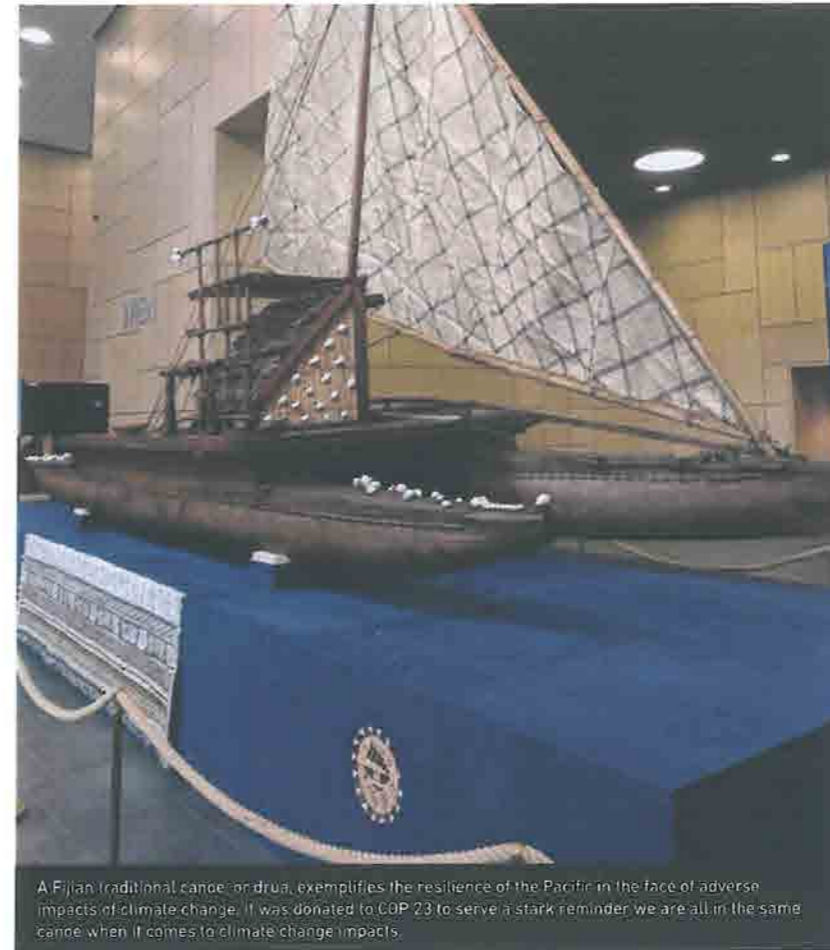
Communities around the world are facing extreme climate change — from flooding caused by heavy rainfall to intense forest fires caused by heat waves to devastating hurricane after hurricane. No one is immune.

Consequences are gravest in the global south. There, the lives and livelihoods of people least to blame for the climate crisis are being hit the hardest, including in Fiji. It's the first Pacific Island nation state to preside over the UN international climate change negotiations.

The recent COP 23 meeting in Bonn, Germany was pivotal for vulnerable countries on the front lines of climate change. That's why the Fijian conference president put the issues of loss and damage at the top of the agenda, emphasizing "talanoa" (participatory, transparent dialogue) as the way to lay the groundwork needed to operationalize the Paris Agreement.

Talanoa is informal storytelling. It emphasizes inclusive dialogue, empathy, building friendships and solidarity for collective action. It also encourages all parties who committed to the Paris promise to have the honest, serious conversations needed to address the climate crisis.

"We are affected first and worst."
— Hilda Heine, Marshall Islands president



A Fijian traditional canoe (vaka) exemplifies the resilience of the Pacific in the face of adverse impacts of climate change. It was donated to COP 23 to serve a stark reminder: we are all in the same canoe when it comes to climate change impacts.

Fiji, like many Pacific Island nations, is moving precariously through a heating world and counting on us all to ramp up global ambition. COP 23, dubbed "the Pacific COP," took place after a series of climate catastrophes that affected the Small Island States and the South Pacific. The conference location moved to Bonn because Fiji, ravaged by climate change, was unable to accommodate the thousands attending.

We are living in a new reality. We need a new set of tools and resources to respond. Small, vulnerable states such as Fiji cannot avoid losses and damages from climate change. They're the first to experience devastation caused by major carbon-emitting countries, and need international support to meet their climate commitments. Wealthy nations, including Canada, must provide resources, including finance, technology and capacity-building, that poorer countries need to face climate change's worst effects.

As a major carbon emitter, Canada needs to end its dependence on coal, oil and gas extraction immediately, and lead the global transition to renewable energy. Canada also has to ensure it does its fair share to limit warming to 1.5 C.

Developed countries can no longer drag their feet on inadequate, unjust climate commitments that continue to be realized on the backs of vulnerable communities. We need to transform our society and focus on caring for the planet and each other.

The whole world is in the same canoe when it comes to weathering climate change impacts. We have the finances, capacity and technology to turn the canoe around. We must paddle together to defend our collective safety.

THE IRISH TIMES

Nine questions about climate change – and the answers you should know

COP23 in Bonn confirmed climate change as the defining issue of our time

Thu, Nov 30, 2017, 01:26
Cormac O'Raiheartaigh



Art installation titled 'climate refugees', by Danish artist Jens Galschiot at the COP23 Conference in Bonn. Photograph: Patrik stollarz/AFP/Getty

AddThis Sharing Buttons

Share to Facebook Share to Twitter Share to Email App

An important international meeting about climate change took place in [Bonn, Germany](#) earlier this month. Attended by more than 10,000 delegates, it received relatively little attention in the world's press – with some exceptions – but it laid down an important marker in global politics. Climate change shows every sign of becoming the defining issue of our time. So what are the key updates?

Q. Yet another climate meeting – what was it all about?

Bonn was the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP23), an annual international meeting to agree plans to address climate change. Two years ago, the COP meeting in Paris made history by establishing an agreement among the nations of the world to prevent global warming of more than 2 degrees by the end of the century – and 1.5 degrees if at all possible. Bonn represents the next phase of the project.

Q. In what way?

The purpose of the Bonn meeting was to draw up rules and guidelines to implement the Paris Agreement, due to come into force in 2020. This amounted to each nation agreeing to a roadmap to achieve necessary reductions in greenhouse gas emissions across different sectors such as agriculture and transport.

Q. Yet the US is pulling out of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, US president Donald [Trump](#) has declared that he will remove the US from the Paris accord. It's disappointing, but no great surprise. For many years now, most Republican senators have refused to accept the scientific verdict of a link between greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Since the election of Trump, we have seen the appointment of fossil fuel advocates and climate sceptics to almost all key US governmental positions concerned with the environment, so the withdrawal of the US from the Paris Agreement was predictable. In fact, the official US delegation at Bonn hosted a meeting extolling the virtues of coal.

Q. Won't the loss of the US scupper the Paris Agreement?

Ironically, the White House stance seems to have concentrated political opinion like never before. Another urgent prompt is that we are beginning to experience the first effects of climate change manifest as an increased frequency of severe storms, heat waves and flooding around the world. Now that the general public are beginning to take the issue more seriously, politicians will follow.

Q. And the media?

It's curious that climate change shows every sign of becoming the defining issue of the 21st century, yet media coverage of the issue remains sporadic – compare the media coverage of global warming with that of Brexit or of Trump's tweets. Worse, large sections of the tabloid press have been peddling climate scepticism for years. However, the public mood is changing and will change further as global warming manifests itself.

Q. What about Ireland?

There's no denying that Ireland's emissions are increasing, not decreasing, in major sectors such as transport and agriculture. Indeed, we are currently ranked lowest of all European countries in terms of our action on climate change. In addition, a recent Government plan to address climate change lacks the specific targets needed to achieve cuts in emissions.

Q. Aren't we bound by EU targets?

We are, but we will probably miss our 2020 targets and face a hefty fine instead. You can expect this to be portrayed as [Brussels](#) bureaucrats imposing unreasonable targets. In fact, the EU is playing a very important role in co-ordinating action on climate change, yet another reason why Brexit seems a very bad idea.

Q. We're hardly the only ones?

That's true, but not much of a consolation. The latest studies suggest even if each country meets its commitments under the Paris Agreement, our planet will likely warm by more than 2 degrees by the end of the century, the limit beyond which impacts of climate change are expected to become very severe.

Q. How trustworthy is that forecast?

There is no doubt the earth's climate is sensitive to certain greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and no doubt an increase in the concentration of such gases is beginning to have an effect. If the phenomenon continues unchecked, we can expect a continuing rise in surface temperatures and sea levels, resulting in increased drought in many parts of [Africa](#) and increased flooding in many parts of [Asia](#), to mention just two outcomes. We can also expect a rise in political instability in climate-vulnerable regions, accompanied by a global refugee problem, so it's not a problem we can ignore.

Dr Cormac O'Raiheartaigh lectures in physics at [Waterford Institute of Technology](#) and is a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society

After Bonn, 5 things to watch for in the coming year of global climate policy

November 29, 2017 2:16pm GMT



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



Marc Hudson
PhD Candidate, Sustainable Consumption,
Innovation, University of Manchester



Matthew Paterson
Professor of International Politics,
University of Manchester

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?

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 "Taloano 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

The Conversation is a non-profit + your donation is tax deductible. Help knowledge-based, ethical journalism today.

Wednesday, November 29, 2017

NEWAGE

(<http://www.newagebd.net/>)

World

Advertisement

Govts keep global climate deal on track despite US pullout

Reuters . Bonn ([http://www.newagebd.net/credit/Reuters . Bonn](http://www.newagebd.net/credit/Reuters_.Bonn)) | Published: 00:05, Nov 19,2017 | Updated: 00:56, Nov 19,2017

(<http://www.newagebd.net/print/article/28618>)



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 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 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.

More about: [Climate change \(http://www.newagebd.net/tags/Climate change \)](http://www.newagebd.net/tags/Climate%20change)

(<http://www.newagebd.net/print/article/28618>)

Want stories like this in your inbox?

Sign up to exclusive daily email

Sign up

Advertisement

star2.com



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

Home (<http://www.star2.com/>) TSOL - Environment (<http://www.star2.com/.environment/>)

Solid climate change action plans committed at COP23

NOVEMBER 23, 2017

ENVIRONMENT (<http://www.star2.com/.living/living-environment/>), LIVING (<http://www.star2.com/.living/>),

TSOL - ENVIRONMENT (<http://www.star2.com/.environment/>)

BY WONG LI ZA

RELATED ARTICLES



Trump administration proceeds with Obama-era calorie rule

(<http://www.star2.com/food/2017/11/11/trump-calorie-content/>)



Maybe four years of Trump won't be such a bad thing?

(<http://www.star2.com/living/viewpoints/2017/06/11/trump->

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

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.

Is the world losing faith in America?

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?

You have 7 free articles remaining.

Subscribe to The Times (https://www.nytimes.com/subscription/multiproduct/lp8XKUR.html?campaignId=6YH9Y&return_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nytimes.com%2F2017%2F11%2F22%2Fclimate%2Fclimate-fwd-trust-in-america-and-thanksgiving-conversations.html%3Fribbon-ad-idx%3D2%26ref%3Dclimate%26module%3DRibbon%26version%3Dcontext%26region%3DHeader%26action%3D)

"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 squabbles stop at the water's edge. "Our allies are



Flynn Signals Cooperation With Russia Investigators



Tax Plan Will Lift Wages? - James Lewis



Head of the Magazine: The Voices in Blue - James Lewis

(<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-americas-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, if you have the chance, one-on-one conversations are the best. One Union Wants It in Writing



Flynn Signals Cooperation With Russia



One Union Wants It in Writing



Voices in Blue America's Head

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-mueller-russia-trump.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-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



One Union Wants It in Writing



Voices in Blue America's Head

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-mueller-russia-trump.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-americas-head.html?action=click&...>)

global warming without huge amounts of carbon removal technology — yet no one really knows yet if it will work.

Is it possible to build air-conditioners that don't need much electricity? This fascinating story (<https://www.nature.com/news/how-heat-from-the-sun-can-keep-us-all-cool-1.21390>) in Nature by XiaoZhi Lim explores that question — and, as a bonus, has a very clear explanation for why modern-day AC units are such energy hogs.

Jeff Goodell, a journalist for Rolling Stone, has been writing vividly for years about how sea-level rise will reshape cities like Miami (<http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/why-the-city-of-miami-is-doomed-to-drown-20130620>) and New York (<http://www.rollingstone.com/politics/news/can-new-york-be-saved-in-the-era-of-global-warming-20160705>). We'll be reading his new book, "The Water Will Come: Rising Seas, Sinking Cities, and the Remaking of the Civilized World." (https://www.amazon.com/dp/B06XFL2TJF/ref=dp-kindle-redirect?_encoding=UTF8&btkr=1)

Catch up on the Bonn conference

At Bonn Climate Talks, Stakes Get Higher in Gamble on Planet's Future (https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/18/climate/un-bonn-climate-talks.html?em_pos=small&ref=headline&nl_art=0&te=1&nl=&emc=edit_clim_20171121)

This year's United Nations climate talks wrapped up on Saturday and there were few signs that countries are inclined to take urgent action.

19 Countries Vowed to Phase Out Coal. But They Don't Use Much Coal. (https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/11/16/climate/alliance-phase-out-coal.html?em_pos=small&ref=headline&nl_art=1&te=1&nl=&emc=edit_clim_20171121)

Led by Canada and Britain, the 19 countries will end their coal power use by 2030. But none of them are big coal consumers.

U.N. Climate Projects, Aimed at the Poorest, Raise Red Flags (https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/16/climate/green-climate-fund.html?em_pos=small&ref=headline&nl_art=2&te=1&nl=&emc=edit_clim_20171121)

The Green Climate Fund was meant to help developing countries tackle climate change, but many of the most vulnerable nations have not seen any grants.

(https://www.facebook.com/dialog/feed?app_id=9869919170&link=https



Flynn Signals...
With Russia...
investigators...
trust in America...



Tax Plan Will Lift Wages?
giving conversations.html



From the Magazine: The
America's...
share&

(<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-murder-russia-trump.html?action=click>) (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-murder-russia-trump.html?action=click>) (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/23/us/politics/flynn-murder-russia-trump.html?action=click>)

Climate change and coal

© Wed, Nov 22, 2017, 00:02



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galsboell emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) Climate Talks in Bonn. Photograph: Martin Meisner/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.

READ MORE

» Holding the line on Brexit

Letters »

- Minister departs but questions remain
- Charity sector and public funds
- Science subjects and pay inequality
- Pesco arrangement and neutrality
- ‘No fault’ approach to medical negligence
- Is the Border issue being used as a pawn by the Brexiters?
- Whiskey galore in China?
- How to judge when it’s time for lunch
- A fresh take on diversity?
- Political brinkmanship and the national interest



Want to write a letter?
See the letter guidelines

Subscriber Only »

- Una Mullally: AI comes hardwired with human bias
- Fintan O'Toole: If the Government is innocent why is it acting so guilty?
- Alastair Campbell: Varadkar right to challenge Brextremists

Most Discussed

- 1 Kathy Sheridan: Why is British public so ignorant on Brexit?
- 2 Fintan O'Toole: Did the Department of Justice engage in a deliberate act of subversion?
- 3 Fintan O'Toole: This is wrong time for a political circus
- 4 Colm Keena: Gerry Adams's legacy is one of getting things wrong
- 5 The Irish Times View: Leo Varadkar has failed his first big test as Taoiseach

Our Columnists »

Kathy Sheridan



Una Mullally





NEWS

Learn more about Thomson Reuters Foundation



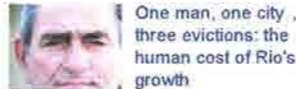
Asian nations struggle to lower deaths in childbirth



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

MORE ON CLIMATE CHANGE



- 1 Men urged to take a stand to stop "50 shades of violence" against women
- 2 Traffickers lure vulnerable children in UK care with 'web of lies'
- 3 Ex-UN climate chief sees climate

FIND US ON

LATEST

Zimbabwe students chant anti-Mugabe songs, exams postponed



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

- Tweet
- Like
- Google +1
- LinkedIn
- Email

ade

- 4 Large climate risks or face much e hunger by 2050 – U.N.
- 5 Nigerian charity steps in to help sick Chibok girls



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

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

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.

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

With Deadlines Approaching, Climate Negotiations Adjust to Life Beyond Trump

21 November 2017



Rob Bailey Expert in Energy
Research Director, Energy, Environment and Resources

Rob Bailey speaks with [Gitiika 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 [of the interview on Medium for a look at how different countries including France, Germany and China approached the latest round of climate negotiations.](#)

0



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.



Borneo Bulletin

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, SABAH AND SARAWAK

Home National Southeast Asia World Business Technology Lifestyle Entertainment

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



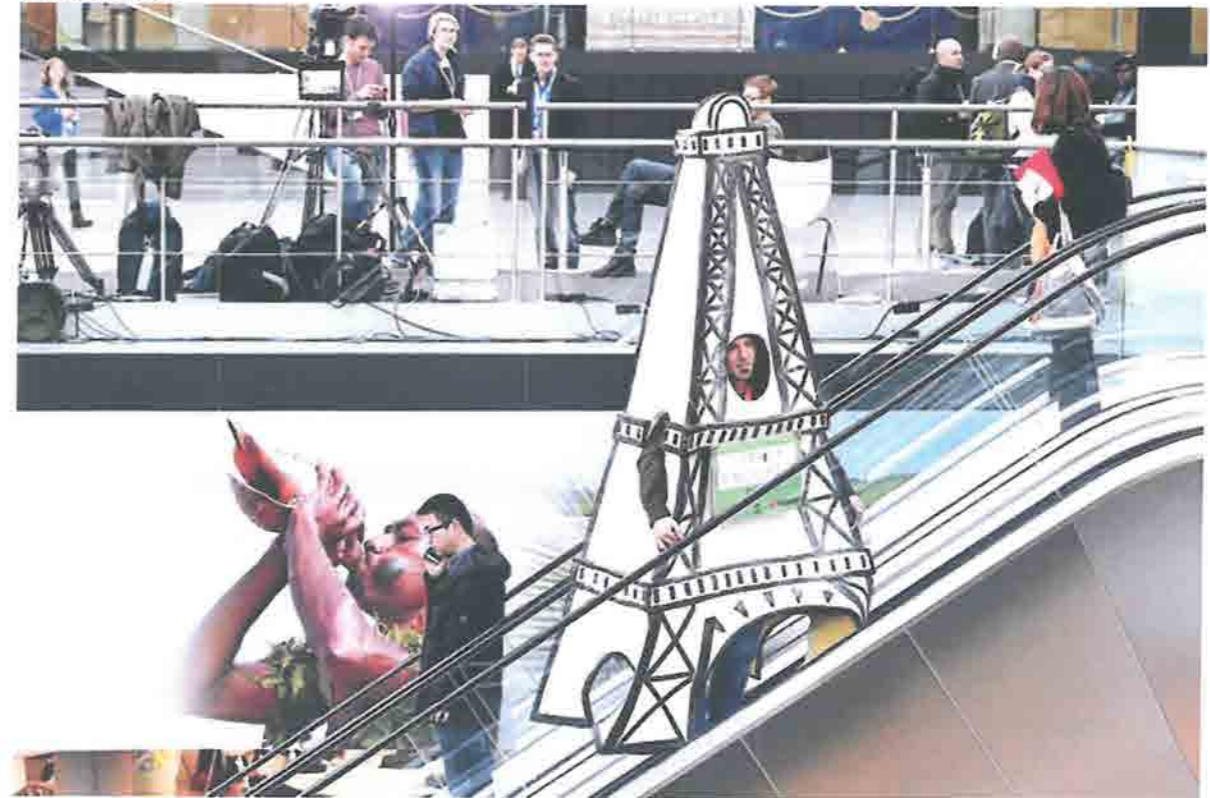
A coal-burning power plant steams in Gelsenkirchen, Germany



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

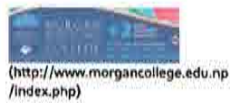


Delegates take an escalator at the convention centre during the UN COP climate talks in Bonn

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.

UPASARGA TECHNOLOGY logo and website information.

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance



(http://www.morgancollege.edu.np/index.php)

Popular News

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550) November 21, 2017

Code of ethics to make tourism industry environment friendly (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7569) November 17, 2017

A Woman's Anti-Poaching Journey Across China (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7642) November 26, 2017

Latest News

Code of ethics to make tourism industry environment friendly (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7569) 2017-11-21 15:49:51

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550)

Facebook share link: https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550

Google Plus share link: https://plus.google.com/share?url=http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550

LinkedIn share link: http://www.linkedin.com/shareArticle?mini=true&url=http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550&summary=As+the+first+glimmer+of+dawn+appeared+across+the+Rhine+River%2C+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.

Email subject: Please visit this link http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550&body=Hey+Buddy,+I+found+this+information+for+you:+Bonn+climate+talks+end+with+progress+despite+US+stance+.+Here+is+the+website+link:+http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550+Thank+you.!



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

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.

100 full moons: Blazing fireball lights up Arctic sky (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7491) 2017-11-20 13:20:17

100 full moons: Blazing fireball lights up Arctic sky (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7491) 2017-11-19 14:18:40

Nature Opportunity (http://naturekhabar.com/en/nature-opportunity)

Golden Jubilee Scholarship Scheme for Nepalese Students from Embassy of India Kathmandu (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7671)

Atmosphere Doctoral (PhD) Fellowship (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7597)

Capture Climate Change Photo Win Cash Prize (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7279)

Biodiversity Story Grants 2018 (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7093)



Advertisement placeholder

Advertisement placeholder

Advertisement placeholder

Advertisement placeholder

Advertisement placeholder

Advertisement placeholder

Advertisement placeholder

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

Facebook share link: https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550

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.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Feedback

0 kommentarer

Thyng on kommentar...

Thyng on Facebook-kommentar...

Related News



(http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7515) (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7305) (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7294)

COP23 Awarded Certification for Sustainable Conference (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7515) US cities, states defy Trump, still back Paris climate deal (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7305) Youths in Nepal Pressurized For Climate Change (http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7294)

Facebook share link: https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=http://naturekhabar.com/en/archives/7550

20-11-17

Chron <http://www.chron.com/news/science/article/After-Bonn-where-next-for-the-global-climate-12365772.php>

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.

SFGATE http://www.sfgate.com/news/science/article/Climate-talks-wrap-up-with-progress-on-Paris-12365110.php

Climate talks wrap up with progress on Paris rulebook

Frank Jordans, Associated Press Updated 10:18 pm, Monday, November 20, 2017

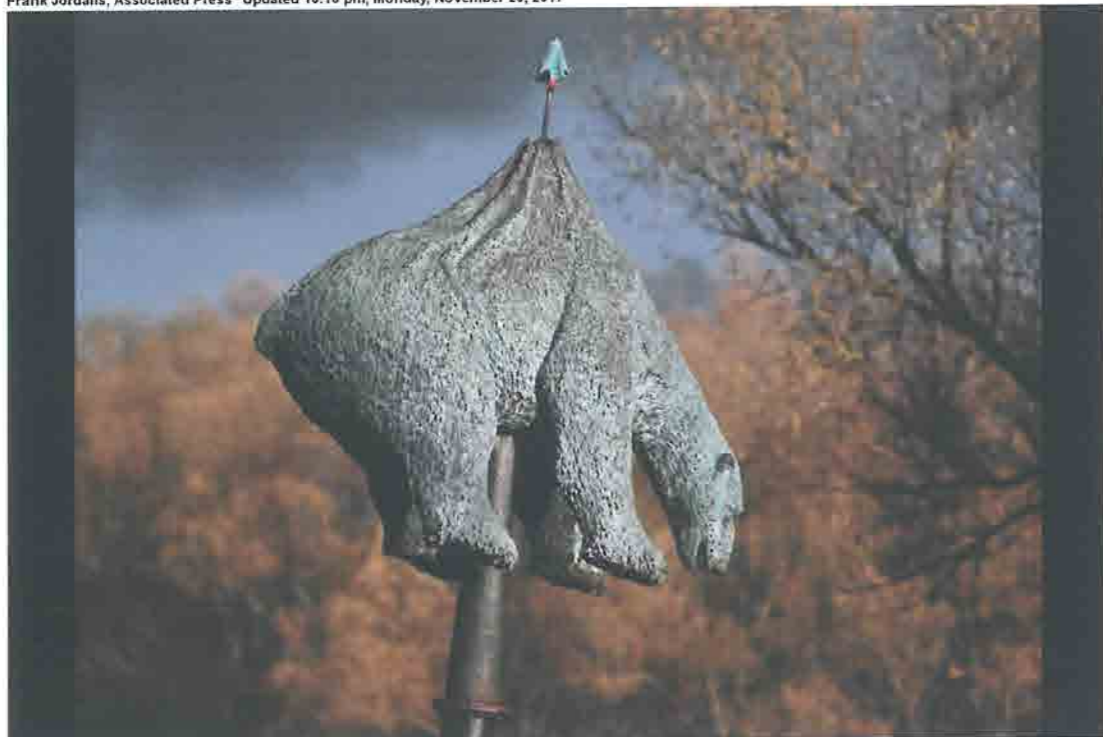


IMAGE 1 OF 5 A sculpture with polar bear on a spear by Danish artist Jens Galschiet is pictured outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017.

