

Global political and business trend on climate change issue

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