MORNING REPORT
DAILY NEWSLETTER
 Everything you need to know to start your day
 You agree to our Terms of Use. Your information will be used as described in our Privacy Policy.
 SIGN UP

LATEST SFGATE VIDEOS

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 Diring, a veteran of such U.N. meetings.

"It's a smaller team but a strong team," said Diring, 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

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](#).

Share this:





After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

Published: Friday, November 17, 2017 @ 12:01 PM
Updated: Friday, November 17, 2017 @ 12:00 PM
By: The 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)

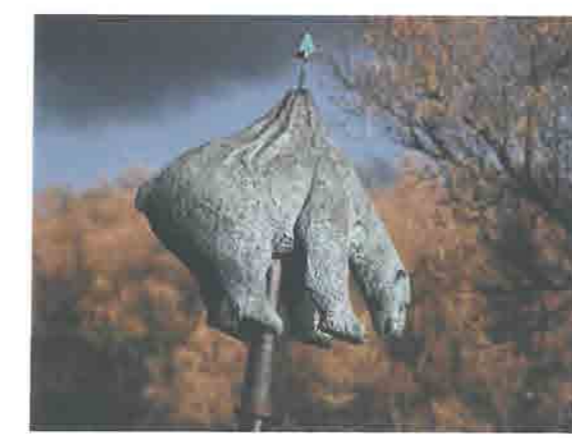
BONN, GERMANY — As negotiations at the global climate conference in Bonn, Germany, draw to a close Friday, here's a look at which steps will be taken in the coming years to further international efforts to curb global warming:

- 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.

Related



After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?
[\(http://www.whio.com/news/world/after-bonn-where-next-for-the-global-climate-caravan/Hjks2D8MjwdMgq6FeCx16O/\)](http://www.whio.com/news/world/after-bonn-where-next-for-the-global-climate-caravan/Hjks2D8MjwdMgq6FeCx16O/)



After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?
[\(http://www.whio.com/news/world/after-bonn-where-next-for-the-global-climate-caravan/BuijqISVsoaN2Kjw8fWLDP/\)](http://www.whio.com/news/world/after-bonn-where-next-for-the-global-climate-caravan/BuijqISVsoaN2Kjw8fWLDP/)

Dagen

Telefon 99353535 Fax 99353375 Mail redaktion@nordjyske.dk
Adresse Langagervej 1, 9220 Aalborg Øst

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?

Telefon: 9935 3300

Mail: redaktion@nordjyske.dk



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 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 valgsnak. 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 letpåkædet 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

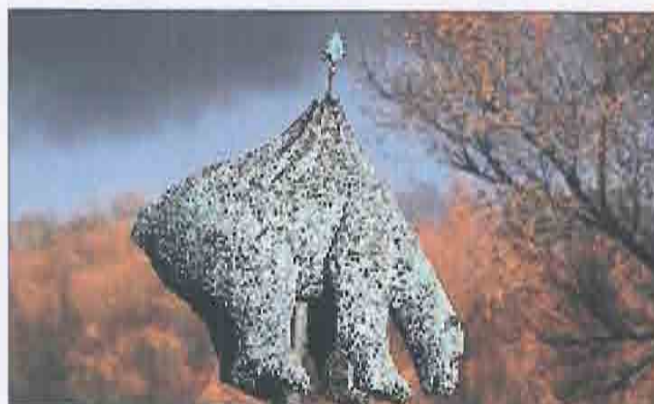
Døgnet i glimt



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: Niranjan 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 Politihører 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 Nakskov. 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/

KLAGE

OVER INDHOLD

Ønsker du at klage over indholdet i en artikel eller et foto, kan det ske direkte til NORDJYSKE Stiftstidende eller til Pressenævnet. Du kan få klagevejledning ved henvendelse til NORDJYSKE på: redaktion@nordjyske.dk eller hent den på: www.nordjyske.dk/klager

NORDJYSKE Stiftstidende

NORDJYSKE Medier A/S
www.nordjyskemedier.dk

Hovedkontor: Langagervej 1, Postbox 8000, 9100 Aalborg, Telefon 9935 3535



NORDJYSKE Stiftstidende er trykt på FSC-certificeret papir, der støtter bæredygtigt skovbrug i hele verden

Kundeservice

Telefon: 9935 3434
Mandag-torsdag: kl. 7.00-16.30
Fredag: kl. 7.00-15.30
Lørdag og søndag: kl. 8.00-10.30

E-mail: abon@nordjyske.dk
reklamation@nordjyske.dk

Selvbetjening

Avisbestilling, reklamation, ferie-flytning m.v. kan du selv foretage, når du har tid. Klik ind på www.nordjyskemedier.dk/tast-selv

Annonce-bestilling

Ring eller skriv til dit område-center. Eller ring til Annoncesalg

Telefon: 9935 3501
Fax: 9935 3515

Email: ann@nordjyske.dk
Annoncer kan også produceres og indleveres via reklamebureau.

Dødsannoncer

Kontakt dit områdecenter eller ring til Telefonannoncer på 9935 3501. Indlevering senest dagen før kl. 15. Til søndag og mandag: fredag kl. 15.

Gul og Gratis

Klik ind på www.guloggratis.dk



[observatoriodoclima](#)

[World Conference Center Bonn](#)

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](#)



Last Likes



Viernes 24 de Noviembre de 2017

ENCUÉNTRENOS EN:     

REGISTRARSE

Haga de contextoganadero.com su página de inicio


PORTADA REGIONES INTERNACIONAL GANADERÍA AGRICULTURA POLÍTICA ECONOMÍA TECNOLOGÍA

Buscar contenido



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 Nafo, 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.

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



Demonstration at COP23 in Bonn. Scott Mawley/MCC

'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 Aotearoa/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 (UNFCCC).

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.

[Climate change](#) 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 [increased](#)

[increased](#). 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 talk 'Oh look the planet's drowning & burning at the same time', *turn back around* talk 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 Ngāti 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.

KfW



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

Director Development and Sector Policy at KfW Development Bank

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.



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 Celsius (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]

Bonn climate talks end with progress despite U.S. stance

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
November 19, 2017 at 12:05 JST

Facebook 0 Twitter 0 Print



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

What's New

- Mitsubishi Materials reports 3 subsidiaries faked quality data
- Ministry to disclose data on future sales of state-owned assets
- Life sentence sought for ex-U.S. Marine in murder case



Recommended

WASABI - Japanese flavor

This page takes a closer look at wasabi (Japanese horseradish), a condiment originating in Japan that has influenced food culture around the world.



360-DEGREE LIVES

The page features videos of variety of animals. You can view the videos as interactive images that allows you to pan and zoom in to them.



TSUKIJI - Kitchen of the Times

The Asahi Shimbun has recorded the entire picture of the Tsukiji fish market before its relocation to the Toyosu district, and also introduces a variety of sushi.



Videos

Police: Men found at Akita marina say they are from North Korea



Sosaki 'returns' as a robot to city that inspired his classic 'Botchan'



Signs of tumult linger at vacated hospital near Fukushima plant



Tweets about ajw Asahi Shimbun

Justin mccurry @justinmccurry

LDP exec: Don't let same-sex partners attend imperial parties : The Asahi Shimbun : The Asahi Shimbun [asahi.com/sports/ajw/articles/AJ201711190013.html](#)

LDP exec: Don't let same-sex ... An executive of the ruling Libera... [asahi.com](#)

Embed View on Twitter

Learning English

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.

Facebook 0 Twitter 0 Print

Related News

- LDP exec: Don't let same-sex partners attend imperial parties November 24, 2017
- LDP lawmaker says women who have four babies should be lauded November 22, 2017
- Japan PM welcomes U.S. designation of N. Korea as sponsor of terrorism November 21, 2017
- Bonn climate talks end with progress despite U.S. stance November 19, 2017
- Japanese tug boat scrapes U.S. Navy ship during exercise November 16, 2017

BACK TO TOP

About Us Site Policy Privacy Copyright Contact Us

Copyright © The Asahi Shimbun Company. All rights reserved. No reproduction or republication without written permission.

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...").



Leo Hiclanan @LHiclanan
This was the moment when the protest started around me at the Trump administration event at #COP23
1:31 PM · Nov 11, 2017
47 · 13,488 · 250

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.



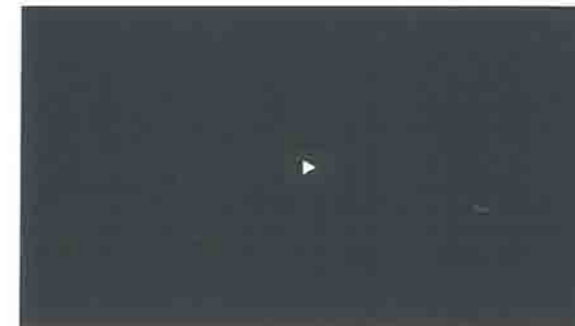
Ed King @edking1
Cracking @realDonaldTrump pic of a #COP23 huddle... starring @realDonaldTrump @LoweBulman + @Matti-Curabit@bc
#ClimateChangeNews com/2017/11/14/ny
13:42 PM · Nov 14, 2017
10 · 11 · 0

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 Kyle 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://unearted.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.



Leo Hickman @LeoHickman

Claire Perry, @cabinetsec @MinAustria et al preparing for the launch of the "Powering Past Coal Alliance" at #COP23
11:58 AM · Nov 18, 2017

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.

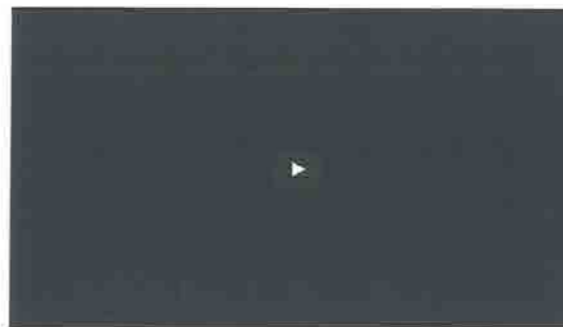


Pre-2020 action

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 Clewley, Li Shuo, Manuel Pulgar-Vidal and Carlos Ritt 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.

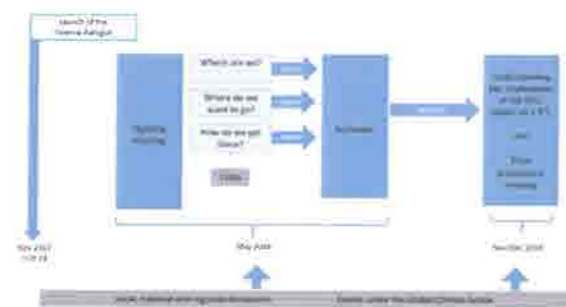


Figure showing the "preparatory phase" of the Talanoa dialogue. Source: UNFCCC (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/cop23/eng/l13.pdf>).

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/article9.5>), 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-42004328>) 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/insurilience-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/code/>) 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/WGIARS_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%20NDCs%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.

AVAX NEWS

• [Login](#)

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)



Hair stylist 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 hair stylist 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 mass action protests that have brought the city to a stand still 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 byakis Konstantinidis/Reuters)



A 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 wako 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 Tänak and co-driver Martin Jarveoja race through a corner during the Rally of Australia, near Coffs Harbour, Saturday, November 18, 2017. (Photo by Neil Blackburn/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 radical 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)

19-11-17

The Middletown Press

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.

—

19.11.17

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.

© 2017 Hearst Communications, Inc.

HEARST





Climate talks: Nations to gather in 2018 to work out how to limit warming



A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the climate talks in Bonn. (AP)

Video

The UN climate talks continue in Bonn, but countries have reached agreement in a number of significant areas.

Source: AP - SBS Wires
8 Nov - 4:58 PM UPDATED 18 Nov - 9:53 PM

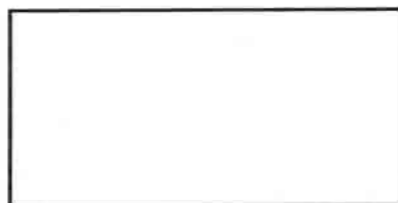
The world will gather in 2018 to work out exactly what must be done to limit warming to 1.5 degrees.

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. Previous Next Hide Grid



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.

There 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.

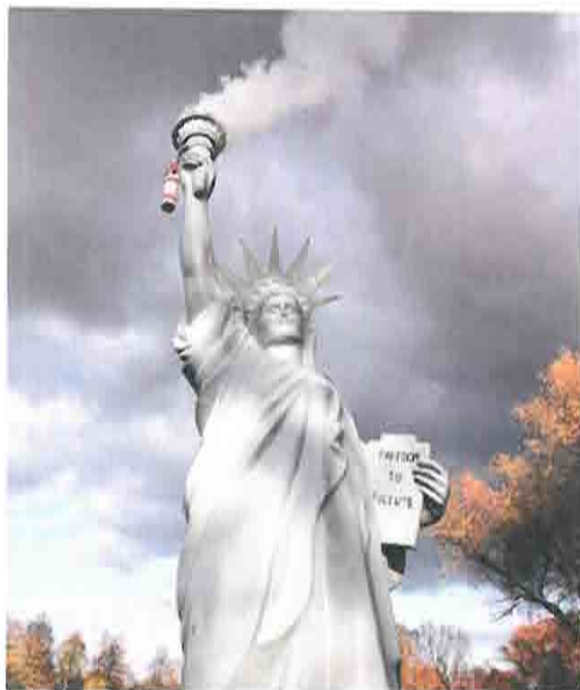
CLIMATE ENVOYS SEE ROAD AHEAD, DESPITE TRUMP

Updated: Nov 19, 2017, 02:30 AM IST



A-

A+



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.

15 Celebs Who Are Jerks In Real Life

CrazyFireNarciss

Sanju Bleeds every time he goes to the Toilet

Minip

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.

CLIMATE ENVOYS SEE ROAD AHEAD, DESPITE TRUMP

Updated: Nov 19, 2017, 01.34 AM IST

 A- A+



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.

15 Celebs Who Are Jerks In Real Life

CrazyFreelancer

10 bollywood celebs who did odd jobs before becoming famous

CritikUnion

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.

SOCIEDAD

EL FUTURO DEL PLANETA

La cumbre del clima concluye en Bonn con un acuerdo paupérrimo

El mayor éxito ha sido mantener el compromiso tras la deserción de EEUU. Los negociadores renuncian una vez más a acuerdos ambiciosos



Un actor en un disfraz de oso blanco durante la cumbre del clima en Bonn. El actor está rodeado por otros actores disfrazados de osos blancos.

ANTONIO MADRIDEJOS / AGENCIAS

La cumbre del clima de Bonn (COP23) concluye hoy de madrugada con un balance más 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. Los más de 100 delegados no lograron ni siquiera concluir los «reglas» y 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 porfiriosos. Ahora el peso recae sobre la próxima cumbre, que precisamente se celebrará en la ciudad polaca de Katowice, en el epicentro de una potente crisis climática.

«La acción a nivel nacional está muy lejos de lo que se necesita», afirma María Páez Vidal, de la asociación WWF, la paragona entre lo que estamos haciendo y lo que debemos hacer es claro». En el mismo sentido se pronunció Wolfgang Jamnik, de CARE International: «Los acuerdos políticos no abarcan, fundamentalmente la única realidad climática a la que ya se enfrentan millones de personas». «Quiera hablan en esta COP con una tasa de adhesión tan baja», agregó un diplomático europeo en declaraciones a la agencia France Press. 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 se ha habido retroceso en algunos de los temas tratados».

Virta la inacción gubernamental, una de las principales esperanzas con actualidad. Los 150 estados y entidades de todo tipo, así como centenares de empresas, que se han propuesto a título personal avanzar hacia una sociedad libre de carbono.

GRANDES ESCUELOS

Los principales escollos en las negociaciones celebradas en Bonn se refieren a las acciones clave. El primer escollo es el riesgo de falencia en la revisión de los compromisos de reducción de las emisiones de CO2 que se acordó en París, se dice, que criterios se aplican para que los países ofrecen propuestas más ambiciosas con vistas al 2020, cuando se presenta en marcha el nuevo tratado, puesto que los que se encuentran abajo sobre la meta no garantizará la estabilización de las temperaturas globales, como que se impulsan más de tres grados por encima de los niveles preindustriales.

En Katowice, con 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 de efecto invernadero.

El segundo escollo ha sido nuevamente la insistencia que los países industrializados demandan para que los países en desarrollo puedan adaptarse al calentamiento global, sobre todo 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 Capadocia (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 desarrollados exigen a los más pobres que aporten una parte de los recursos de adaptación que ya tienen para apoyar y apoyar y apoyar planes, con el objetivo de que pudieran saber con qué fondos contaban. Fuentes de la delegación europea aseguraron a la agencia Efe que con las propuestas presentadas por los países en desarrollo, aquí y ahora, «como los países en desarrollo» «cambio climático» «aportar en un momento tan incierto como son los próximos 10 años».

Aunque la salida de Estados Unidos 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 los aseguren la financiación. Este año los humanos desafiaron el Cálculo, las inundaciones destruyeron miles de hogares y escuelas en el sur de Asia y la sequía trajo destrucción a millones en el este de África «complejo Tracy» «Carty» «John de la delegación de Oxfam en la COP23». Ya en algunas ciudades del futuro. Los países más pobres del mundo ya están luchando por sus vidas contra los desastres intensificados por el cambio climático. Y es que la conclusión generalizada a la que se ha llegado es que lo conseguido en esta cumbre es de una poca entidad que hay que seguir luchando y mucho para que todo cambie.

Te recomendamos

- Aragón mantiene sus 5 estrellas
- Welschneudorf - Landhotel Rückerhof
- If you'd bought \$5 of Bitcoins 7 Years ago, Today You'd have 4.4 million
- Estos son los portátiles más baratos que puedes ver
- Alerta, nueva música de Ed Sheeran en camino
- El Gobierno de Aragón abonará 8,7 millones de euros al Ayuntamiento por...

Teruel 1/19°C

Máxima: 19°C Mínima: 1°C

19°C

- ÚLTIMA HORA
- 12:59 h // Trabajadores del COA presentan la decimocuarta denuncia ante Inspección
 - 10:50 h // El Gobierno nombra a Sánchez Melgar nuevo fiscal general del Estado
 - 10:42 h // Los Juegos de Tokio se inaugurarán con una lluvia de meteoritos
 - 10:12 h // Pistorius deberá cumplir ahora 13 años de cárcel
- Ver más noticias

- LO MÁS LEÍDO
- 1 La Federación deja desierto el premio a mejor atleta femenina
 - 2 Los dueños de una casa desalojan con gas pimienta a una mujer y su bebé
 - 3 La policía municipal de Madrid retira el arma y la placa a tres de los agentes que amenazaron a Carmena
 - 4 Cuatro detenidos por patear la cabeza a unos jóvenes al grito de "somos nazis"
 - 5 Una mayoría sindical rechaza los bienes en los colegios públicos

Book nu

Book nu

Book nu

Book nu

SOCIEDAD

EL FUTURO DEL PLANETA EN ENCUENTRO CLAVE EN ARIANNA

La cumbre del clima termina con un acuerdo paupérrimo

El mayor riesgo: mantener el consumo hasta el año 2050. Los delegados retrasan medidas sobre fósil salvo el uso del carbón.



ANTONIO MADRIDEJOS / AGENCIAS

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. Los casi 200 delegados no lograron ni siquiera consensuar las estrategias o mecanismos técnicos que permitirán implementar a priori un acuerdo que se firmó hace dos años en París. No fue una reunión de pobres ocultos, sino pobres no. Ahora el peso recae sobre la próxima cumbre, que empíricamente se celebrará en la ciudad polaca de Katowice, en el momento de una pesimista gestión carbonífera.

La acción a nivel nacional está muy lejos de lo que se necesita. Primero en Manuel Pedraza Vidal, de la asociación WWF, lo comparó entre lo que estamos haciendo y lo que debemos hacer en el área. «Nunca hablé con un COP, con una copia de diplomacia. Los bears, ellos un diplomático europeo a la agenda France Presse». Y también muy sintomático fue el comunicado emitido por la delegación española: «En Bonn se ha trabajado trabajando para consensuar el acuerdo de París y no habido retrocesos en ninguno de los temas tratados». Vista la inacción gubernamental, una de las principales esperanzas son acuerdos entre las 300 ciudades y entidades de todo tipo, así como certámenes de empresas, que se han propuesto a través personal avanzar hacia una sociedad más o menos carbono.

GRANDES ESCOLLOS: Las principales acciones en las negociaciones celebradas en Bonn giraban a dos ejes clave. El primero, conocido como Diálogo de Talanoa, es la revisión de las 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 2030, cuando se pondrá en marcha el nuevo tratado, puesto que las que se acordaron ahora sobre la mesa no garantizarán la estabilización de las temperaturas globales, sino que la impulsan más de tres grados por encima de los valores preindustriales.

El segundo eje se ha sido nuevamente la financiación que los países industrializados destinaron para que los países en desarrollo puedan adaptarse al calentamiento global, ahora con el agravante de la ausencia de EREU. En la COP17 de Copendague (2009) se acordó que los países industrializados aportarían 100.000 millones de dólares anuales a partir del año 2010, pero los detalles de la implementación no se han desarrollado.

Te recomendamos

Las fotos de la boda de Serena Williams son AMOR

Córdoba, a todo color

Niederörsbach - Ferienwohnung Knitter

If you'd bought \$5 of Bitcoins 7 Years ago, Today You'd have 4.4 million

El desafiante mensaje de Cristiano Ronaldo al PSG

Ariana, de 'MYHYV', a 'Interviú'

Córdoba 6/25°C

ÚLTIMA HORA

EFETA

- 12:27 h // Una fiesta para los sin hogar
- 12:18 h // Estudian el patrón de conducta de 400 agresores de mujeres
- 12:16 h // La UCO lidera el ránking de transparencia de las universidades españolas
- 12:01 h // Las inversiones crecen un 2,2% en los presupuestos del 2018

- Ver más noticias
- LO MÁS LEIDO
- 1 La Subdelegación de Córdoba dice que no habla "ningún motivo" para suspender la exaltación a Franco en Lucena
 - 2 Lista de tiendas con ofertas por el Black Friday 2017
 - 3 Un joven con autismo protagoniza una obra de teatro
 - 4 Infraestructuras baraja entolar el puente de San Rafael
 - 5 Denuncian ante la fiscalía un homenaje a Franco en Lucena y al subdelegado por permitirlo

Book nu

Book nu

Book nu

Book nu

Book nu

EL FUTURO DEL PLANETA

La cumbre del clima concluye con un acuerdo paupérrimo

El mayor éxito ha sido mantener el compromiso tras la delipescada de EEUU. Las negociaciones trajeron una vez más la adhesión de más y más ambiciones



Una manifestación durante la cumbre del clima en Katowice, en la mañana del martes 13 de noviembre. AFP / PHOTOFEST / CONTRASTO

ANTONIO MADRIDEJOS / AGENCIAS

La cumbre del clima de Katowice (CO2) concluyó ayer de madrugada con un balance más pobre, sin que sus promesas, y con el hecho añadido de que la comunidad internacional sigue sumida en la incertidumbre y el desconcierto respecto a la dirección de la Administración estadounidense. Las casi 200 delegaciones no lograron el consenso que sus reglas o mecanismos técnicos que permitían igualmente a pesar de cumplir el acuerdo suscrito hace dos años en París. No fue una reunión de puntos resueltos, sino negociados. Ahora el peso recae sobre la próxima cumbre, que carismáticamente se celebrará en la ciudad polaca de Katowice, en el episodio de una potente guerra comercial.

«La acción a nivel nacional está muy lejos de lo que se necesita», afirmó María Dulga-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 Timmer, de CARE (internacional). «Las acciones políticas no abarcaron suficientemente la dura realidad climática a la que ya se enfrentan millones de personas». «Hoy se ha visto una COP con una tasa de adhesión tan baja. Agregó un diplomático europeo en declaraciones a la agencia France Press. Y también muy sintomático fue el comunicado emitido por la delegación española: «En Katowice se ha continuado trabajando para cumplir el Acuerdo de París y no habido retroceso en ninguno de los temas tratados».

GRANDES ESCOJOS «Vivió la elección gubernamental, una de las principales esperanzas era actualmente las 5.000 ciudades y entidades de todo tipo, así como asociaciones de empresas, que se han propuesto a través personal avanzar hacia una sociedad baja carbono a la acción».

Los principales escollos en las negociaciones referidas en Katowice abarcan a dos asuntos clave. El primero, conocido como Páramo de Katowice, es la revisión de los compromisos de reducción de las emisiones de CO2 que se asumieron en París, en decir, una revisión de la aplicación para que los países afronten propuestas más ambiciosas con vistas al 2030, cuando se pondrá en marcha el nuevo tratado, puesto que los que se suscribieron 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 realizó una evaluación colectiva de cómo está evolucionando el calentamiento global y las emisiones de CO2 y otros gases de efecto invernadero.

El segundo escollo es el nuevo financiamiento que los países industrializados destinaron para que los países en desarrollo puedan adaptarse al calentamiento global, ahora con el agravante de la suspensión de EEUU (la Administración de Trump ya ha anunciado que no adherirá su participación en el 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 2010, pero los detalles de la implementación no se han desarrollado.

En suma, los países más desarrollados exigen a los más industrializados que reportaran con dos años de antelación cuánto dinero iban a aportar y en qué plazos, con el objetivo de que midieran sobre con qué fondos contaban. Fuentes de la delegación europea aseguraron a la agencia Efe que con los máximos presupuestos que manejan los países en desarrollo desde 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 materializó hasta el año 2020, el hecho de que sus uno de los grandes emisores ha creado un clima de incertidumbre sobre el rol de los países en desarrollo que, de manera más indirecta, han reventado el costo de pasivos fijos que permitieron comprarse ellos para que los aseguren la financiación. Este año las negociaciones desarrolladas en Katowice, las inundaciones destruyeron miles de hogares y escuelas en el sur de Asia y la segunda peor devastación a millones en el sur de África -concluyó Tracy Curry, jefe de la delegación de Oxford en la COP23-

Ya no estamos hablando del futuro. Los países más pobres del mundo ya están luchando por sus vidas contra los desastres intermitentes por el cambio climático».

También recomendamos

- Kurten - Joachim Peters
- If you'd bought \$5 of Bitcoins 7 Years ago, Today You'd have 4.4 million
- Iniciale como emprendedor online con estos cursos por 10€ de Udemy
- Lamar Odom podría haber vuelto a las andadas
- Miranda Kerr, ¿mami de nuevo?

Cáceres 9/21°C

Tu clima siempre contigo

9 de Noviembre

ULTIMA HORA

- 11:09 h // Rente oferta 1,5 millones de plazas por el 'Black Friday' y el ciberlunes
- 10:51 h // Licitan la ampliación y mejora del saneamiento de Plasencia por 30 millones
- 10:00 h // El Gobierno nombra a Sánchez Melgar nuevo fiscal general del Estado
- 10:42 h // Los Juegos de Tokio se inaugurarán con una lluvia de meteoritos

Ver más noticias

LO MÁS LEÍDO

- 1 El Ayuntamiento de Cáceres abre hoy la convocatoria con más plazas del plan de empleo social
- 2 Cáceres realiza un estudio pionero en España sobre el cáncer hereditario
- 3 Un muerto y un herido crítico en el choque frontal entre dos camiones en un camino de Monterrey
- 4 «Hacemos un baile erótico en el que nos desnudamos y nos marchamos»

- Kurten - Joachim Peters [Book nu](#)
- Kurten - Joachim Peters [Book nu](#)
- Kurten - Joachim Peters [Book nu](#)
- Kurten - Joachim Peters [Book nu](#)

自由電子報 | 影音精華 | 分類報章 | 自由郵寄

TAIPEI TIMES

Home Front Page Taiwan News Business Editorials Sports World News Features Bilingual Pages

Home / Front Page
Sun, Nov 19, 2017 - Page 1 News List
Print Mail Facebook Twitter Plurk Tumblr

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

Most Popular

- Listing from 2017-11-19 to 2017-11-23
- Most read** **Most e-mailed**
- 1 Ching Fu Case: Ching Fu bid rife with abnormalities, implicate top military officials: DPP
 - 2 Ever more Hong Kongers live under the poverty line as prices continue to rise
 - 3 DPP legislator points finger at former administration
 - 4 Weiwuying arts center hosting spectacular outdoor show
 - 5 Firms face China challenge: C.C. Wei
- MORE ▶

largely the same positions as before," said Diring, 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.

1 2 NEXT ▶

This story has been viewed 1779 times.

讚 讚 讚 讚 讚 讚 讚 讚 讚 讚

Comments will be moderated. Remarks containing abusive and obscene language, personal attacks of any kind or promotion will be removed and the user banned.

0則回應

排序依據: 最新



Facebook 留言 分享

Print Mail Facebook Twitter Plurk Tumblr

Home Front Page Taiwan News Business Editorials Sports World News Features Bilingual Pages

台北時報 TAIPEI TIMES

Subscribe Advertise Employment About Us Contact Us RSS
Copyright © 1989-2017 The Taipei Times. All rights reserved.

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)

Video Gallery ePaper Archive



the dailyobserver

Monday, 27 November, 2017, 7:27 PM

Search

CATEGORY

Home > Front Page

Climate refugees

Published : Saturday, 18 November, 2017 at 12:00 AM Count : 56

Print A+ A- A



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



Latest News

- Housewife 'commits suicide' in Rajshahi
- HC verdict on BDR mutiny: Death penalty for 139, life term for 185
- Muhith gives emphasis on insurance sector
- Jamaat leader held in Pabna
- Diaz's mother goes on hunger strike at CU
- Stocks witness down
- Cabinet approves draft of BMDA Law, 2017
- HC concludes observations with 7-point recommendations
- Man gets death for killing one in Netrakona
- BB issues notice for removal of Farmers Bank's MD

Most Read News

- JU, ICAB sign MoU
- Richman's winter collections
- Let's make a national honesty survey
- Trump says he turned down Time's 'Person of the Year'
- 7 DU-affiliated colleges' honours final results published
- Fire in Georgian resort hotel kills 11

« Previous

Next »

Friday, November 24, 2017
Weather & Traffic

NORTHWEST ARKANSAS Democrat & Gazette

Search NWADG

- Sections
- News
- Sports
- Opinion
- Business
- Features & Entertainment
- Photos
- Video
- Weeklies
- Today's Paper

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 Diringer, a veteran of such United Nations meetings.

"It's a smaller team but a strong team," said Diringer, 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 paper's 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



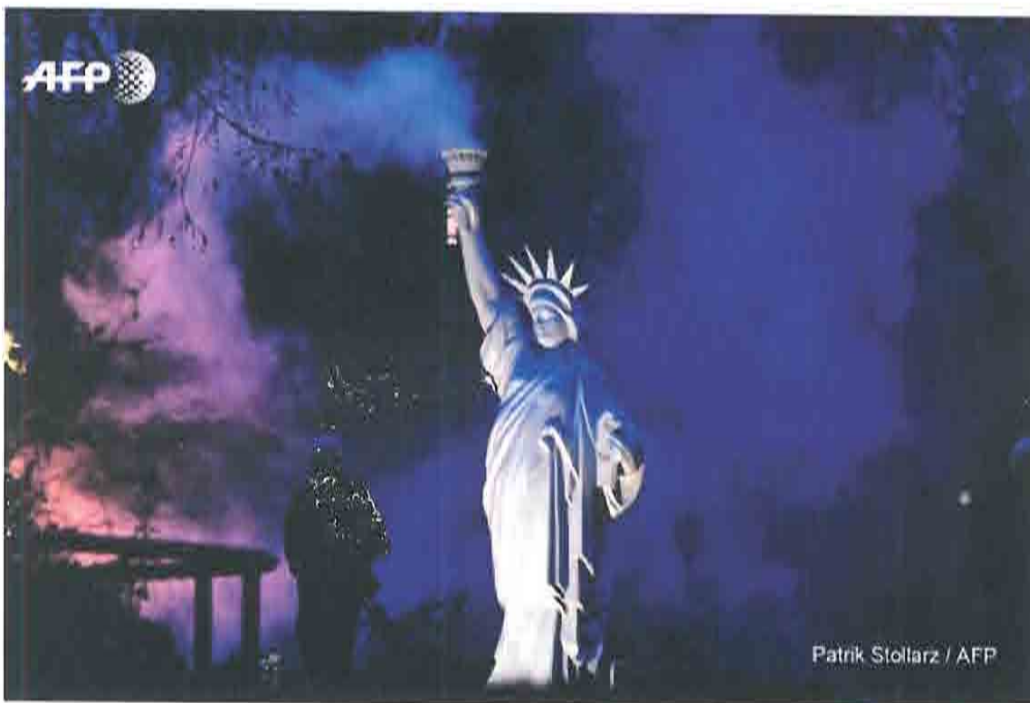


AFP news agency (/user/AFP/)

@AFP (<https://twitter.com/AFP>) · 1 week

(/user
/AFP/)

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>)



Share





KLIMATFÖRÄNDRINGARNA

Bevak ☆

Analyser: 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 föränning 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

Bevak ☆



Enkät: Klimatförnekare bland riksdagsledamöterna

21 nov



Analyser: 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 ☆

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.

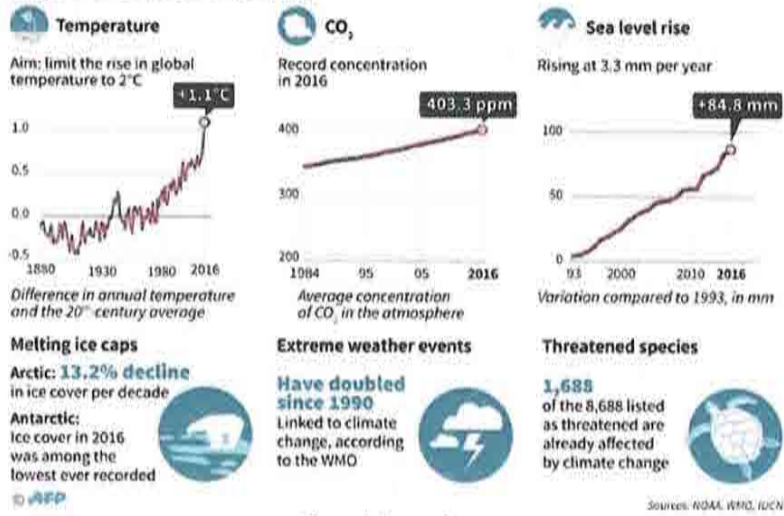
Suddenly, describing the devastation wrought by Cyclone Winston last year, his words became measured, his voice hushed.

"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



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.



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 Randbøll 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."

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

Like 3

G+ D

This article was published on 18/11/2017

UTRIKES



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

Klimatuppvärmningen på jorden är, enligt klimatologerna, i hög grad en effekt av förbränningen av fossila bränslen – olja, kol, gas.

Parasavtalet innebär att alla länder ska göra sina bidrag till att begränsa den globala uppvärmningen.

Visa 

RELATERAT

Det kan hända när klimatet förändras 

Martin Meissner/AP/TT

Publicerad: 18 november 2017 22:37
Uppdaterad: 20 november 2017 09:05

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.

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

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

Kommentarer (0)

Ritzau



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.

Relaterede artikler

TELEGRAM 8. NOV 2017

Grøn energi boomer i USA trods Trumps tilbagerulninger

TELEGRAM 8. NOV 2017

Californiens guvernør søger religiøs hjælp i klimakamp

TELEGRAM 7. NOV 2017

Små fremskridt på FN-konference i Bonn om klima

TELEGRAM 21. NOV 2017

Græsrodde: Danmark er stået af klimatoget

TELEGRAM 14. NOV 2017

Merkel kræver ambitiøs FN-klimaplan men væver om tysk kul

TELEGRAM 11. NOV 2017

Stigning i CO₂-udledning kaldes et gigantisk tilbageslag

TELEGRAM 8. NOV 2017

Ny tørn om klimaet to år efter Paris

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.

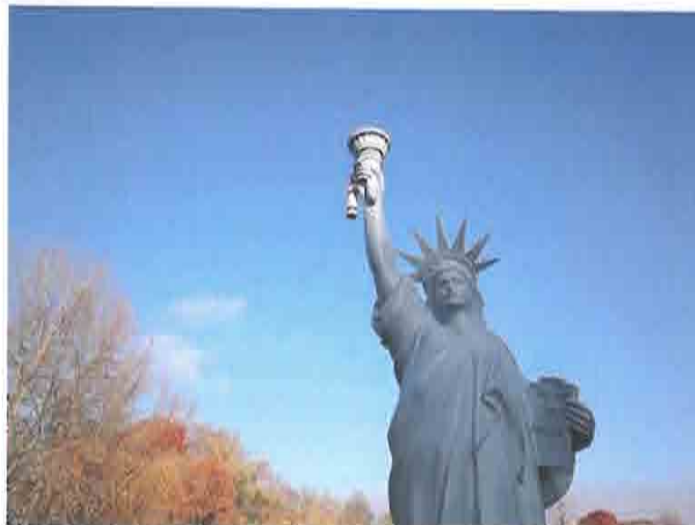
Derfor har kloden nu kurs mod et klima, der bliver mindst tre grader varmere inden 2100.

Inden for videnskaben er der bred enighed om, at det fører til større havstigninger og mere ekstremt vejr som tørke, orkaner og oversvømmelser.

/ritzau/

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

Natasha Curtis

Show comments



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 Galsbolch emits smoke in a path within 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.

RELATED ARTICLES

["We have had to relocate people", Fiji to move villages inland as seas rise](#)

["We are very disappointed": Ireland neighbour blasts Australia at climate talks](#)

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.

BREAKING NEWS ALERT
Get the latest news and updates emailed straight to your inbox

First name Last name

By subscribing you agree to our privacy policy and our conditions of service.

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.



Tunali Wabwala, 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 left: German Chancellor Angela Merkel talks to Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull and COP president Frank Biermann, and French President Emmanuel Macron and the UN's Patricia Espinosa here. 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 Martin Collins 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

MOST POPULAR

- 1 Bali volcano: Weather bureau warns eruption threat now high
- 2 Latest missile launch appears to put Washington in range
- 3 Bali volcano: Major eruption possible
- 4 United Front, China's important 'magic weapon'
- 5 Prince Harry and Meghan Markle to wed at Windsor Castle

FOLLOW FAIRFAX FOREIGN



FOLLOW WA TODAY



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 "Rheinpark" à Bonn durant la COP23.

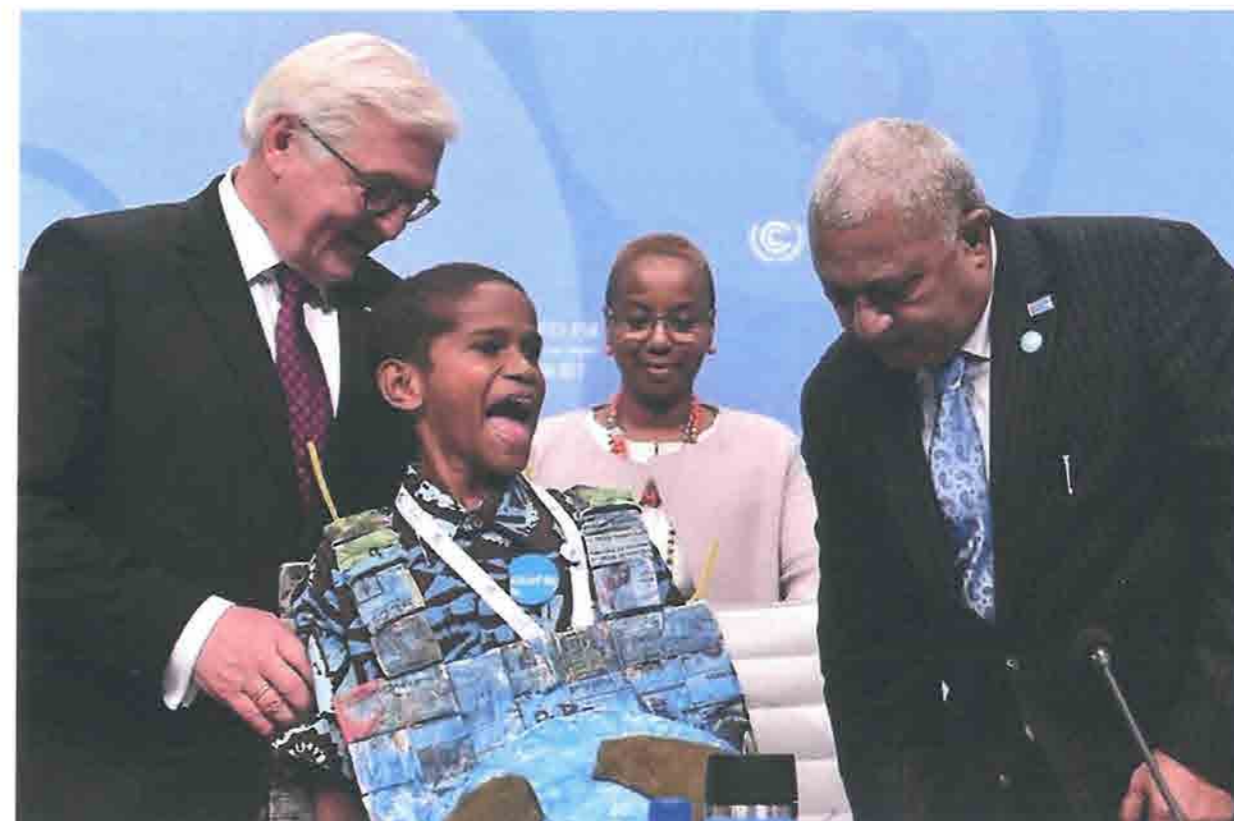
Photo: AFP

(U)

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

(U)

« 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 Randbøll 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 ».

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>



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

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 Galsbøll, vlak bij de plek waar de klimaatop 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 klimaatop 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 gepalaver?

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 klimaatop, 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 doorgeslagen.

Sinds het akkoord van Parijs (2015) is dat de inzet geworden van de VN-klimaatop: regeringen zullen moeten aangeven hoe ze hun toenmalige belofte – 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'

1 af 4

27-11-2017 12:03

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.'



2030 IS NU

Belofte alleen houden
onze planeet niet leefbaar

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

2 af 4

27-11-2017 12:03

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 doorgeslagen. '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'.

3 af 4

27-11-2017 12:03



Web eBay

Search

Top searches: 1. Cyber Monday 2. Prince Harry 3. Panama Papers

News TV & Movies Games Sports Local In Theaters Finance Shopping

News Home US World Political Entertainment Sports Technology Business Health Lifestyle Strange Spanish

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 Galschiol is pictured outside the 23rd UN Conference of the Parties (COP) climate talks in Bonn, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017. (AP Photo/Martin Meissner)

Print Email Share Facebook Twitter Print

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.

Most Popular

- 1 AP ONLINE TOP POLITICAL SHORT HEADLINES
[The Latest: Conyers steps aside from top spot on Judiciary](#)
- 2 AP ONLINE - INTERNATIONAL NEWS
[6 injured as car hits pedestrians in German town](#)
- 3 AP ENTERTAINMENT HEADLINES
[Rance Howard, actor dad of director Ron Howard, dies at 89](#)
- 4 AP ONLINE NATIONAL NEWS
[2 sailors from Florida, 1 from Louisiana die in crash](#)
- 5 AP ONLINE - INTERNATIONAL NEWS
[Bali volcano erupts but flights operating normally](#)

[More Most Popular](#)

CITTÀ NUOVA

cultura e informazione

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)



Subscribe http://www.telegraph.co.uk/subscriptions/sub-bar/261180_uk_img_banner.nav&redirectTo=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.telegraph.co.uk%2Fnews%2F2017%2F11%2F18%2Fpictures-day-18-november-2017%2F
 • - 30 days
 free

[Login](https://secure.telegraph.co.uk/secure/login?redirectTo=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.telegraph.co.uk%2Fnews%2F2017%2F11%2F18%2Fpictures-day-18-november-2017%2F)

The Telegraph

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/>

ALL SECTIONS

News

More ▾

Home > News

18 Nov 2017

Pictures of the Day: 18 November 2017



< > 1 of 15

[View All](#)



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

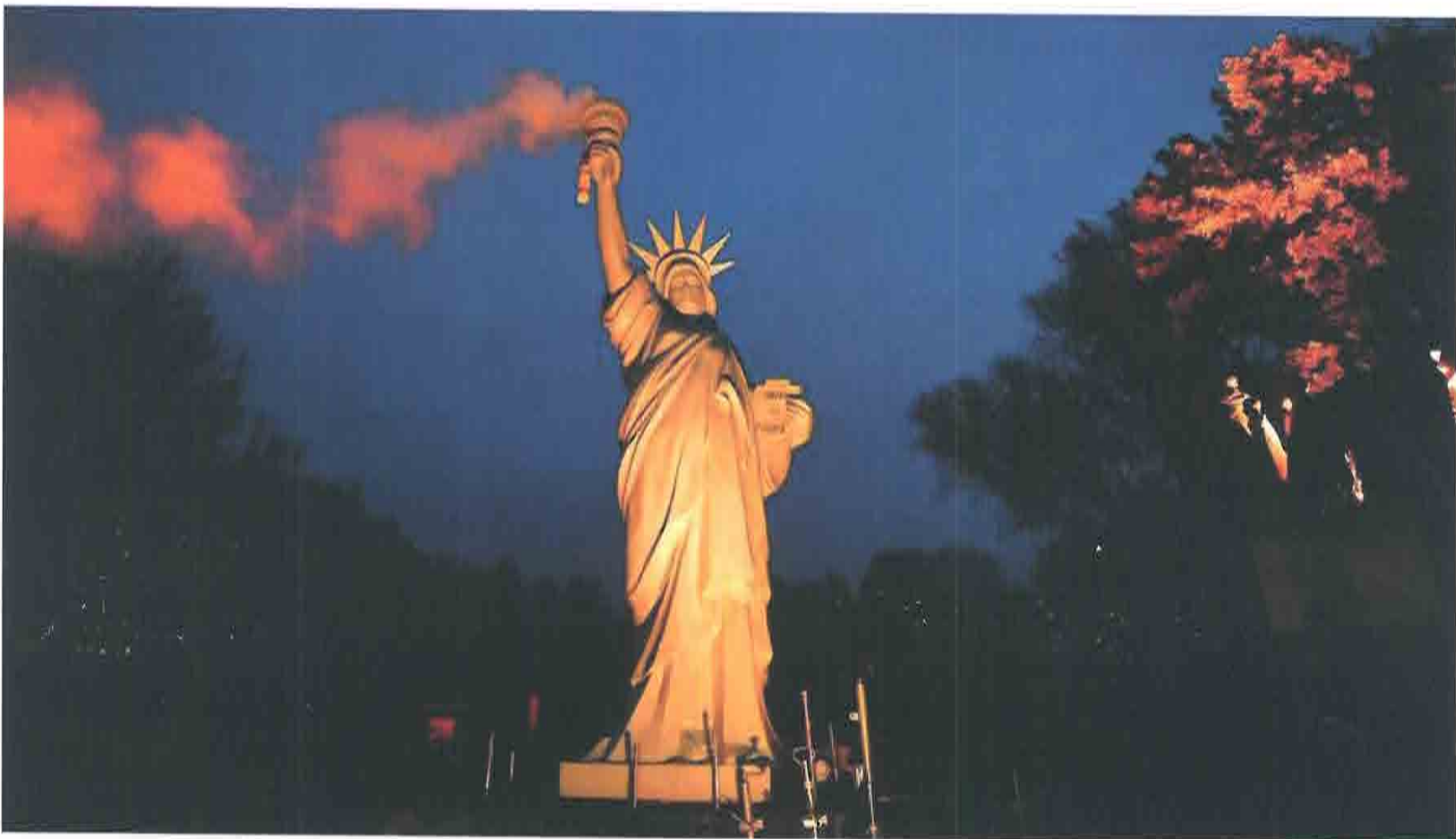
CREDIT: MARTIN MEISSNER/AP

Galleries



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

(E24) Publisert: 09:16 - 18.11.2017, Oppdatert: 09:29 - 18.11.2017

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

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 Kattowitz 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 Finanzausgaben 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!**

Zelfs ijsberen vinden hun weg naar klimaatop

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 klimaatop 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)



Wil je meer lezen?

Registreer met enkele gegevens om dit artikel verder te lezen.

E-mailadres

Krijg toegang

- Je leest 1 maand ongelimiteerd als digitale abonnee
- Geen betaalgegevens
- Stopt automatisch

- [Jens Galschiot](#)
- [Bonn](#)
- [Greenpeace](#)
- [Donald Trump](#)
- [milieu](#)
- [opwarming van de aarde](#)
- [klimaatverandering](#)
- [politiek](#)

18.11.17

watson



Chinas Scheitern, Bonsai-Ausstieg und ein Klima-Messias – so lief die Weltklimakonferenz

In Bonn einigen 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.

von Benjamin Höpfer / freigeige.de

Am Ende hing es am Wort «höher, also härter». Andere Finanzquellen für den Klimaschutz sollten im neuen Regelwerk des Weltklimavertrags Erwähnung finden, so hatten es Delegierte der Staatengemeinschaft ausgehandelt.

Doch erst in der Nacht zum Samstag erließ Saudi-Arabien Einspruch.

Mit «andere Finanzquellen» konnten schliesslich Steuern auf Treibstoff gemeint sein, umkennte die Delegierten der EU-Staates – und Motoren die Verabschiedung des neuen Arbeitspapiers, eine Art vorläufige Gebrauchsanweisung des Weltklimavertrags.

Schliesslich stünden die Übermüdeten und genervten Delegierten die Formulierung, schrieben stattdessen Finanzquellen können bewilligt 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 Geschhisse der Weltklimakonferenz in Bonn:

Eindämmung der Abgase



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. Anstrengung

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 strällig ist das Thema «Mildern» (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 Sitzung zu erstellen.

Das liebe Geld



«Der Egoismus der Mächtigen ist ein Gift, das die Erde krank macht», hatte Venezuelas Minister für Ökologie ins Bonner Konferenzplenum gerufen – und verurteilt seine Wutrede in gewohnter Manier mit Geldförderungen.

Arme Staaten wollen quasi Blankoschecks – mit Wiedergutmachung für den Klimawandel –, wie ihre Vertreter in emotionalen Reden auch in Bonn forderten.

Als Kompromiss hat Deutschland Klima-Versicherungen initiiert. Sie sollen ungeliebte Hilfe bei Naturkatastrophen ermöglichen und beispielsweise verhindern, dass Menschen in Not ihr Vieh oder Saatgut verkaufen und damit ihre Lebensgrundlage zerstören.

Ausserdem können arme Länder Hilfe 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 zugestimmt werden müssen – Entwicklungsländer sehen eine grosse Lücke zwischen Versprechungen und tatsächlichem Geldfluss.

«Die Industrieländer haben zwei Wochen gemauert und verhindert, den Finanzhilfenfragen im Umgang mit Verlusten und Schäden infolge des Klimawandels auf kommenden Konferenzen den nötigen Raum zu geben», kritisiert Jan Kowalik von der Hilfsorganisation Oxfam.

Der Klima-Messias



Er werde einsparren für die Finanzierungslücke, die die USA mit ihrem Rückzug gessen hätten. Und er werde mit seinem Land aus der Kohlenenergie aussteigen. Der französische Präsident Emmanuel Macron begeisterte die 30.000 Vertreter der Zivilgesellschaft, zumist Umweltaktivisten, die als Beobachter am Klimajahr teilnahmen.

Dass es nur um eine einstellige Milliarde geht, mit der er einsparren will, und dass Frankreich kaum Kohlekraftwerke, aber dafür Dutzende Atomkraftwerke betreibt, – geschweige, ein neuer Klima-Messias war geboren. Für den 12. Dezember hat Macron zu einem einseitigen Klimafinanzierungsgipfel nach Paris geladen – the show must go on.

Der Bonsai-Ausstieg



Zusammen mit Frankreich sind 17 weitere Länder aus der Kohlenenergie ausgestiegen während des Klimagipfels. Darunter pazifische Inselstaaten, auf denen nie ein Kohlekraftwerk stand. Kanada und Grossbritannien insitierten den Massenerzieht, auf die schmutzige Energie. Es sind zwar nur drei Prozent der Kohlekraftwerke der Welt betroffen, doch war es die grösste Nachricht vom Klimagipfel.

Die doppelte USA



Die Delegierten der USA auf der Klimakonferenz 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 Weltklimavertrag beschlossen hat.

Die Delegierten hätten «etwas verloren» gewirkt, sagten ihre Kollegen anderer Länder. Nicht mehr freundlich wie früher seien die Amerikaner gewesen, aber innerlich konstruktiv.

Selbst Umweltschützer 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, Koordinatorin beim Umweltverband BUND.

Eine zweite, unofficialle 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 einsparren und die Klimaziele der USA trotz Trump-Regierung erreichen.

Chinas Scheitern



Die USA wollen raus aus dem Klimavertrag, deshalb hatte China vor der Konferenz seine neue Führungsrolle revidiert: Einen «Plan zur Brückenschaltung» hatte es angekündigt – gemeint war die Verständigung von armen und reichen Ländern. Die Klimaverhandlungen fusteten 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 Treibhausgasen produzieren, gibt es Streit: Inwiefern müssen sich 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 Finanzhilfen für arme Länder aufzustecken.

Gestört wurde zum Beispiel um die Formulierung «equity principles» – der Vertrag fordert an mancher Stellen die Behandlung der Staaten nach «ihren Prinzipien». Die Industrieländer insistierten darauf, dass von Fall zu Fall unterschieden werden muss. Die armen Länder verteidigten dagegen, dass sie grundsätzlich Vorteile geniessen – und China unterstützen sie.

«Es bleibt dabei: Die Ausfinanzierung von Entwicklungsländern und Industrieländern bleibt die strukturelle Hürde bei der Umsetzung des Klimavertrags», bilanziert der Klimapolitik-Experte Rüdiger Schwaiblmair vom Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung UZE.

Deutschlands Dilemma

Der Ausstieg mancher Länder aus der Kohle während der Klimakonferenz brachte Deutschland in eine ungewohnte Situation: Lange als Energieexportland gefeiert, musste es auf einmal seine Abhängigkeit von Kohleerzeugern rechtfertigen. Die deutsche Delegation hielt sich ungewöhnlich zurück, wie sie verglichen mit früheren Auftritten geradezu schüchtern.

«Die Kritik an Deutschland sollte an den Verhandlern der japanischen Koalition in Berlin nicht spurlos vorbeigehen», mahnte Umweltministerin Barbara Hendricks in Bonn. Sie sei zuversichtlich, dass die neue Bundesregierung einen Plan für einen Kohleausstieg vorlegen werde.

Die Türkei-Blamage

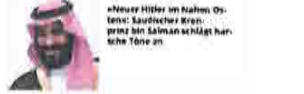


Die Türkei hat alle gegen sich aufgebracht: Lange war es dem Land wichtig, bei Industrieländern mit am Tisch zu sitzen. Dann registrierte die türkische Regierung, dass ihr damit der Zugang zu Förderlöfen entging.

In Bonn mühten sich ihre Delegierten um Zugang zu den Geldquellen – und stiessen auf massiven Widerstand, besonders bei Entwicklungsländern. Deutschland sollte vermitteln, doch erlitt sie schliesslich Freitagsnacht im Plenum. «Es hat nicht geklappt».

Der türkische Vertreter antwortete: «Wir werden es wieder versuchen, nächsten Mal.»

Das könnte dich auch interessieren:



«Neuer Hüter im Nahen Osten: Saudiischer Kronprinz bin Salman schlägt hartnäckige Töne an»

THE HINDU

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.

Negotiations to bolster the climate-saving Paris Agreement, crafted over two decades, closed in Bonn on November 18, deflated but not derailed by Donald Trump's rejection of the treaty and defence of fossil fuels.

The U.S. 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 November 18 to take stock in 2018 of national efforts to cut fossil fuel emissions.

The Paris treaty calls for limiting average global warming to "well under" 2°C (3.6° F) 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 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

The United States, which under Mr. 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 November 16, 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.

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.



CAC 40 (/fr/... 5 374.40 pts -0.30 %
Future Cac (/fr/ma... 5 377.50
SBF 120 (/fr/marc... -0.14 % 4 285.78
DAX (/fr/marche/x... -0.05 % 13 053.04
Dow Jones (/fr/mar... -0.05 % 23 557.99
Nasdaq 100 (/fr/m... 0.00 % 6 409.29
Nikkei (/fr/marche/... 0.00 % 22 495.99 -0.24 %

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

© 18/11/2017 06:34 | AFP | 324 | ★ Aucun vote sur cette news



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

(fr/actualites)

collectif de leurs émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

un-comj

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.

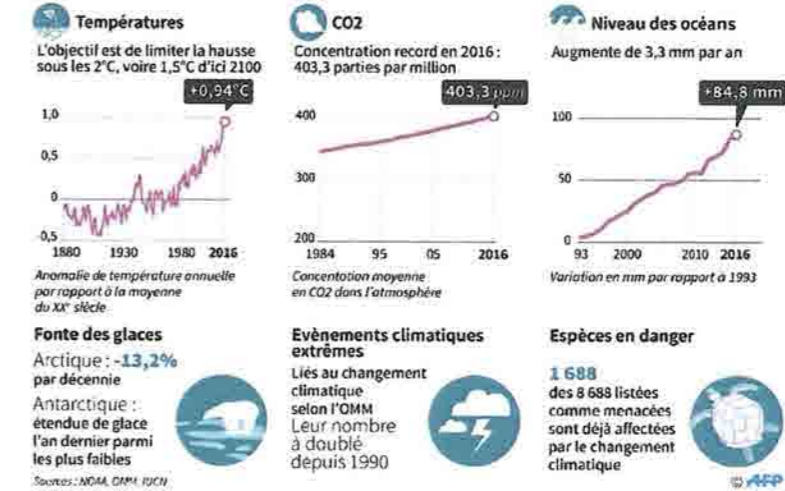
Ce dialogue devra être "constructif et tourné vers les solutions", et ne viser personne, prévient la décision adoptée.

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.

COP 23 : des signes alarmants pour le climat



"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.

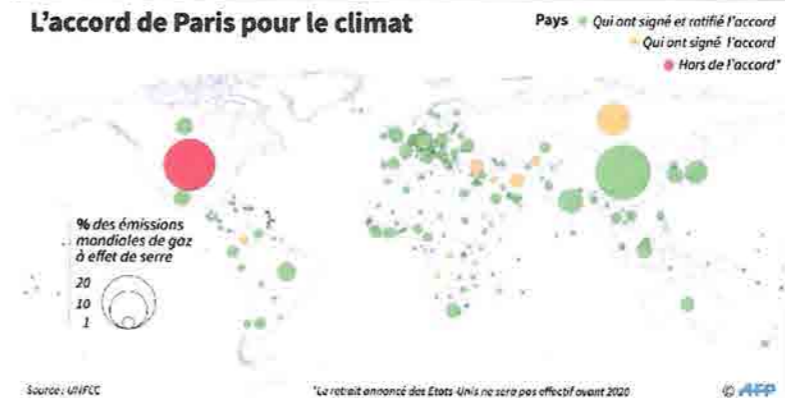
L'administration Trump, qui a confirmé son intention de quitter l'accord mais ne pourra le faire formellement avant fin 2020, a d'ores et déjà annoncé qu'elle ne verserait pas les fonds promis par Barack Obama, notamment 2 milliards de dollars destinés au Fonds vert de l'ONU.

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 Sayni 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



"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.

Aide/F.A.Q
(fr/support)
Tarifs
(fr/bourse)
contact
(fr/contacts.p)

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.

■

 Copyright © 2017 AFP. Tous droits de reproduction et de représentation réservés.

Toutes les informations reproduites dans cette rubrique (dépêches, photos, logos) sont protégées par des droits de propriété intellectuelle détenus par l'AFP. Par conséquent, aucune de ces informations ne peut être reproduite, modifiée, transmise, rediffusée, traduite, vendue, exploitée commercialement ou utilisée de quelque manière que ce soit sans l'accord préalable écrit de l'AFP. L'AFP ne pourra être tenue pour responsable des délais, erreurs, omissions, qui ne peuvent être exclus ni des conséquences des actions ou transactions effectuées sur la base de ces informations.

<http://www.apnewsarchive.com/2017/Negotiators-worked-through-the-night-on-the-technical-details-of-the-Paris-climate-agreement-before-two-weeks-of-global-talks-on-climate-change-finally-ended-in-Bonn/id-f6c382d29d72434a980b9ed5a81cf955>

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."

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>

Copyright 2017 The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed.

18/11/17

Monday, 27 November 2017, 9:48 PM

NEW STRAITS TIMES

NEWS • BUSINESS • LIFESTYLE • SPORTS • WORLD • OPINION • PROPERTY • EDUCATION • CARS • BIKES • TRUCKS • ACTIONLINE • MULTIMEDIA •

UN climate envoys agree on way forward, despite Trump

Share this story

Share

(<https://www.facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=https://www.nst.com.my/world/2017/11/304625/un-climate-envoys-agree-way-forward-despite-trump>)

Tweet

(https://twitter.com/Intent/tweet?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw&text=UN%20climate%20envoys%20agree%20on%20way%20forward%2C%20despite%20Trump&tw_p=tweetbutton&url=https://www.nst.com.my/world/2017/11/304625/un-climate-envoys-agree-way-forward-despite-trump)

Share

(<https://plus.google.com/share?app=110&url=https://www.nst.com.my/world/2017/11/304625/un-climate-envoys-agree-way-forward-despite-trump>)



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

(https://api.cxense.com/public/widget/click/MXfjnCVjXB4-bGBey8x8vbCj-KHp4o1jcSNrzmclhz9FVgRIMS12eM81Wcc4s53yOh11PO4FFAdY_MK1kUv9Qj7GqopfmR1nSdLum3-RM_E_-TcrEzzFpOlCN6-JnlkzP-hZZz2dPNxLkFvUvcRljzBGiPKiQ6KUo6eLAO4u99YGE9up9HTS7Vs25gMmc-CCJ44iL7N7mJOGfwrqTIPf1jMABpOShrX5oPF_nChE-CxMCCP_wAp3KVQ6JZ-HybkNe6Jo86mQxgPKvTuxSsaWvDIP9vmLXrLyXVzdAwoMBkteOWy26fzPteagQZzEsoZiz7nrjOdjeZbCwDl)

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

79 reads

Y3nldcpmoQbt4LrbqavJnAyt-hOiliwuzNUMFAVSLpXuTxFEEA6b1FTHoTq_DnBfJ7jRGL85AYwVzSSqUo9UUxrhQs1T1oYvUihkK6oTqso,

DPM: Myanmar must resolve Rohingya crisis

(https://api.cxense.com/public/widget/click/QoMqix-onH9oFJm3VLcomaOb6yKY9KI3dRXEhgsF_87HbcBa-ZjLWVVY-owwJDTR_XJRp4sosO57IMg5CYo1MAVeDG7QB_QJF FU9ox1-SMqiiHn4NzVDOBANZi9EWwDwn34BFA4OAl-6DIRvFjwABtHog1RhDAuVsekYdR5PnDWkKcESFMnJFgCvxJQ3rBxBhAPjNwZl1i0hKGdHJkbbTak1lm2YlSrP5ROkQxHP6XoIXhoR-077U437PT1g1BT4ExoKbR8luOf0Ia7__oQKSUH2eW1hpgv1o5WzXspGliE8Dyo)

The battle against antibiotic resistance

(https://api.cxense.com/public/widget/click/y6Mj6WkYz6j3UF9q91Hxj46JjVe2o8hTRwF5OChbx39RgOpTKQQA_e5I-jtxyeBIeheJ2wulX32dj32XfihB2xS4oWN3VT_Ij33fs5djxZZgsoA6XPcpc1SmmHqeEQZQxSdnB8LkKHsullV4yDlx9roqT8lMDtjSLXQKv4rw8OqKxJdCtGbPLRcEfdYDIEYA_KgGI_qNz5yOwG_A3-05MDfyH1kz77zHlxYDwDgnyYwnh-Cvvms2h32kgQfk5PINXDGvym46_SjyHtQyc_P9-Fk1k2EEf9PDLr2Mv3VfNHXjNbtLe3XHJSGFO4CGdc46zVCCGz2C1qnGARGNYdbjKLj4koy4H2eVv2Iw2ovZhoOP9_gHE24lZmeJ8PQEzZbVp5e2xPrQmMtdw90)

Nutritionists to work together with PTAs nationwide to increase awareness on healthy eating

(https://api.cxense.com/public/widget/click/O1GGByFpqj1B2XTiPhovqYVm9kVgt9Ti4IHarlzGQuCx0LRzfawxUBLaAwJ2o6f_9PPKTwejoXJREwfc_W5:YK3uUm23MyKIdqBQqPa_C2x-CbZEklLqL3xJehGicvVug-K1LoLXDqiv-FeRHJ7s7YUmevH5VF5KooLWxDPIgjm6uXMuB9IloIWNQJwot2gSewF_6Hk_k4YSL3D_jreKHdYCLifmcvEqkYpK4hRHmLjg-3W7Qn-hP5Q8K4wXCd4UiW5ZFWExOs7NB5Ij89rcEBED7ri1M8pFETmC5pSHV8RoIUlt_xkcPBYG79l1fsw4fjSESFSRhojTCKklZsAFbAVMdIakJm8h-8fBd1H96yUTSouUZkcjmjZtZGzn9-ibHU6NPOPGU2tSGdZuWaX1vXLdwnsImV3vqNsMLL)

(Showbiz) Singer Ara Johari in car accident

(https://api.cxense.com/public/widget/click/ME7WM4ogdLpQwAYzQGwu9RM3wdNCexPDyQErPKDne8oRNHLdQ54pXoJPRbuWCBvTiQHS5WceAjdST__ey8-cnX_9FcmeviGKC9728Jc8LuhvaPScifiteNN65uPNT_u8lPwm5LovGaG5h1fbhYgf05dzboxoiUmH8UxJ1PWZ9Nt_Jzos6A3G4aFWMRHe4URFwL7wrm4f3EaA4aK-Uwck2TQTQuzJlUYEh5kZ13Jk7Vv2DvGSbnnZyQazpG965XdovGnNbHH8bjCO6N-1EVqUF95eLB9ylJjSmXLk511XO_E3Xtx8NeKSKLij8ifVryoK7Hvx3Kgj31AC5aHCqR2ewuZ_Jou13yaF9pd-yAGKwzZ1x6eiPKDZpFIjx4x_FzRzoyiHwo)

Joe Flizzow gives okay to Alman Tino's rapping

(<https://api.cxense.com>)

Diplomacia Universal (/diplomacia-universal/)

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 las 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.



Negociações sobre clima se prolongam na COP23 sob a sombra dos EUA

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.

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.

L'année 2018 s'annonce "chargée" pour les négociateurs du climat

Par rédaction 18/11/17 - 07h42. Source: Belga



Cette œuvre 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 Nafa, 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.

- LIRE AUSSI**
- 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**
- Il avait laissé son fils baigner dans le sang de sa mère: vingt-deux ans de prison
 - Les cheveux lissés de Miss Martinique créent la polémique
 - Yann Moix fait l'éloge de Carla Bruni: "Vous êtes le diable"
 - Miss Irak déclenche les passions après un selfie avec Miss Israël

7 SUR 7 NOUVEAU

- 14h57 L'anniversaire de Mugabe ...
- 14h36 "La Belgique ne soutient aucun ...
- 14h23 Le cerveau de l'attentat à ...
- 14h13 Pékin débloque près de trois ...
- 14h07 Uber n'est plus le bienvenu en ...
- La saison 3 de Narcos
- "Appetite for Destruction" de Guns N' Roses considéré comme le meilleur 1er album
- Le défilé Victoria's Secret 2017
- Un camion foncé sur une piste cyclable à Manhattan

7 SUR 7 LE PLUS POPULAIRE

- En Italie, le calvaire d'une femme enfermée dix ans dans une cave
- Un rescapé du Bataclan met fin à ses jours
- "Je suis Maddie McCann": une mauvaise blague fait le buzz
- Les ICO, ou comment lever des millions en quelques secondes
- Une fosse septique à l'origine de l'explosion en Chine

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.

- Lire aussi**
- 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"
 - "La Wallonie ne doit pas se reposer sur ses lauriers"

SAUVEGARDER ENVOYER 0 Tweet G+

IMPRIMER

Signalez une faute dans cet article à notre rédaction

AILLEURS SUR LE WEB



LIENS COMMERCIAUX

7SUR7 NEWSLETTER
Recevez chaque jour la newsletter de 7sur7.be.

Adresse e-mail CONFIRMEZ

7SUR7 EN UN MOT

- LE PLUS INTERESSANT
- LE PLUS AMUSANT
- LE PLUS REJOUISSANT
- Goffin: "J'espère ne pas avoir fait ça pour rien" (42 votes) 89%
- L'Irak poursuit le "nettoyage" de son désert (13 votes) 87%
- Henin: "Goffin a les armes pour gagner un Grand Chelem" (20 votes) 87%
- Le Standard est vraiment sur le bon chemin (62 votes) 86%
- Emma Watson est à nouveau un cœur à prendre (9 votes) 86%
- LE PLUS ENERVANT
- LE PLUS INQUIETANT
- LE PLUS DÉPRIMANT

7SUR7 DOSSIERS



7SUR7 FACEBOOK
275 K personnes aiment ça

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 aufzuführen.

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:

Winnipeg Free Press

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.

"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,



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.

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>

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



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 Konferenzplenum 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

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-nedsættelser, 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.

Daily Camera

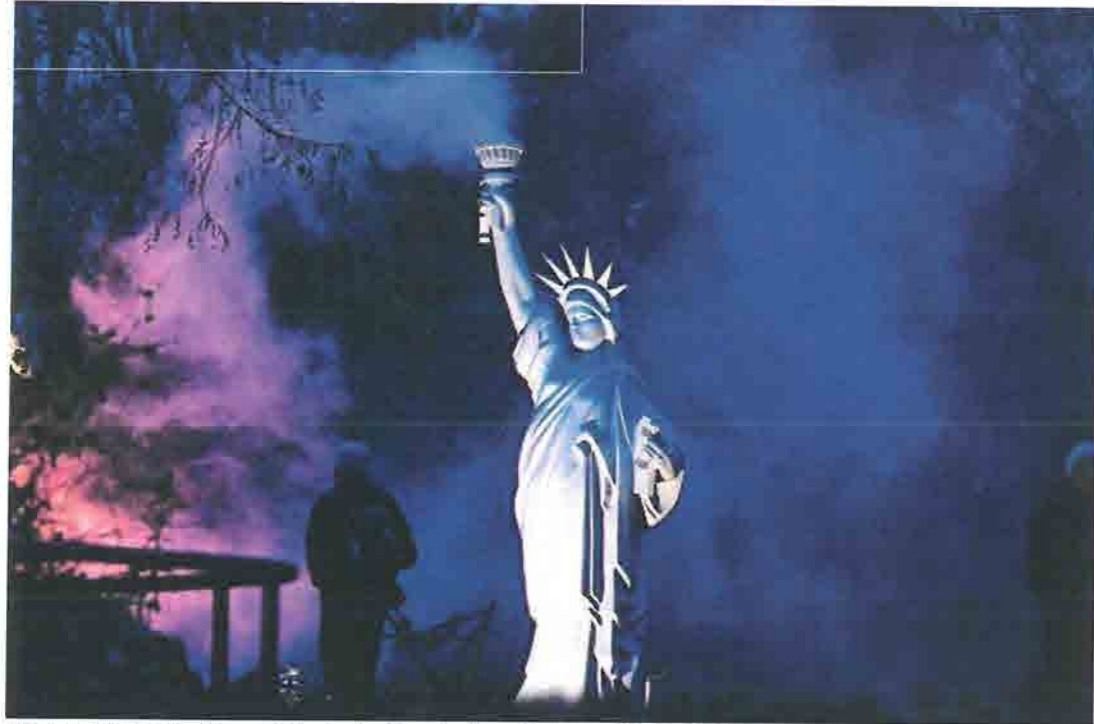
OPINION: GUEST OPINIONS

Michaela Mujica-Steiner: A people's uprising

Why I disrupted Trump's fossil fuel agenda at COP23

18-11-17

By Michaela Mujica-Steiner (PopUp)



[/portlet/article/html/imageDisplay.jsp?contentItemRelationshipId=8197924](#)

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.

Advertisement

We took this action because the United States is the only country that is not in the Paris

MOST POPULAR (/PC)

POPULAR HOUR NEWS :

[Marijuana odor from cultivate seep into north Boulder](#) (http://www.dailycamera.co/ci_31479226/marijuana-oc-grow-centers-continues-seep?source=most_viewed)

[Daniel Palken: One way fo vote](#) (http://www.dailycame/ci_31479182/daniel-palker-get-my?source=most_viewed)

[Buffs routed by Utah in fine berth](#) (http://www.dailycam:/news/ci_31480138/buffs-r-miss-out-bowl?source=most_viewed)

[Broomfield man's Christma national with 'Shark Tank' s](#) (http://www.dailycamera.co/news/ci_31477487/broomfi-invention-going-national-shark?source=most_viewed)

[Navy lieutenant killed in ple Sea was CU Boulder grad](#) (http://www.dailycamera.co/lieutenant-killed-plane-cras-attended?source=most_viewed)

[See the full most-popular \(/popular\)](#)

Michaela Mujica-Steiner: A people's uprising - Boulder Daily Camera http://www.dailycamera.com/guest-opinions/ci_31462842/michaela-m...

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 I believe that the officials back home who still support any oil and gas drilling are a much bigger source of concern 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.

INTERNACIONAL / SECCION INTERNACIONAL (ID) | 11/16/2017 13:30:00 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.



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 \(http://www.dinero.com/internacional/articulo/retirada-de-estados-unidos-del-acuerdo-de-paris/246088\)](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 \(http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/stephen-hawking-dice-que-a-la-tierra-le-quedan-100-anos/245305\)](http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/stephen-hawking-dice-que-a-la-tierra-le-quedan-100-anos/245305)

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.

[¿Qué opinas sobre las estrategias de emisores para afrontar el cambio climático?](http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/estrategias-de-emisores-para-afrotaer-el-cambio-climatico-en-colombia)
<http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/estrategias-de-emisores-para-afrotaer-el-cambio-climatico-en-colombia>

Esta decisión "presión 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 Nafu, 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 desmantelar política medioambiental de Barack Obama \(http://www.dinero.com/internacional/articulo/donald-trump-ordena-desmantelar-politica-medioambiental/245370\)](http://www.dinero.com/internacional/articulo/donald-trump-ordena-desmantelar-politica-medioambiental/245370)

LO MÁS LEIDO

- Colombia tendrá su primer burdel de prostitutas tras el referéndum [/www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/venta-y-mercado-de-mujeres-sexuales-en-colombia/252792](http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/venta-y-mercado-de-mujeres-sexuales-en-colombia/252792)
- Corrección inmobiliaria: ¿por qué su casa no vale tanto? [/www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/correccion-de-precios-en-el-mercado-inmobiliario/252856](http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/correccion-de-precios-en-el-mercado-inmobiliario/252856)
- Las películas que moverán los mercados mundiales este fin de año [/www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/peliculas-que-se-sabran-este-fin-de-año-2017/252839](http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/peliculas-que-se-sabran-este-fin-de-año-2017/252839)

0 COMENTARIOS

TEMAS RELACIONADOS

- MEIO AMBIENTE / NOTICIAS / MEDIO AMBIENTE (124) CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO / NOTICIAS / CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO (191)

Video Gallery ePaper Archive



the dailyobserver

Monday, 27 November, 2017, 7:27 PM

Search

CATEGORY

Home > City News

Obama climate envoy slams Trump's rejection of Paris Agreement

Published : Saturday, 18 November, 2017 at 12:00 AM Count : 31

Print A+ A- A



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.

Latest News

- Housewife 'commits suicide' in Rajshahi
- HC verdict on BDR mutiny: Death penalty for 139, life term for 185
- Muhith gives emphasis on insurance sector
- Jamaat leader held in Pabna
- Diaz's mother goes on hunger strike at CU
- Stocks witness down
- Cabinet approves draft of BMDA Law, 2017
- HC concludes observations with 7-point recommendations
- Man gets death for killing one in Netrakona
- BB issues notice for removal of Farmers Bank's MD

Most Read News

- JU, ICAB sign MoU
- Richman's winter collections
- Let's make a national honesty survey
- Trump says he turned down Time's 'Person of the Year'
- 7 DU-affiliated colleges' honours final results published
- Fire in Georgian resort hotel kills 11

"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. AFP



- Female SI found hanging in Savar
- Nisswabda, an appealing fiction of bunch society
- Tulip receives 'Labour Newcomer MP of the year' award
- Solaiman Shukhon: An iconic motivational speaker

Anders Borch-Jensen | Rigtig | 18. november 2017 | 07:17

Log ind | [Få adgang](#)

POLITIKEN

Fredag

DANMARK | KULTUR | DEBAT | INTERNATIONALT | SPORT | FORBRUG OG LIV | IBYEN | POLITIK | [FOR ABONNE](#) | [MENU](#)

Få fuld adgang i dag. [Prøv 30 dage for 1 kr.](#)



© The Associated Press. Mrs. Gammeter (center) her hat on stage at the Climate Summit in Bonn, Nov. 18, 2017. (AP Photo/Anja Niedderer)

Vil du være medlem af vores gratis nyhedsbrev? For at kunne gøre dette skal du indtaste din e-mailadresse. Ved at tilmelde dig accepterer du vores betingelser. [Læs mere](#)

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 Tanalooa-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.

ANNONCERBETALT INDHOLD FRA OPEL
»Der er jo i virkeligheden ingen, der ønsker et 9 til 17-job«

[Læs mere](#)

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

Vil du være medlem af vores gratis nyhedsbrev? For at kunne gøre dette skal du indtaste din e-mailadresse. Ved at tilmelde dig accepterer du vores betingelser. [Læs mere](#)

[OK, jeg er medlem](#)

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.

Tilmeld dig gratis

[Tilmeld](#)

Ja tak! Politiken vil gerne sende dig gratis nyhedsbrev om kommunalvalget to gange om ugen. Du kan altid afmelde dig, hvis du ikke længere ønsker at modtage nyhedsbrevet.

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

Lørdag 18. november 2017

Analyse: I dag får Trump en ny chance for at splitte verden på det årlige klimatopmøde

Mandag 6. november 2017

Advarsel: CO2-niveauet i atmosfæren ligner situationen for over tre millioner år siden

Mandag 30. oktober 2017



RUSSIA ▾ MIDDLE EAST ▾ CENTRAL ASIA ▾ CAUCASUS ▾ SOUTH ASIA ▾ BALKANS ▾

EASTERN EUROPE ▾ BLOGS MORE ≡

RFE/RL'S PHOTO BLOG

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 *Canalebra* on November 5. (epa- EEE/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/Nayesh Chitrakar)



3 A replica of the Statue of Liberty emits smoke from its torch in a work created by Danish artist Jens Galsbol and displayed at the Rheinaue park during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. (AFP/Patrick Stollatz)



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 Barrera)



ON AIR NOW CLASSIC CITY TODAY GET TODAY'S HEADLINES 6 AM - 9 AM EST LISTEN NOW

TRAFFIC INCIDENTS TRAVEL TIPS I-85, SOUTHBOUND Left lane blocked due to accident on I-85 S... KILLIAN HILL RD, BOTH WAYS Intermittent lane closures due to junction L... HOLCOMB BRIDGE RD, BOTH WAYS Intermittent lane closures due to pedestrian...

WEATHER 30° CURRENT CONDITIONS Sunny, H:64° L:55° 60° AFTERNOON Sunny H:64° L:55° 46° EVENING Clear, H:54° L:35°

HULU SUED FOR HOT OF... →

BUSINESS



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.

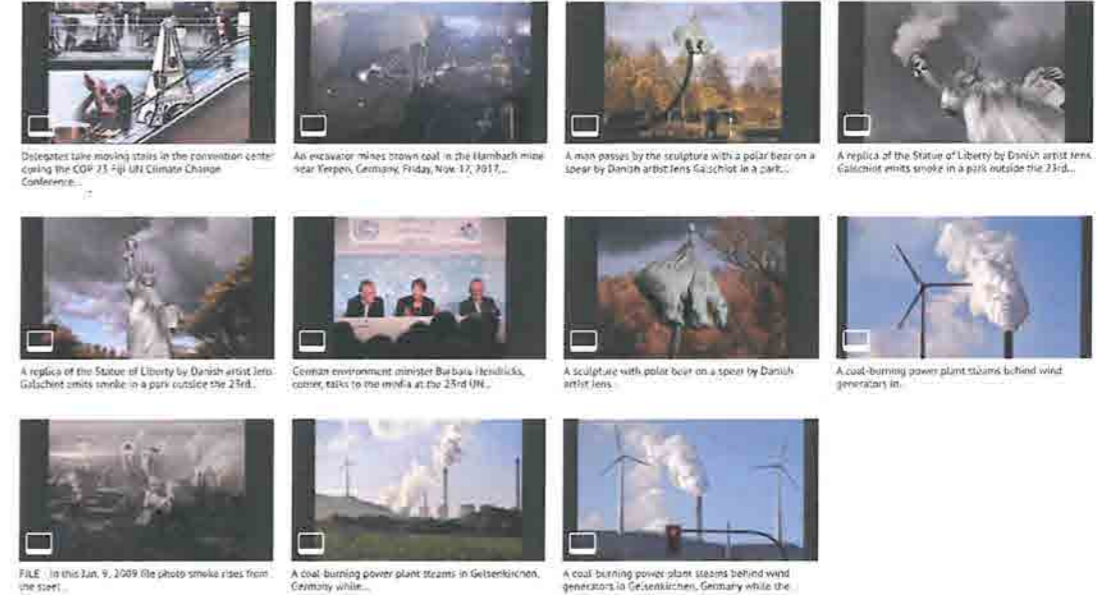
Germany, which hosted the meeting, received mixed reviews. While many praised the country's negotiators for brokering deals between opposing groups at the talks, there was also disappointment that German Chancellor Angela Merkel failed to join other rich countries in announcing a firm deadline for phasing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

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

Related



VIEW COMMENTS

Promoted Content

Journey through the Eras in this Award-Winning Game

You Decide: Rule as Elves or Humans

Tiny Device Allows You To Track Anything (It's Genius!)

New money: Mnuchin and Carranza now on the dollar bill | 98.7FM & AM1340 Fox News WGAI

Fly to 5 destinations in Australia.

End Your Nightly Snoring Nightmare With This Simple Solution

Dogs, as expected, drop from Playoff top 4 | 98.7FM & AM1340 Fox News WGAI

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 23^e 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.



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 overtid, 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.

[miljö och natur politik](#)



ON AIR NOW
KRMG MORNING NEW...
(AM - 9 AM (CST))
LISTEN NOW

LISTEN KRMG NEWS ON DEMAND

TRAFFIC >> INCIDENTS TRAVEL TIMES

OK-33 Accident, deer involved on OK-33 121...

LISTEN KRMG TRAFFIC ON DEMAND

WEATHER >>

51° CURRENT CONDITIONS
Sunny, H 72° L 53°

69° AFTERNOON
Sunny, H 72° L 55°

63° EVENING
Clear, H 72° L 55°

LISTEN KRMG WEATHER ON DEMAND

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY >

TECHNOLOGY



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.

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

Related

Delegates take moving stairs in the convention center during the COP 23 Fiji UN Climate Change Conference...

An excavator mines brown coal in the Hambach mine near Kerpen, Germany, Friday, Nov. 17, 2017.

A man passes by the sculpture with a polar bear on a spear by Danish artist Jens Galschiot in a park...

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd...

A replica of the Statue of Liberty by Danish artist Jens Galschiot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd...

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...

A coal-burning power plant steams behind wind generators in Gelsenkirchen, Germany while the...

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...

A coal-burning power plant steams behind wind generators in Gelsenkirchen, Germany while the...

VIEW COMMENTS

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.

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

THE STRAITS TIMES

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.

”

"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

SPH Digital News / Copyright © 2017 Singapore Press Holdings Ltd. Co. Regn. No. 198402868E. All rights reserved | Terms & Conditions | Data Protection Policy | Advertise with us



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 madrugada (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, 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.

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.

Een anonieme Europese diplomaat zei tegen het persbureau Reuters dat de beslissing van Trump de eensgezindheid onder de andere lidstaten juist heeft bevorderd; het is 'Trump tegen de rest van de wereld'. De voorzitter van de conferentie, premier Frank Bainimarama van de eilandstaat Fiji, zei dat 'de geest en de visie' van de akkoorden van Parijs niet verdwenen zijn door toedoen van Trump.

Lees verder onder de foto.



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 klimaattop, komend jaar in Polen. Daarin moet onder meer staan hoe landen de uitstoot van 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.

Fontsen

Die doelstelling vergt wereldwijd een enorme financiële inspanning. Steun van rijke landen voor ontwikkelingslanden was een van de belangrijkste gesprekstema'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.

In Bonn werd evenmin een oplossing gevonden voor het verzoek van Turkije om toegang te krijgen tot het fonds. Zowel ontwikkelingslanden als rijke landen tekenden daartegen protest aan, aldus de gastheer, de Duitse staatssecretaris voor milieuzaken Jochen Flasbarth. De Turkse president Recep Tayyip Erdogan had eerder dit jaar gedreigd uit het akkoord van Parijs te stappen als Turkije zijn zin niet zou krijgen.

Symbolisch

De conferentie in Bonn was vooraf bestempeld als een 'tussenstop'. 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.

Wednesday, November 29, 2017

NEWAGE[\(http://www.newagebd.net/\)](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-Presses-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.'

More about: [climate \(http://www.newagebd.net/tags/climate\)](http://www.newagebd.net/tags/climate) | [Climate change \(http://www.newagebd.net/tags/Climate change\)](http://www.newagebd.net/tags/Climate%20change) | [United States \(http://www.newagebd.net/tags/United States\)](http://www.newagebd.net/tags/United%20States)

(<http://www.newagebd.net/print/article/28594>)

Want stories like this in your inbox?

Sign up to exclusive daily email

de Volkskrant



Na twee weken klimaatop in Bonn is de eensgezindheid groter dan ooit, maar het resultaat bescheiden

Grootste klimaatop sinds Parijs was slechts 'tussenstop'

Op de klimaatop 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 13 november 2017, 11:47



Blijf op de hoogte

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.

uwnaam@email.nl

OK

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.

Een anonieme Europese diplomaat zei tegen het persbureau Reuters dat de beslissing van Trump de eensgezindheid onder de andere lidstaten juist heeft bevorderd; het is 'Trump tegen de rest van de wereld'. De voorzitter van de conferentie, premier Frank Bainimarama van de eilandstaat Fiji, zei dat 'de geest en de visie' van de akkoorden van Parijs niet verdwenen zijn door toedoen van Trump.

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

Kleine lettertjes

de Volkskrant

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.



Aan het 'aanpassingsfonds' voor armere landen werd niet getornd



Deelnemers nemen even pauze tijdens de conferentie. © AP

Die doelstelling vergt wereldwijd een enorme financiële inspanning. Steun van rijke landen voor ontwikkelingslanden was een van de belangrijkste gesprekstema'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.

In Bonn werd evenmin een oplossing gevonden voor het verzoek van Turkije om toegang te krijgen tot het fonds. Zowel ontwikkelingslanden als rijke landen tekenden daartegen protest aan, aldus de gastheer, de Duitse staatssecretaris voor milieuzaken Jochen Flasbarth. De Turkse president Recep Tayyip Erdogan had eerder dit jaar bedreigd uit het akkoord van Parijs te stappen als Turkije zijn zin niet zou krijgen.

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 vervulde mijnbouwstad Katowice is symbolisch. Kolen en andere fossiele brandstoffen moeten krachtens de akkoorden van Parijs uiterlijk in 2050 uitgebannen zijn.



de Volkskrant

We reisden de wereld rond om de gevolgen van klimaatverandering vast te leggen.

BEKIJK DE SPECIALS



RADIO ([HTTP://LIVE.GEO.TV/RADIO.PHP](http://live.geo.tv/radio.php)) TV ([HTTP://LIVE.GEO.TV/](http://live.geo.tv/))

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.

23 THURSDAY NOVEMBER 2017

Search...

Subscribe Now > Login

NEWS BUSINESS OPINION SPORTS ARTS & ENT LIFE

World

Nov 18, 2017 | 12:07 AM

Pro-coal Trump unsettles conference



Related Articles

WAS FOLLOW EMAIL PRINT SHARE

Bonn: Moving from ambition to action

Agence France Presse

Obama climate envoy slams Trump's rejection of Paris Agreement

Merkel, Macron to front diplomatic push at UN climate talks

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,

- LIVE NEWS VIEW ALL
- Raisman embraces role as 'Fierce' advocate for abuse victims 1 minute ago
 - Saudi aims to issue tourist visas next year, official says 5 minutes ago
 - Erdogan to make first Turkish presidential visit to Greece 'since 1952' 6 minutes ago
 - Hezbollah 'satisfied' with political developments UPDATE 7 minutes ago
 - The last straw? Uber loyalists tested by string of scandals 14 minutes ago
 - In Russia, Sudan's Bashir asks Putin for 'protection' from US 24 minutes ago
 - Future of the 'Italiani' following Hariri's return Advertisement

GALLERIES

Previous Next

EDITORIAL CARTOONS

Previous Next

STAY CONNECTED

NEWS BUSINESS OPINION SPORTS

Lebanon News World Middle East

curate Living

MOST READ

- Nov 25, 2017 | Lebanon News Analysis: Hezbollah will talk to keep Hariri Gov. in office
- Nov 22, 2017 | Lebanon News Hariri: We must work for Lebanon
- Nov 20, 2017 | Lebanon News 'We're here for Saad' says crowds gathered to greet PM
- Nov 20, 2017 | Lebanon News Timeline of Hariri's resignation
- Nov 20, 2017 | Lebanon News UN names new special coordinator to Lebanon
- Nov 16, 2017 | Lebanon News The Army is my weakness and my strength: Aoun

© 2017 The Daily Star. All rights reserved. Powered by CBS About Photo Privacy Policy

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 Nafu, 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.

CLASSIFIEDS

Today's Paper

Full list of today's paper »

View our e-paper »

Subscribe »

STAR'S COLUMNISTS VIEW ALL

- David Ignatius Saudi political explosions risk collateral damage
- Fareed Zakaria China sees opportunity in U.S. decline

Advertisement

A version of this article appeared in the print edition of The Daily Star on November 18, 2017, on page 11.

Sverige

Lövin: Det finns en stark beslutsamhet

TT
18 Nov 2017 11:00:00 - 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.

Vi använder cookies. Genom att fortsätta läsa Metro.se godkänner du detta. Läs mer om cookies här.

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 klimatmöte 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



MER OM TYSKLAND | BONN, TYSKLAND | BONN | MILJÖ OCH NATUR | POLITIK | FN

Mest läst



Kvinnan bad om hjälp efter gruppvåldtäkt – kallades äcklig
Nyheter



Tag körde på renflock – över 100 renar döda
Världen



Dagens horoskop – måndag 27 november
Horoskop

Vi använder cookies. Genom att fortsätta läsa Metro.se godkänner du detta. Läs mer om cookies här.

Jag förstår.

OSTBELGIEN DIREKT

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 Konferenzplenium 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.

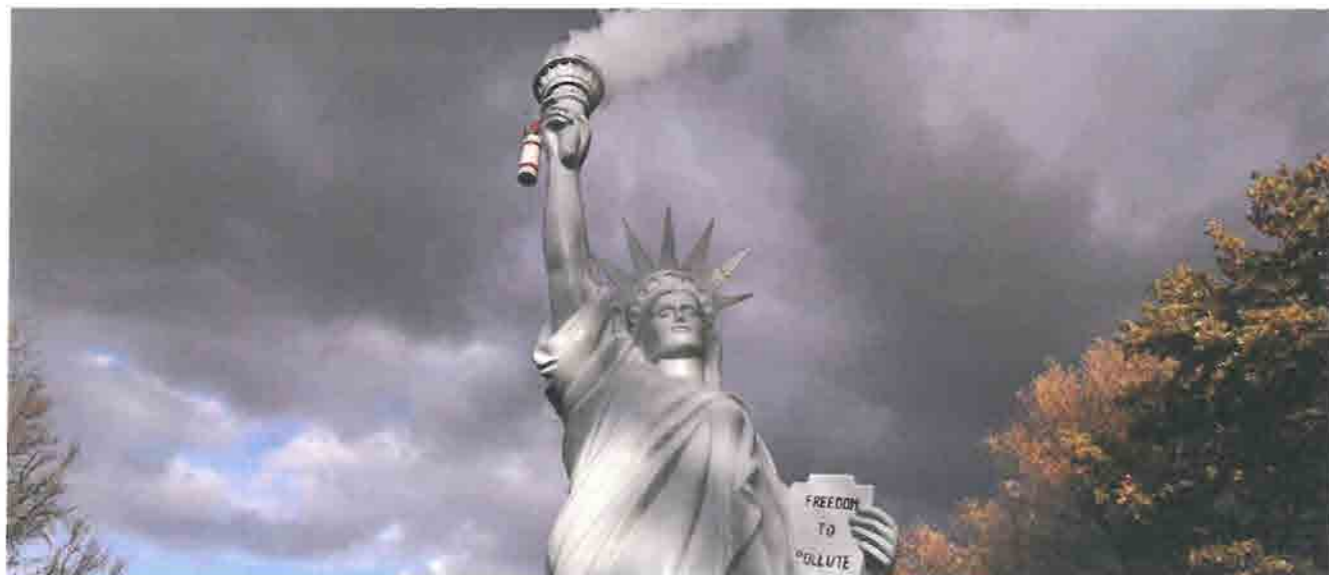
Neben den eigentlichen Verhandlungen starteten in Bonn eine Menge wichtiger Initiativen oder wurden fortgesetzt, etwa ein breites Bündnis für eine Art Versicherung gegen Klimaschäden. In der „Powering Past Coal Alliance“ schlossen sich 23 Länder und Provinzen zu einer internationalen Allianz für den 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)

SUSTENTABILIDADE

Conferência do clima 'técnica' deixa decisões mais difíceis para 2018

Representantes de países apenas começam a esboçar regras para implementação do Acordo de Paris



Três dias de negociações de liberdade entre-tintas e em negociações de engels apresentando: 2313 CHESONETI SHONON
palestra do líder da lista de países em Bonn, Alemanha, a COP23 Conferência do Clima da UNFCCC em Bonn, Alemanha.
Vozes: Mariana Torres para o GLOBO. Rio de Janeiro, 27 de novembro de 2017. Foto: AP/Martin Trujillo

POR CESAR BAIMA

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, Polónia.

- 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:

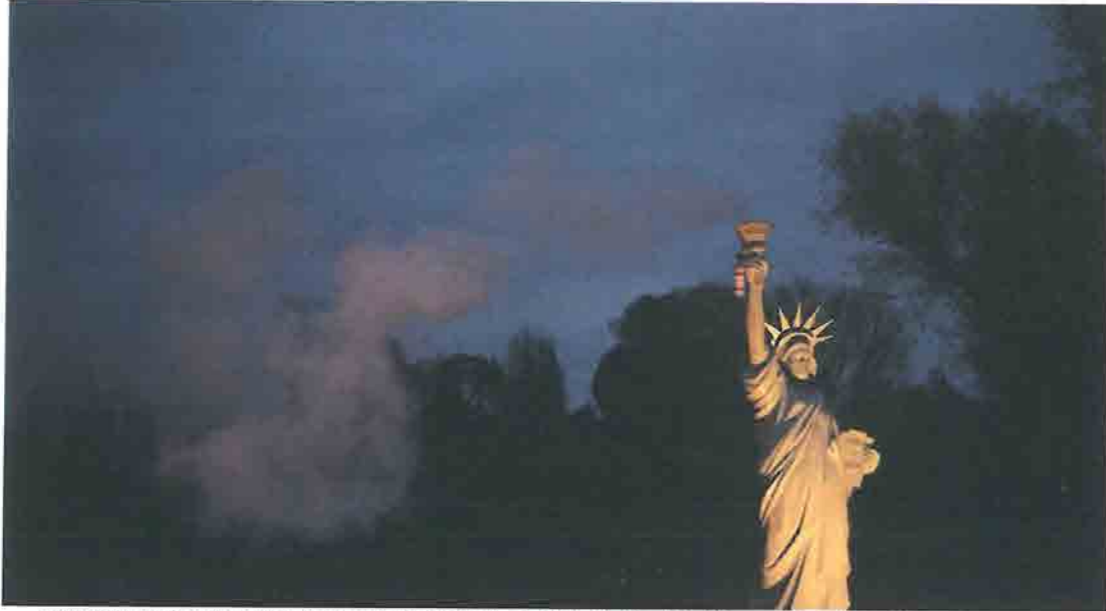
- Houve avanço, sai-se da COP23 com um esqueleto, porém muitos detalhes e conteúdo desse esqueleto ainda precisam ser resolvidos. O que se espera é que os países voltem para casa para poderem organizar-se domesticamente para que estejam prontos para ter regras ambiciosas em 2018.

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.

Climate envoys agree to check nations' fossil fuel cuts next year

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 Gelschiot 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.

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 today 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" 2°C 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 2% 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.

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 yesterday.

The stocktake agreed today 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% 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 US\$100 billion (RM416 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

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, November 18, 2017.

Sign up or sign in [here](#) to comment.

NATION & WORLD | 11/18/2017 November 18 | 11/18/2017 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

Share Comment

Follow: Facebook Twitter YouTube Pinterest Instagram Google+

RECENT STORIES MOST READ

Maine Voices: Inclusivity happens through conversation, shared vision, partnership

Woman writes unconventional obituary to capture poetic life of her brother

Canadian company plans mining test on Pickett Mountain in northern Maine

Swindlers use well-practiced lines to grab your cash

Women-owned businesses thriving in Maine

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 Garschjot emits smoke in a park outside the 23rd U.N. Conference of the Parties climate talks in Bonn, Germany. Associated Press/Martin Meissner

Search photos available for purchase: Photo Store

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.

READ OR POST COMMENT

Share Facebook Twitter Email Print

Send questions/comments to the editors

Want the news vital to Maine?

Our daily headlines email is delivered each morning.

Enter email address here

Video Gallery ePaper Archive



the **dailyobserver**
We stand for women's rights

Thursday, 23 November, 2017, 6:08 PM

Search

CATEGORY

Home > International

UN climate envoys agree on way forward, despite Trump

Published : Saturday, 18 November, 2017 at 4:23 PM Count : 83

Observer Online
Desk

Print A+ A- A



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.

Latest News

- US shifts stance to raise pressure on Myanmar's military
- Singapore to use driverless buses 'from 2022'
- College girl 'commits suicide' in Rajasthan
- No need to create controversy over CJ post: Minister
- Bourses end week with positive trend
- Netrakona murder convict dies
- Man killed in Turag road crash
- BERC raises power price
- One gets death for killing Netrakona farmer
- Zaheer Khan ties knot with Sagarika Ghutge

Most Read News

- A threat to citizens' health
- 5th Management Week begins at JU
- 2 more held over JU entry test forgery
- A critique on foreign aid
- Teething International Criminal Court for Rohingya Situation
- Population growth: Crisis or a blessing?
- 7 DU students among eight held
- Youth dies of heart attack after wife's death
- Development, corruption are like twins: ACC chairman
- Jamaat leader Aziz, 5 others get death

"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.

Act, soon

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/GY



« Previous Next »

0 Comments Sort by Oldest ▾

 Add a comment...

 Facebook Comments Plugin

You Might Also Like

-  US shifts stance to raise pressure on Myanmar's military
-  Pope to meet Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh
-  Russia, Iran, Turkey agree to hold 'Syrian congress'
-  Mnangagwa returns Zimbabwe
-  Central China scaffold collapse leaves 5 dead
-  Cold War drama caught on video as N Korean soldier escapes
-  US levels crimes against Rohingyas as 'ethnic cleansing'
-  'Butcher of Bosnia' Mladic sentenced to life in prison

Editor : Iqbal Sobhan Chowdhury

Published by the Editor on behalf of the Observer Ltd. from Globe Printers, 24/A, New Eskaton Road, Ramna, Dhaka.
Editorial, News and Commercial Offices : Aziz Bhaban (2nd floor), 93, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000. Phone :9586651-58. Fax: 9586659-60, Advertisement: 9513663

E-mail: info[at]dailyobserverbd.com, news[at]dailyobserverbd.com, advertisement[at]dailyobserverbd.com, [ABOUT US] [CONTACT US] [AD RATE] Developed & Maintenance by i2soft

TEMA KLIMAKONFERENCE I BONN

17 ARTIKLER / NYHEDER

/TEMA/ KLIMAKONFERENCE I BONN

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:AJ@DR.DK)
18. NOV. 2017 KL. 19:30

MAIL (/WWW.DR.DK/TJENESTER/SHARE/EMAIL)

TWITTER (/WWW.DR.DK/TJENESTER/SHARE/TWITTER)

FACEBOOK (/WWW.DR.DK/TJENESTER/SHARE/FACEBOOK)

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 klimaaftalen.

- 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-klimatopmøde-i-bonn)

Klimaaftalen 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 Parisaftalen 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 græsrodder (/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-EXPERT

Man har meget svært ved at komme op af stolene og sige, at vi skal gøre mere inden 2020.

JESPER THEILGAARD, KLIMA-EXPERT



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-er-klimaet) (<https://www.dr.dk/taet-paa/taet-paa-theilgaard-i-bonn--hvorf-er-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

[GÅ TIL TEMA \(NYHEDER/TEMA/KLIMAKONFERENCE I BONN\)](#)

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>)

13. NOV. 2017 KL. 12.30

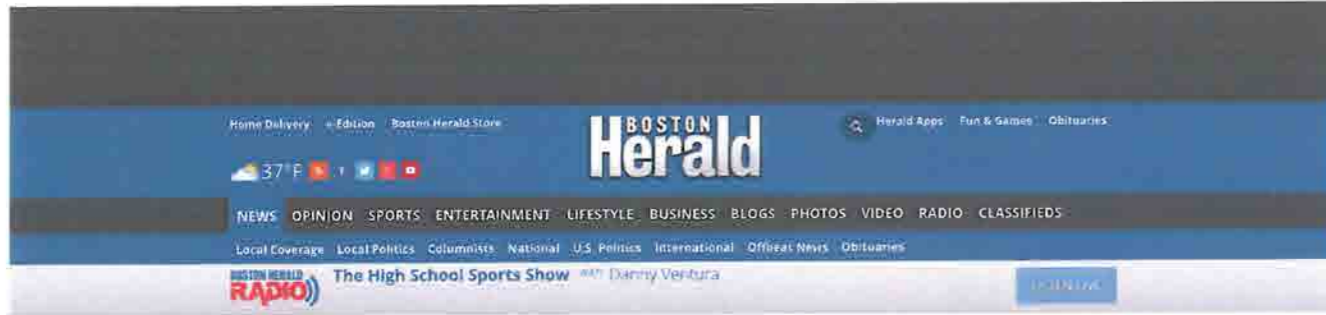
<https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/udland/theilgaard-om-klimamoedet-i-bonn-ingen-revolution-det-store-slag-staar-naeste-aar>

Behersket glæde over klimamøde hos græsrodder

(<https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/udland/behersket-glaede-over-klimamoede-hos-graesroedder>)

11. NOV. 2017 KL. 16.21

<https://www.dr.dk/nyheder/udland/behersket-glaede->



Bonn climate talks end with progress despite US stance

Associated Press Saturday, November 18, 2017



Credit: The Associated Press

More stories and images with a pulse on the world are yours for the taking. Sign up for our newsletter today.



0 COMMENTS

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.

RELATED ARTICLES



Lebanon's PM Hariri says he will lead in Paris with US...



Trump's language...

HERALD COLUMNISTS

HELENN CHABOT
Chabot: State House leaders must move to clean up Golden Deme

JOE FITZGERALD
Fitzgerald: UCLA players learned no lesson while locked up abroad

TOM SHATTUCK
Shattuck: Nancy Pelosi's dem double standard

STEV BUCKLEY
Buckley: For 17th straight time, Patriots treat fans to a winning season

TRENDING NOW

Las Vegas shooting survivor killed in hit-and-run: 'He doesn't deserve that,' says wife

Cocoonut Grove fire still vivid 75 years on

Holy Cross may shed Crusader moniker

Pelosi: Conyers deserves 'due process' on misconduct charges

Tweets



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.

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

More On: Frank Bainimarama Donald Trump Angela Merkel

SHARE THIS ARTICLE

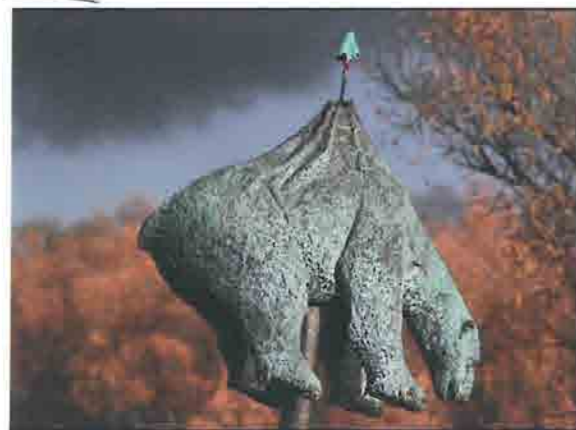
SPONSORED CONTENT



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 - 08:32 hs



Sculptura de un oso par sobre una lanza, del artista danés Jens Galschiøt. AP/M. Meisner

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 Fiji, 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. Meisner

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 168, 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 previsible 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 periodo 1993-2004. Este incremento podría intensificarse a medida que los glaciares y casquetes glaciares se deshelen (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

Klimakonferenz endet mit Fortschritten

Die Fast-Track-Schlichtung muss die Dürft der Klimakonferenz von Paris und Bonn nicht mehr zu Ende anfangen.

27. November 2017



Teilnehmer der Klimakonferenz in Bonn. Die Delegierten sind glücklich über die Fortschritte bei der Klimakonferenz in Bonn. (Foto: M. Schmitt)

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 Konferenzplenar 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.“

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 in polnischen Katowitz

Greenpeace: Klimaexperte Karsten Smid



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.“



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



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.

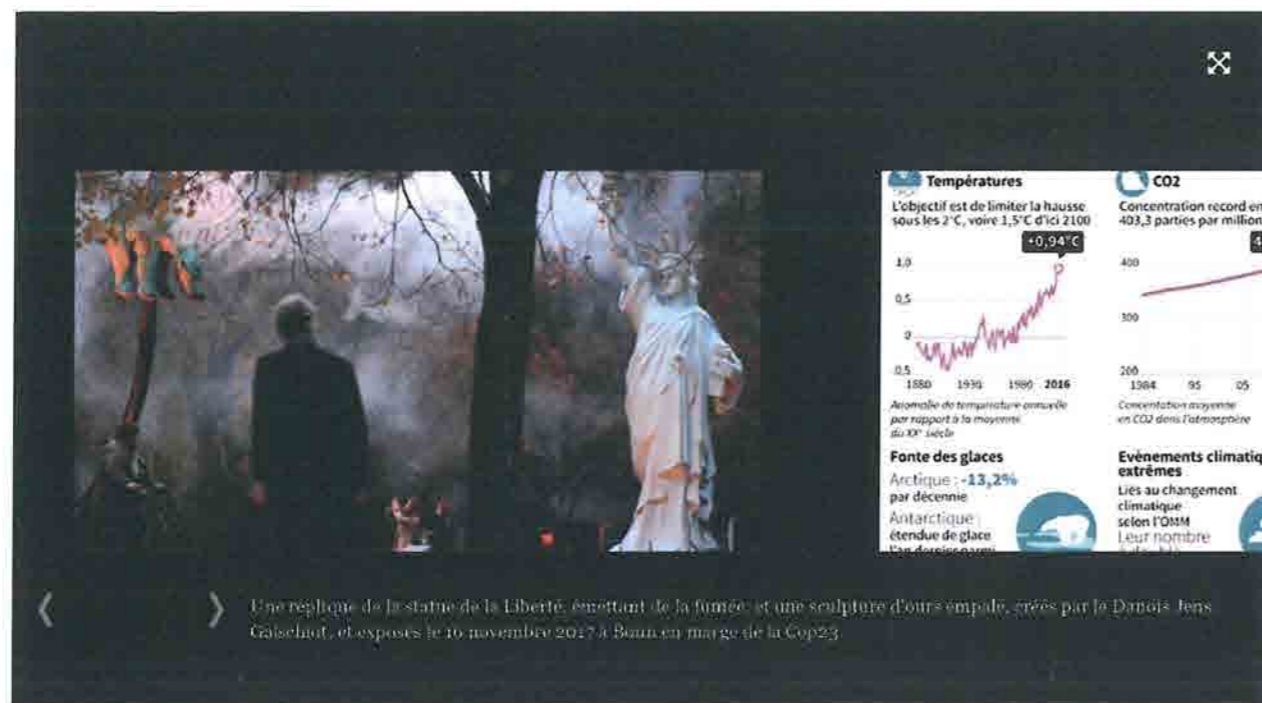
Meinung der Politik lesen Sie hier:

ZUR BEWERTUNG

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



Une réplique de la statue de la Liberté, émettant de la fumée, et une sculpture d'ours empalés, créés par le Danois Jens Gaisbøl, 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", réunis non loin des halls de négociations.

It appears that you are currently using Ad Blocking software. What are the consequences? Click here to learn more.

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

- Top
- Home
- Search
- Mobile version
- Help
- FAQ
- About
- Contact
- Science X Account
- Sponsored Account
- Newsletter
- RSS feeds
- Feature Stories
- Latest news
- Week's top
- Archive
- Android app
- iOS app
- Amazon Kindle
- Push notification

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

Paris climate agreement



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.

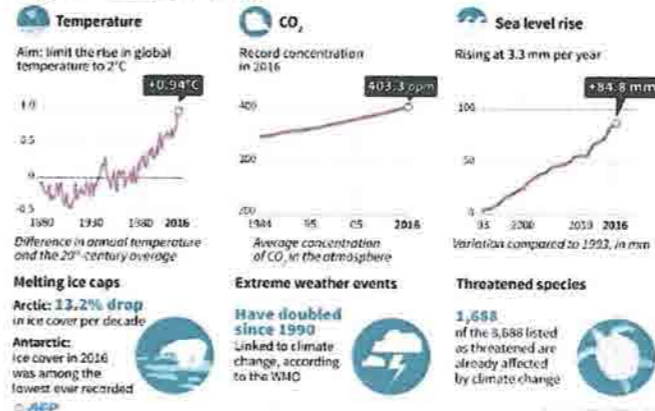
How, and when, to update country commitments to bring them in line with the 2 C target, is a central topic in the ongoing negotiations.

"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 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".

Signs of climate change



Is the Earth really round? Nov 21, 2017

Where does the Earth's heat come from? Nov 21, 2017

New York Flood Risk through 2300 CE Nov 20, 2017

A busy 24 hrs with earthquakes Nov 19, 2017

Mean Earth temperature Nov 19, 2017

More from Earth

AFP

Source: NOAA, INMCM2

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

18 shares

© 2017 AFP

feedback to editors

18 Like

+

Twitter

submit

Favorite

Email

Print

PDF

reddit

Related Stories



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

Recommended for you



Research reveals the scale at which Earth's mantle composition varies November 23, 2017

New research by Brown University geochemists provides new insights on the scale at which Earth's mantle varies in chemical composition. The findings could help scientists better understand the mixing process of mantle convection, ...



Ocean floor mud reveals secrets of past European climate November 23, 2017

Samples of sediment taken from the ocean floor of the North Atlantic Ocean have given researchers an unprecedented



COP 23: three ways cities are leading the fight against climate change

November 17, 2017 3:21pm GMT

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
Dir of Urban & Regional Planning and
Director of Canberra Urban & Regional
Facilities, University of Canberra, Visiting
Professor, University of Warwick



Location, location, location

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.



Nanning, China: a roof with a view

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

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

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](#)

Help combat alt-facts and fake news and donate to independent journalism. Tax deductible.

[Make a donation](#)

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 elaboração e conciliação.

Giovana Girardet
18 Novembro 2017 | 00h34



Réplica da Estátua da Liberdade feita pelo artista alemão Jens Galschiot emite fumaça em um parque do lado de fora do local onde ocorreram 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.

NEWSLETTER Manchetes

Receba no seu e-mail conteúdo de qualidade

*** 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.

Em 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 Prato*
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.

NEWSLETTER Manchetes

Receba no seu e-mail conteúdo de qualidade



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, Polónia, 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 começou 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 2019 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 de 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 ve 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 concordaram se avaliar num processo para identificar melhores práticas que possam reduzir essas

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.

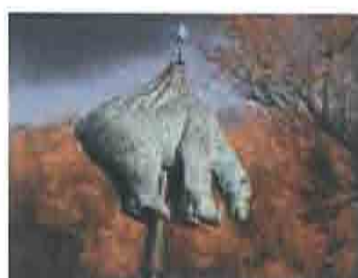


News > Nation-World

'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



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

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.

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 Nafoussi, 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."

Advertisement

Data on the recent impacts of climate change. (Photo: AFP/Simon Malfatto)

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".

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

Tagged Topics

[fossil fuels](http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/fossil-fuels) (<http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/fossil-fuels>) [climate](http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/climate) (<http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/climate>)
[emissions](http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/emissions) (<http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/emissions>) [Paris Climate Agreement](http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/Paris-Climate-Agreement) (<http://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/topic/Paris-Climate-Agreement>)

Bookmark

Get the Channel NewsAsia newsletter in your inbox



Home / Photos / World
Germany EU Bonn Climate Talks
17 November 2017 / 16:35



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*

Vorlesen
Klimaschutz



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 substanzial 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 hinterherhinkt.

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 umgehe. "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.



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.

Copyright 2017 The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed.

COP23 entrega o que prometeu, mas não o que precisamos

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

Like 289 Share Tweet

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 pífios 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

Últimas Notícias



Meta de 1,5°C estimula complacência, dizem pesquisadores

Dupla alemã alerta para necessidade de limitar estouro temporário de temperaturas globais que ocorrerá caso o mundo consiga cumprir o objetivo mais ambicioso do Acordo de Paris



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



Ministro anuncia plano de recuperação de florestas na COP23

Em discurso de despedida da conferência

expectativas agora ficam por conta da COP24, na Polónia, 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 Ritti, 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

1 Comment

Sort by Oldest



Add a comment...



Edgard Moreno

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

Like · Reply · 22 November 2017 15:25

Facebook Comments plug-in

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

Medium OC



Histórias, análises e opinião sobre mudanças climáticas no Brasil e no mundo. Canal oficial da principal rede de organizações brasileiras dedicadas ao tema.

PRODUTOS



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 Galschiot, 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 Levi, 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 Nafu, 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.

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

AddThis Sharing Buttons

Share to FacebookShare to TwitterShare to Email App

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.



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 Jons 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 for 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#t164221>) in the Philippines Court of Human Rights for the first time. In 2013, Super typhoon 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 Sopoaga 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:



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.

© 2017 AFP

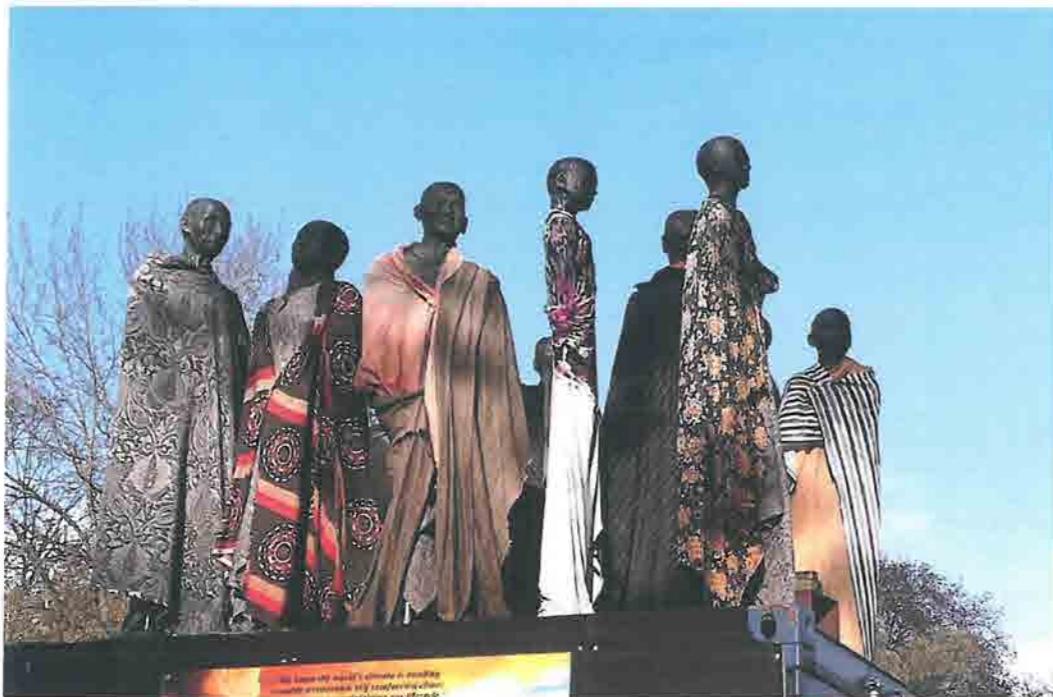


KEHITYSYHTEISTYÖN
KATTOJARJESTÖ



Olet tässä: [Etusivu](#) > [Uutiset & media](#) > [Tiedotteet](#) >

Järjestöt Bonnin ilmastokokouksesta: Haavoittuvimmat jäämässä yksin



Ilmastopakolaisia esittävät pronssipatsaat muistuttivat kokouksen osallistujia ilmastonmuutoksen seurauksista.

KUVIA: ANNA STINA LINDQVIST/KEPA

TIEDOTE

Järjestöt Bonnin ilmastokokouksesta: Haavoittuvimmat jäämässä yksin

Fidzin puheenjohtamassa ilmastokokouksessa venkoiltiin ilmastonmuutoksen aiheuttamien vahinkojen ja menetysten korvauksessa. Yhteisymmärrys Pariisiin sopimuksen pelisäännöistä parani hieman.

KEPAN TIEDOTE | 17.11.2017

YMPÄRISTÖ

Bonnin parhaillaan päätymässä olevaa ilmastokokousta pohjusti vakava viesti maailman tiedeyhteisöltä: aika vaarallisen ilmastonmuutoksen 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 Pariisiin 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 ilmastonmuutoksen aiheuttamien peruuttamattomien vahinkojen ja menetysten käsittelemiseksi. Kysymys on keskeinen esimerkiksi merenpinnan nousun uhkaamille saarivaltioille.

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

"Emme voi vain katsella vierestä, kun osa maailman maista huuhtoutuu mereen. On kestävämpiä, 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 tieteeseen 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 ilmastonmuutoksen aiheuttamat katastrofit uhkaavat yhä pahemmin monien köyhien toimeentuloa ja ihmishenkiä.

Teollisuusmaat ovat luvanneet nostaa kehitysmaiden vuotuisen ilmasto- ja ympäristörahoituksen sataan miljardiin dollariin vuoteen 2020 mennessä. Etenkin köyhät ja haavoittuvat kehitysmaat ovat edelleen huolissaan ilmastonmuutoksen 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.

17.11.17



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.

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](#)

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 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

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.

U.S.	World
Crime	U.N.
Military	Conflicts
Education	Terrorism
Terror	Disasters
Immigration	Global Economy
Economy	Environment
Personal Freedoms	Religion
	Scandals

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 Meissner)



After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

• By The Associated Press

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



The 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.

17.11.17

ABOUT US | PRIVACY POLICY | DISCLAIMERS | DMCA | CONTACT US | SUBMIT YOUR STORY



NEWS | SOCIETY | BUSINESS | ECONOMY | CULTURE | SPORTS | TRAVEL | LIFE & STYLE | ENVIRONMENT | POLITICS

YOU ARE HERE: [HOME](#) / [ENVIRONMENT](#) / UN CLIMATE TALKS WRAP UP AS US STANDS FIRM ON FOSSIL FUELS

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

NOVEMBER 17, 2017 BY ROBERT — [LEAVE A COMMENT](#)

- [UN climate talks set sights on historic Paris pact](#)
- [France seeks 'strong progress' at preparatory climate talks](#)
- [Under Trump shadow, climate talks set 2018 deadline to agree rules](#)
- [Climate talks set 2018 deadline to agree rules](#)
- [UN climate talks turn hostile over money](#)

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 Nafa, 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.

ADVERTISEMENTS

RECOMMENDED STORIES

ADVERTISEMENTS

RECENT POSTS

• [Workshop looks to improve air quality for Can Tho city](#)

• [Finland helps boost forestation in Vietnam](#)

• [Indian textile and garment companies looking for opportunities in Vietnam](#)

• [13 Myanmar passengers killed in Thai van crash; police](#)

• [Suspected fake rice donated to flood victims](#)

SHARE



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 Thariq 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."

UN climate talks wrap up as US stands firm on fossil fuels (27 words) just on [dnews.vn](#) at 2017-11-17 11:45:00. This is content page on Talk Vietnam, if you want to remove this post, [please contact us](#)

Say NO to the status quo!
DONATE to the People's Agenda.

Inside COP23 Protest Involving Thousands Of Bikers



RESIST!
By Sam Allen, traces@popularresistance.org
November 17th, 2017
Valg sprog: Leveret af Google Oversæt

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

Google is blocking our site. Please use the social media sharing buttons (upper left) to share this on your social media and help us break through.

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.

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..."

Related Posts:

- [Gun Control Protest Inside And Outside US Senate](#) November 9, 2017
- ['US People's Delegation' Announces its Platform At COP23](#) November 10, 2017
- [Jerry Brown Lashes Out At COP23 Climate Protesters](#) November 14, 2017
- [Ahead Of COP23 Climate Talks: End To 'Era Of Fossil Fuels'](#) November 8, 2017
- [Fake Trump Marches In Carnival-Climate Protests At COP23](#) November 12, 2017

f t e m + g

TIME TO REVOLT

We laid the groundwork for a new people's agenda. Now we need your support more than ever.

Donate to Popular Resistance! [Donate now](#)

← [Save The Columbia, Save The Salmon](#)

['Catharsis On The Mall' Promotes Healing Through Creativity And Connection](#) →

Radboud duurzaamheid

Radboud Duurzaam • Duurzaamheid • Groen nieuws • Climate blog from Bonn #11A geographer's ...

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.wearstillin.com/>).

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



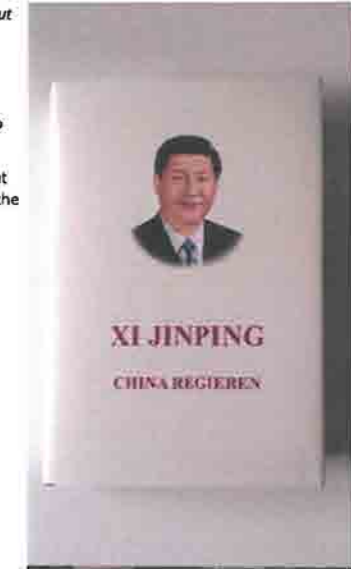
Cities & Regions pavilion: more power to the subnational level. Photograph Dylan van Dijk.

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.



VIR Vietnam Investment Review

Home Corporate Investing Money Property Province Tech Travel Leisure Society Sports World News Your C



November 24, 2017 Advertisement Contact us

World News 6:00 | 17/11/2017 A+ A- [social icons]

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/Patrick 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 leaders 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 amount 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

Mini banner 300x125 px



Most Viewed Most Recommended



Medium Rectangle 300x250 px ADVERTISING

Mini banner 300x125 px



Mini banner 300x125 px



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 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 politics."

Source AFP



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.

More on:

[WESTERN EUROPE](#) [AMERICAS](#) [EU AND THE WORLD](#) [ENERGY AND CLIMATE](#) [LETTER FROM WASHINGTON](#)





Orsi e migranti: alla Cop 23 le sculture per riflettere sul clima

24 immagini



askanews.it
Pubblicato il 11 nov 2017

Boni (askanews) - Migranti in fuga, forse dalle siccità, ora polsi infixati dalle papaverie e una litania della libertà, figlia dei tempi di Trump e "libera di respirare" sono alcune delle sculture, realizzate su commissione di alcune Ong per illustrare le conseguenze sui cambiamenti climatici. Sono

1/20 LIRE

0 commenti

50718 in lettura



172 in lettura

Notizie

Autoplay



Incontro con Forso, cosa fare?
Prenzi & Scagnoli
04:41 min



1998 10 02 Portrait of Jesse Jackson 11 49
Euronews
04:49 min



Nancy Erli da Vespa: il produttore con il c... pi
Euronews
03:01 min



5 ferrovie più pericolose tuttora funzionanti
De Francesco
03:01 min



10 DONNE GIANTESCHI CHE ESISTONO DAVVERO
Agnelli, Lanza
04:01 min



Ugo Mattei: perché non ti feroce più foglie la battuta dallo
Basso, M.
04:01 min



Il disastro del vapori: esame geologico di una tragedia
Bianchi, G.
04:01 min



Argentina: Missing navy informare find contacting
Euronews
03:01 min



Tara Jaff - Symphony of Doubt
Euronews
03:01 min



Berlin in July 1945 (HO 1880) color footage
Euronews
03:01 min




Dire Straits Greatest Hits Full Playlist 2017 | The First Songs
Euronews
03:01 min

THEOBJECTIVE

MENU

Facebook, Email, Search icons

VISUAL Noticias para ver



ALEMANIA #CambioClimatico | Un hombre toma una fotografía de una réplica de la Estatua de la Libertad del artista danés Jens Galsbøll en un parque a las afueras de donde se celebra la Cumbre del Clima en Bonn

VISUAL 01 28 de noviembre de 2017

VISUAL 02 27 de noviembre de 2017

VISUAL 03 24 de noviembre

VISUAL 04 23 de noviembre de 2017

THEOBJECTIVE

QUIÉNES SOMOS CONTACTANOS PUBLICIDAD AVISO LEGAL

Copyright © The Objective Media 2017



After Bonn: where next for the global climate caravan?

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



Photo: Martin Meissner, AP

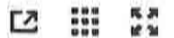


IMAGE 2 OF 3

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.

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 kørestolslift.

Men ifølge parret er liftene i to omgange så brede, at de ødelægger parrets hoveddør. I et enkelt tilfælde er liftens 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 tryk oplevelse, 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.

Præhospital-direktør 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

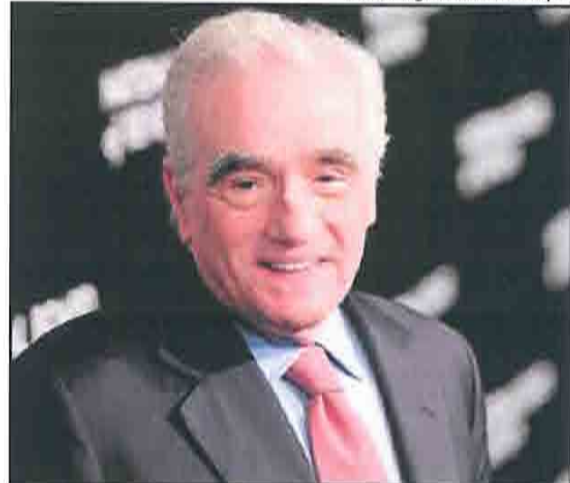
Foto: Bjarke Bo Olsen/Scanpix



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.

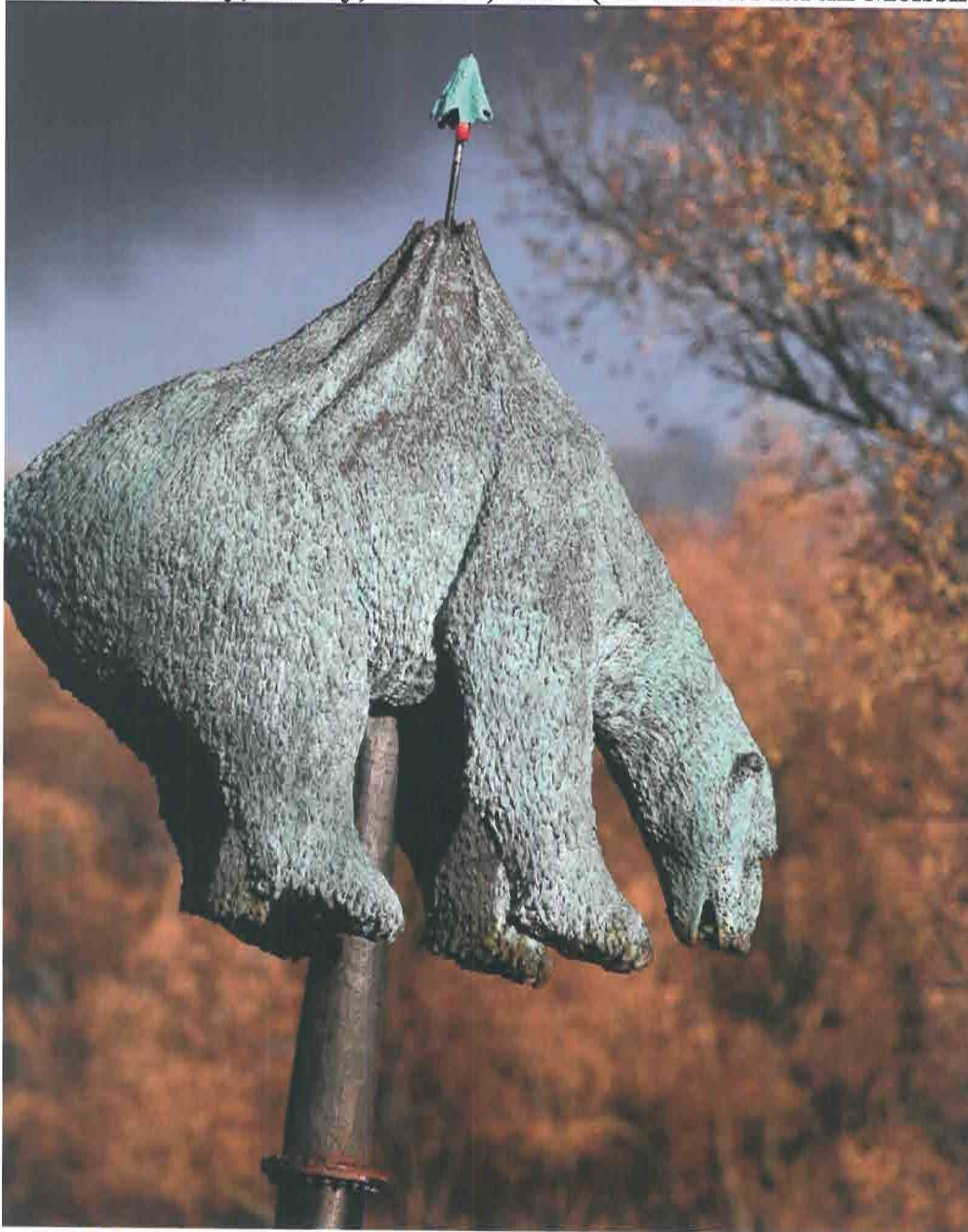
USA har holdt lav profil på klimamødet, når man ser bort fra et arrangement tidligere på ugen til fordel for »renere kul«. Det vakte mishag hos mange delegerede.

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



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

Home (/) >> Opinion (/opinion) >> Scale-up action to meet Paris climate goals: UN

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.

”

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.

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.

Tags

Asia (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=asia)

People (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=-people)

Eu (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=-eu)

Climate Change (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=-climate-change)

Paris (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=-paris)

Humanity (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=-humanity)

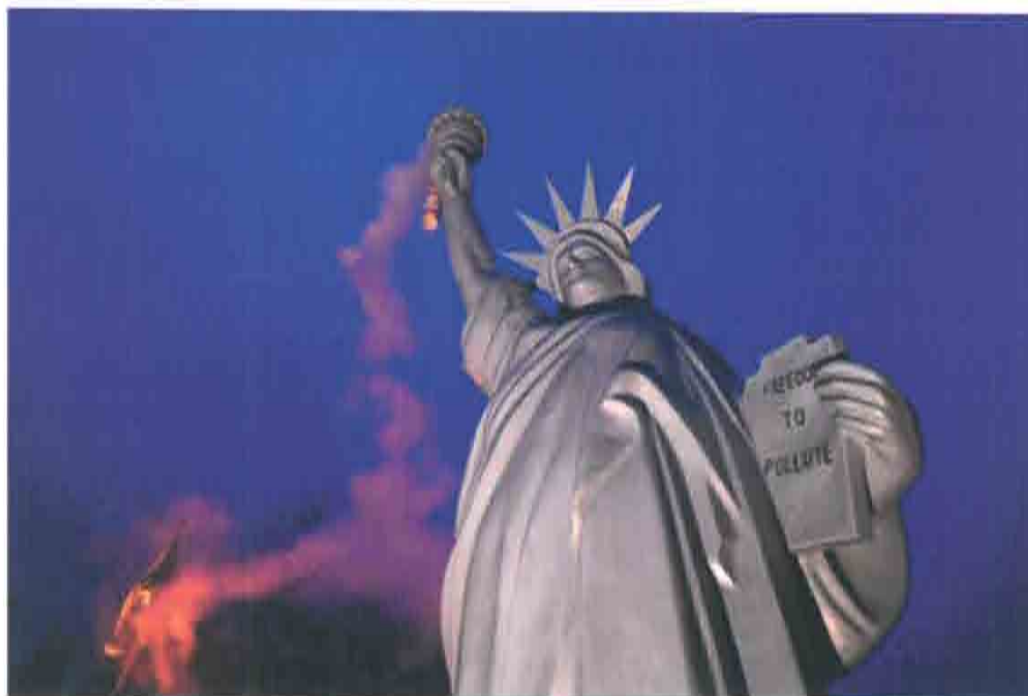
Population (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=-population)

Development (/Search?search_api_views_fulltext=-development)

What is the Paris Agreement?



AFP • November 11, 2017



An alternative Statue of Liberty emitting smoke from the torch, created by Danish artist Jens Gaischior and displayed at the Rheingue 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 -

Popular in the Community



U.S. Military Jets Have 'No Business' in Black Sea, Says Russian General After 'Unsafe' Intercept

12 reactions 10% 54% 40%



Top 5 Most Trusted Antivirus Protection

35 Product List



Donald Trump latest approval rating and impeachment odds

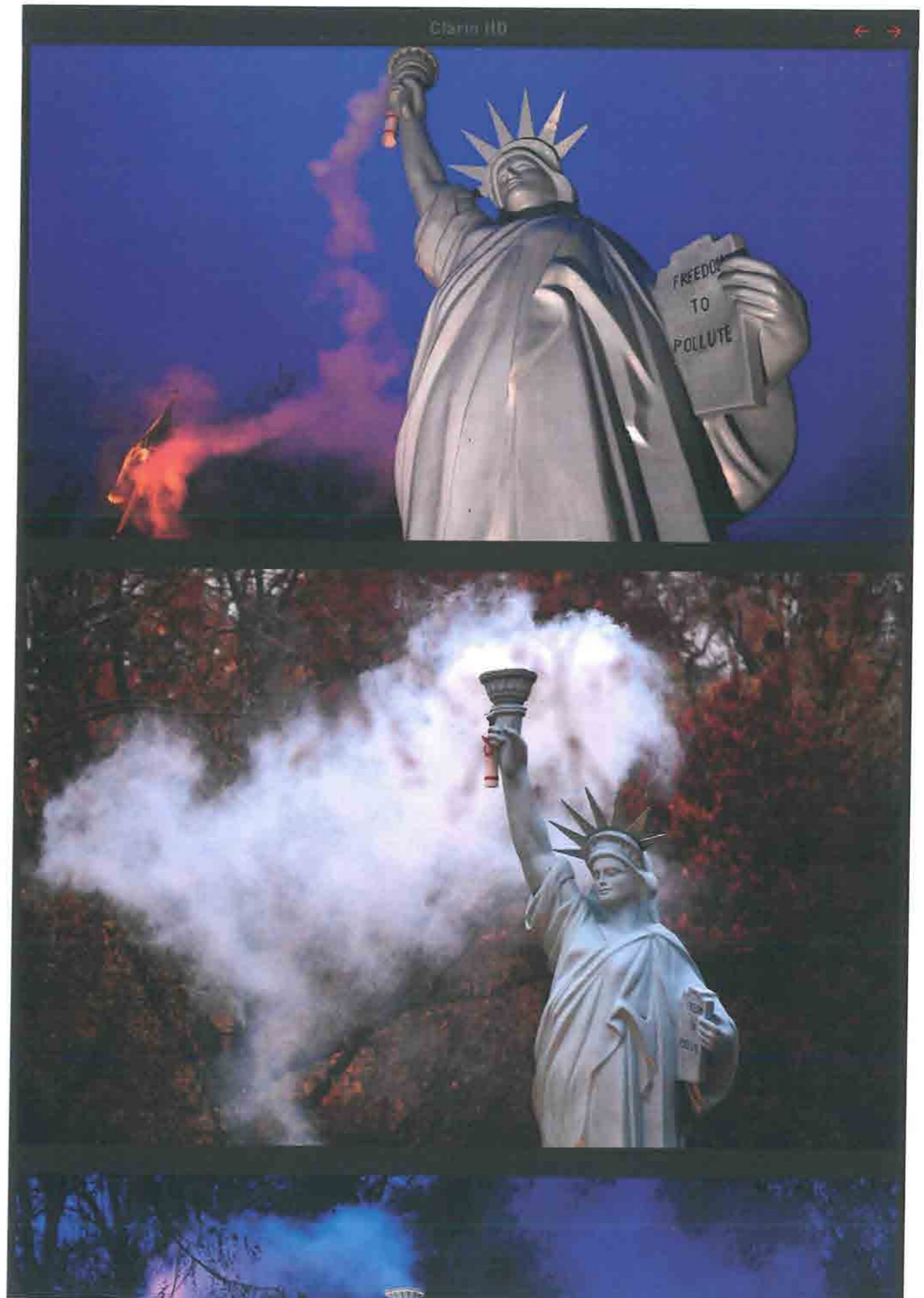
4,044 reactions 5% 62% 33%

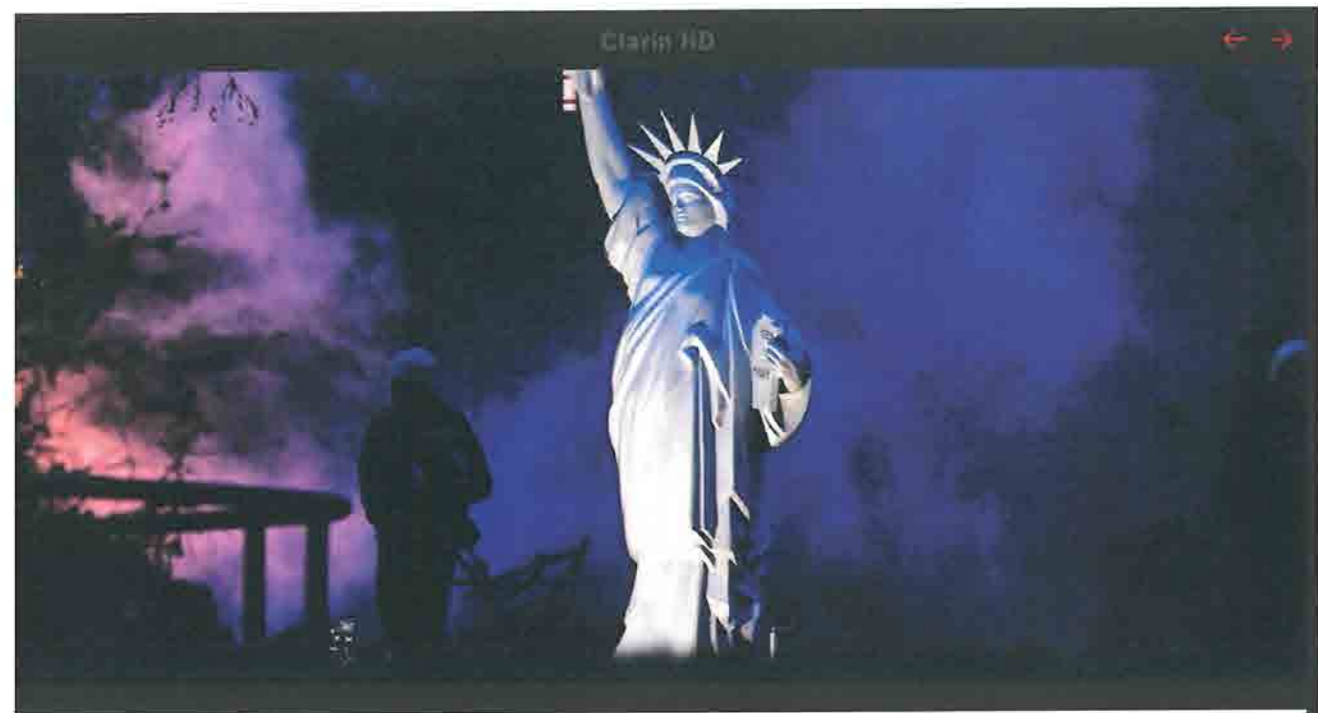


Miss South Africa Demi-Leigh Nel-Peters Crowned Miss Universe

216 reactions 5% 75% 20%

17.11.17





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)

[MIRÁ TODA LA FOTOGALERÍA -->](#)



hace 1 semana

Etiquetas: [#actualidad](#) [#Sociedad](#) [#CAMBIO CLIMATICO](#)

hace 1 semana

Etiquetas: [#actualidad](#) [#Sociedad](#) [#CAMBIO CLIMATICO](#)

2 notas

[A zony6](#) le gusta esto

[A medusankarq](#) le gusta esto

[clarincomhd](#) ha publicado esto



17.11.17

Google Custom Search Search

FRANCE 24 / NEWS / POLITICS

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

© THE



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 Nafou, 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

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".



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.

Legal Planet

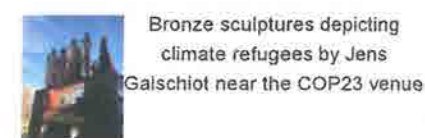
Insight & Analysis: Environmental Law and Policy

Climate Adaptation | Climate Change | Environmental Justice | International Environmental Law

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

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.



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.

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 Diring, a veteran of such U.N. meetings.

"It's a smaller team but a strong team," said Diring, 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>

Copyright 2017 The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed.

SOMMET DE L'ÉCONOMIE 500 FORTUNES 2017 LES CLÉS DE DEMAIN REVOLUTION@WORK

CHALLENGES > MONDE

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

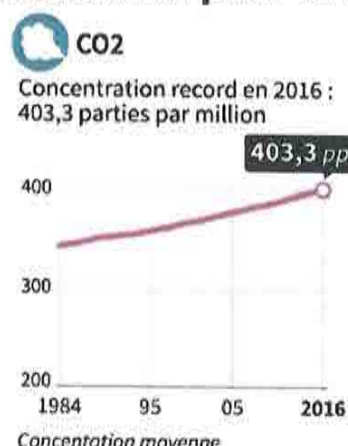
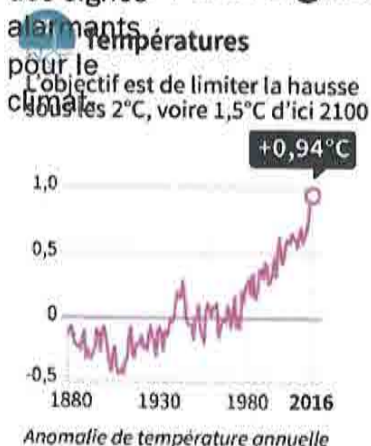
Les délégués de près de 200 pays bouclaient vendredi à Bonn une 23e conférence climat de l'ONU plombée par la défection des Etats-Unis, sur le départ mais bien présents.

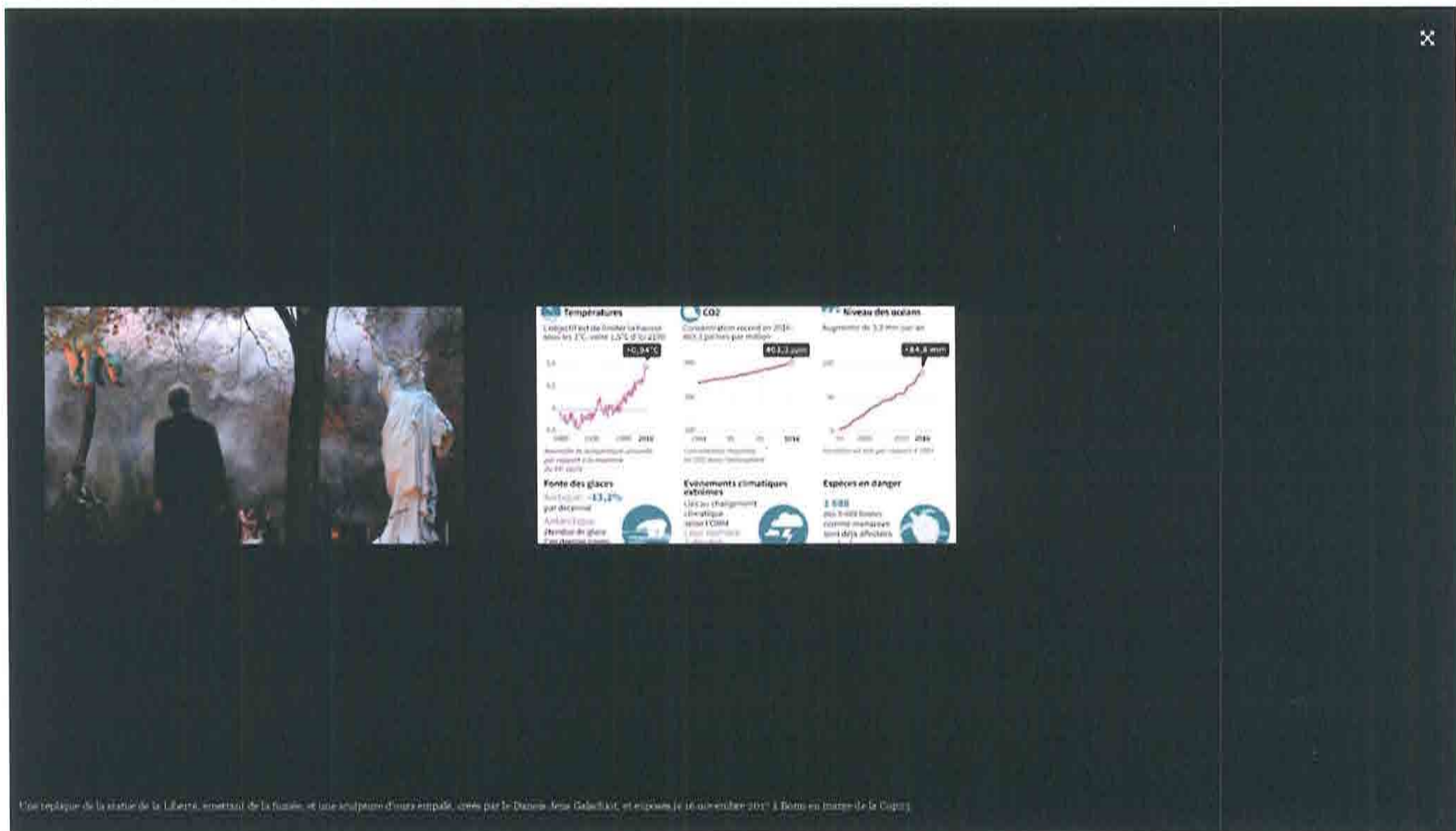
Vendredi soir les négociateurs - délégation américaine incluse - devaient laisser sur la table des propositions pour mettre en oeuvre l'accord de Paris contre le réchauffement, censé s'appliquer à partir de 2020: comment les pays rendent compte de leurs actions, quel suivi pour l'aide financière promise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





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 devaient aussi se quitter sur un engagement à poursuivre en 2018 un "dialogue" spécial d'un an. But de la manoeuvre: les inciter à rehausser 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".

"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, 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.

"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, pour relancer la dynamique et avancer sur la question des financements.

CONTENUS SPONSORISÉS



Tempo Ideias Vida Colunas Canais

Busca

Send forespørgsel

BLOG DO PLANETA

blog do planeta



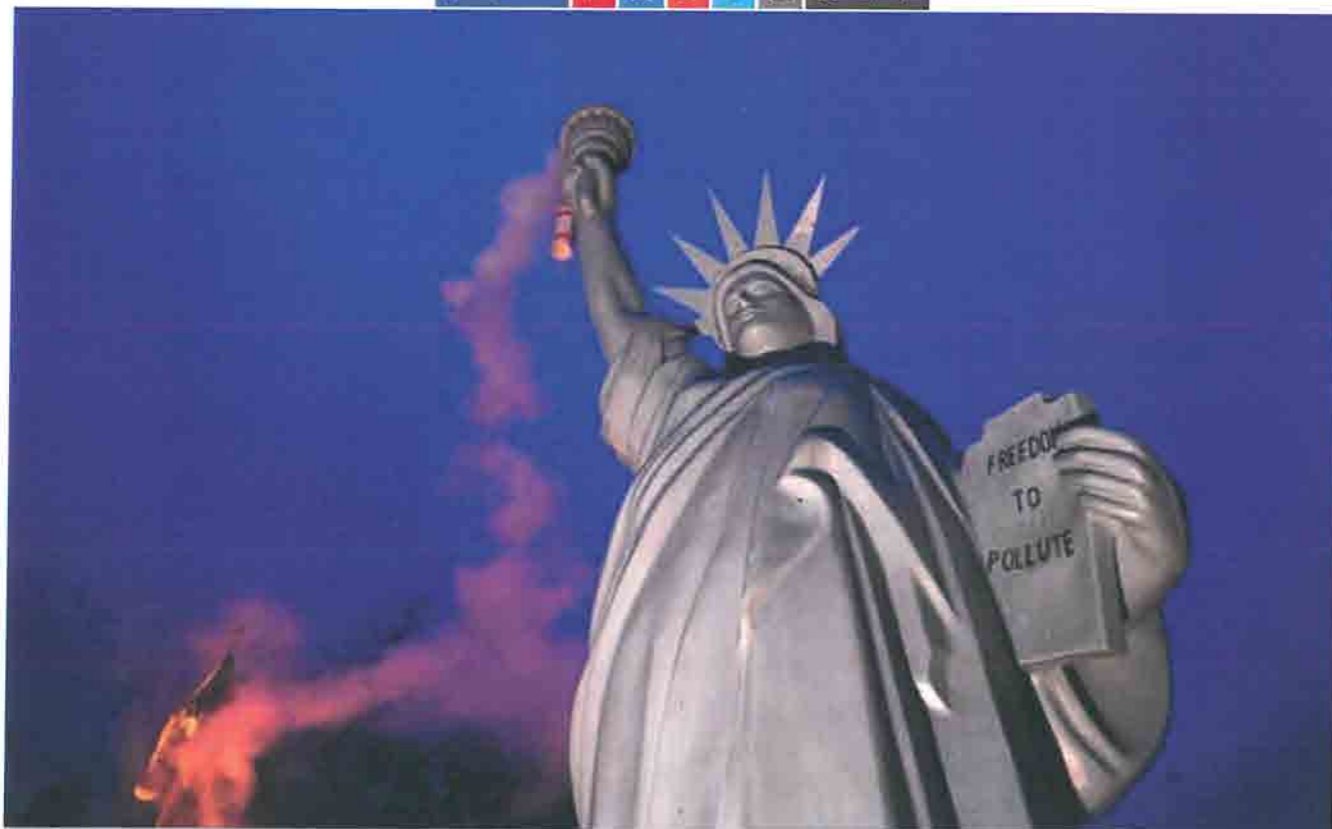
Acordo de Paris continua nos trilhos, com ou sem os Estados Unidos

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 celsius 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

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 væggen 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 længere 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 skævvridning 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

Trumps 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.

Trumps 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/

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



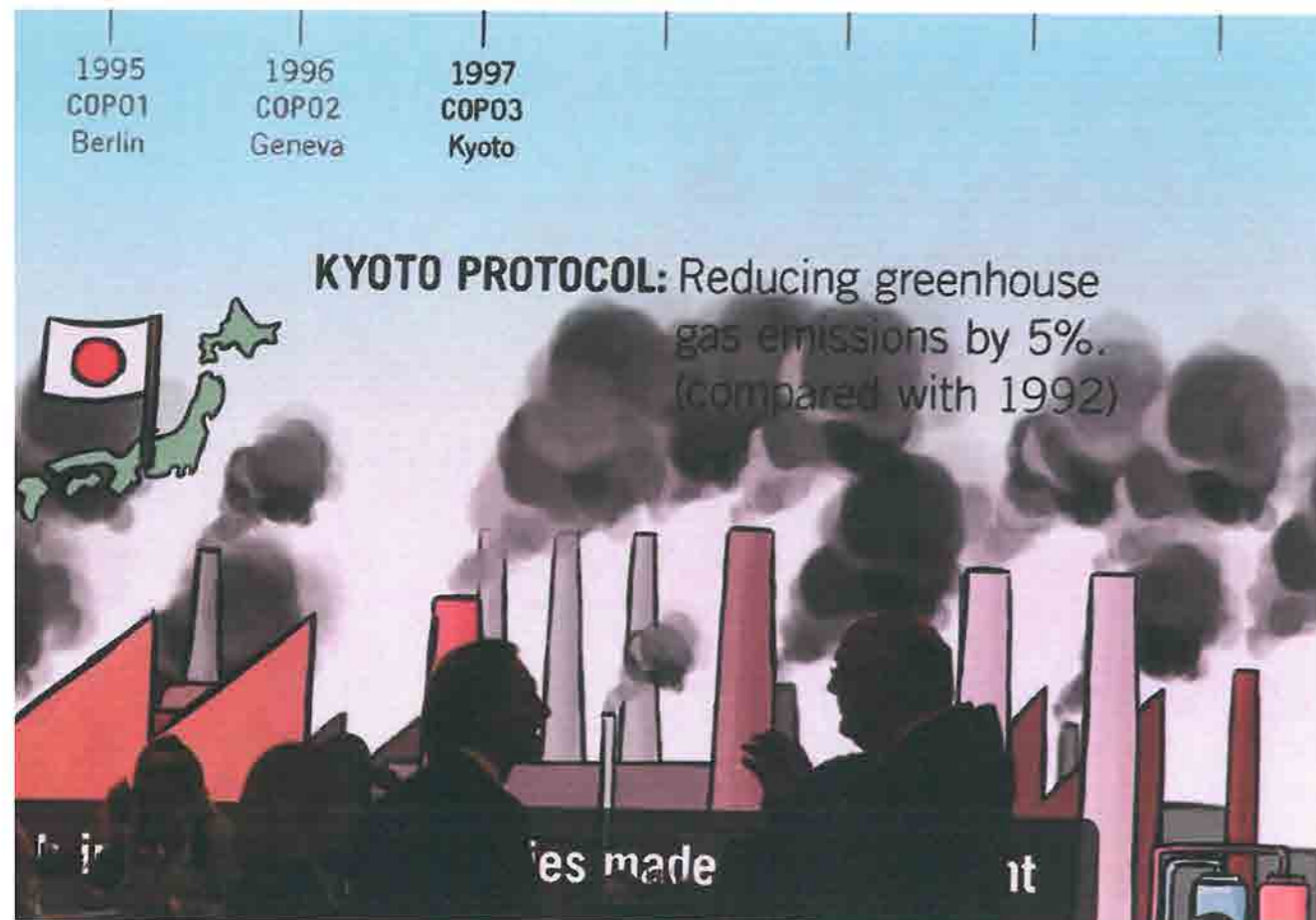
Indigenous groups claimed a victory at the talks as governments acknowledged for the first time that they can play a leadership role in protecting forests and keeping global temperatures at a safe level.

Photograph: Philipp Guelland/EPA



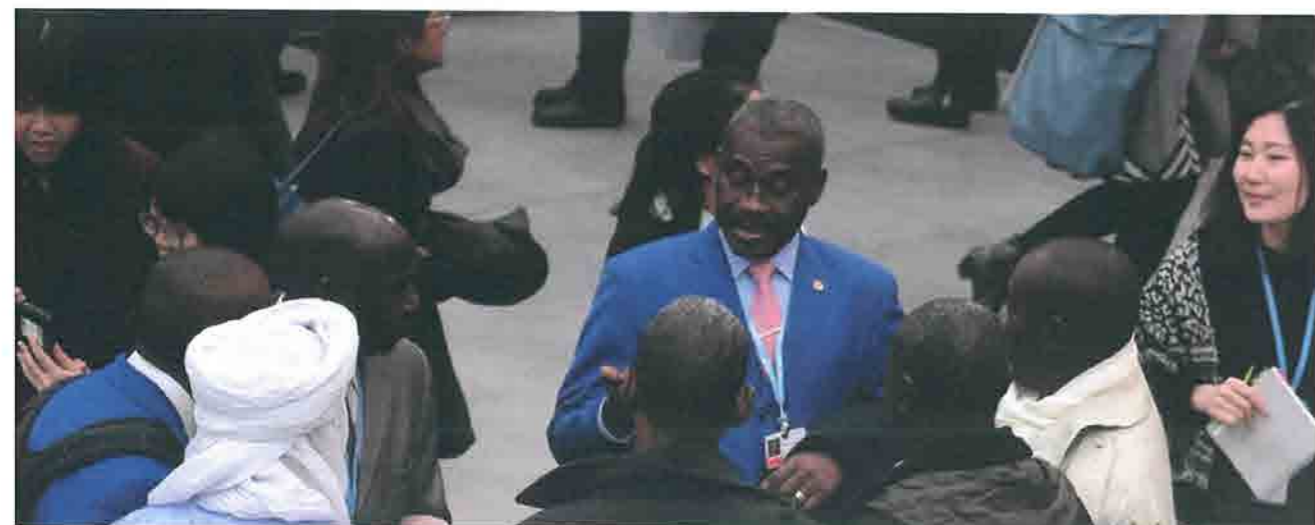
A giant screen displays information related to the Kyoto protocol at the Bonn Zone. This week it was reported that fossil fuel burning set to hit a record high in 2017.

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



Attendees wait to attend the US talk, The Role of Cleaner and More Efficient Fossil Fuels and Nuclear Power for 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



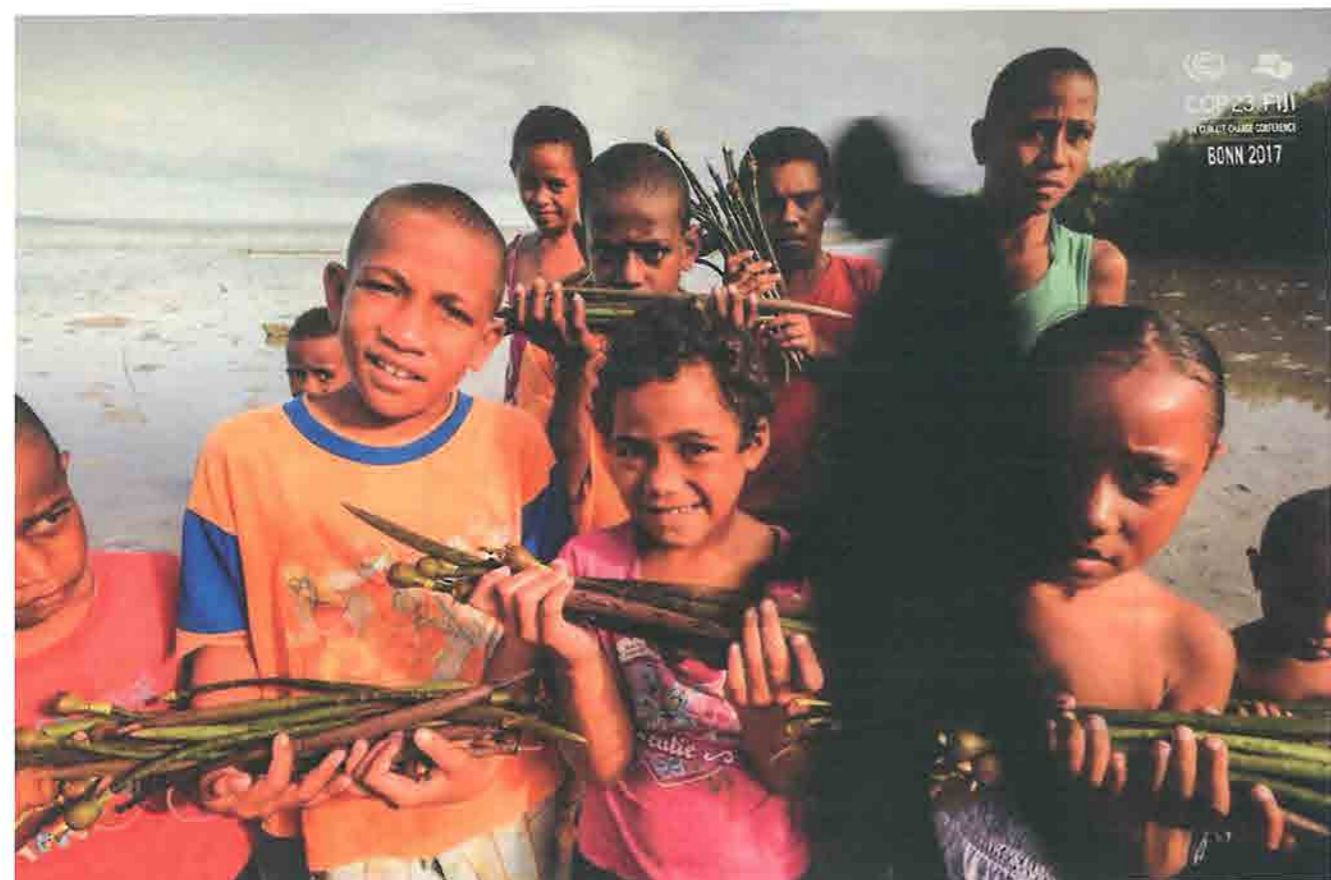
Anti fracking protestors interrupt America's Pledge leader, California governor Jerry Brown's speech.

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



17-11-17

Huron Daily Tribune

<http://www.michiganstumb.com/news/science/article/Climate-talks-wrap-up-with-progress-on-Paris-12365110.php>

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.

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.

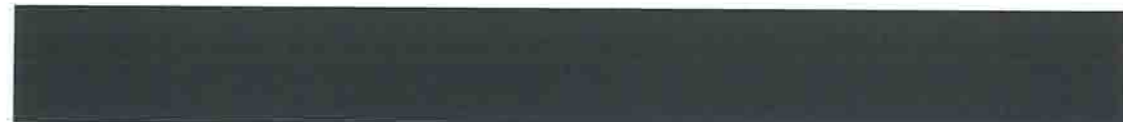
Leadership hopes are now being pinned on President Emmanuel Macron of France, who is hosting a climate summit in Paris next month to mark the second anniversary of the landmark accord.

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.

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

© 2017 Hearst Communications, Inc.

HEARST





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 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>

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 Galschiort 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.

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>

Obama climate envoy slams Trump's rejection of Paris Agreement

Mariette Le Roux
AFP

Bonn, Germany | Fri, November 17, 2017 | 07:45 am



A picture taker 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 Finnish artist Jens Gahrholml during the COP23 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. (AFP/Patrick Stollatz)

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. (**)

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 Tynkynen, 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>

COP 23 : des signes alarmants pour le climat

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

BONN [AFP] 17.11.2017 - 15.0



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.

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.

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.



L'accord de Paris pour le climat

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

- [Lions next in line of fire as US rolls back curbs on African hunting trophies](#)
- [Nurseries ban glitter in pre-Christmas drive for cleaner seas](#)
- ['Maybe the smog can bring us together': toxic air chokes Pakistan and India](#)
- [Plastics found in stomachs of deepest sea creatures](#)
- [UK government '10 years late' on air quality targets](#)
- [Fears for Great Barrier Reef as deforestation surges in catchments](#)
- [Growing number of global insurance firms divesting from fossil fuels](#)
- [World's biggest sovereign wealth fund proposes ditching oil and gas holdings](#)
- [Fossil fuel burning set to hit record high in 2017, scientists warn](#)

Bonn climate conference

- ['Political watershed' as 19 countries pledge to phase out coal](#)
- [Climate change will determine humanity's destiny, says Angela Merkel](#)
- [Global climate action must be gender equal | Hilda Heine](#)
- [Indigenous groups win greater climate recognition at Bonn summit](#)
- [Brazil's oil sale plans prompt fears of global fossil fuel extraction race](#)
- ['Tobacco at a cancer summit': Trump coal push savaged at climate conference](#)
- [From the Everglades to Kilimanjaro, climate change is destroying world wonders](#)

Follow all of our Bonn coverage [here](#).

In depth

- [Lunching ranger discovers species lost for 40 years](#)
- ['We should be on the offensive' – James Hansen calls for wave of climate lawsuits](#)
- ['Modern air is too clean': the rise of air pollution denial](#)
- [The public want more funds for UK cycling – what are politicians waiting for?](#)
- [The week in wildlife – in pictures](#)

And finally ...





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

ASCOLTA LA DIRETTA



ENTRA nella
COMMUNITY
ISCRIVITI



RDS/Video/Video News/Orsi e migranti: alla Cop 23 le sculture per riflettere sul clima

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



Codice da incorporare

Bonn - Migranti in fuga, forse dalla siccità, orsi polari infilzati dalle pipeline e una Statua della Libertà, figlia dei tempi di Trump e "libera di inquinare": sono alcune delle sculture, realizzate su commissione di alcune Ong per risvegliare le coscienze sui cambiamenti climatici. Sono esposte a Bonn vicino al centro congressi dove si è tenuta la Cop 23, la 23esima conferenza Onu sul clima, bollata dalla defezione degli Stati Uniti che sono usciti dall'accordo raggiunto a Parigi due anni prima.

SHOWCASE



RDS SHOWCASE: NEK

Dopo aver vissuto in diretta streaming l'imperdibile Showcase di Nek,...



SKUNK ANANSIE

Gli Skunk Anansie dal vivo nel nostro Auditorium Multimediale per...



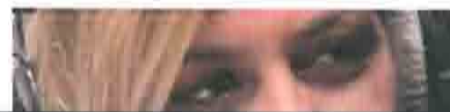
IRENE GRANDI

Irene Grandi dal vivo nel nostro Auditorium Multimediale per un...

VEDI ANCHE



RDS LIVE



26.11.19817

26.11.19817

26.11.19817

17.11.17

Small News

Climate talks wrap up with progress on Paris rulebook

AP News | Posted: Nov 17, 2017 12:08 PM



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

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 Diring, a veteran of such U.N. meetings.

"It's a smaller team but a strong team," said Diring, 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>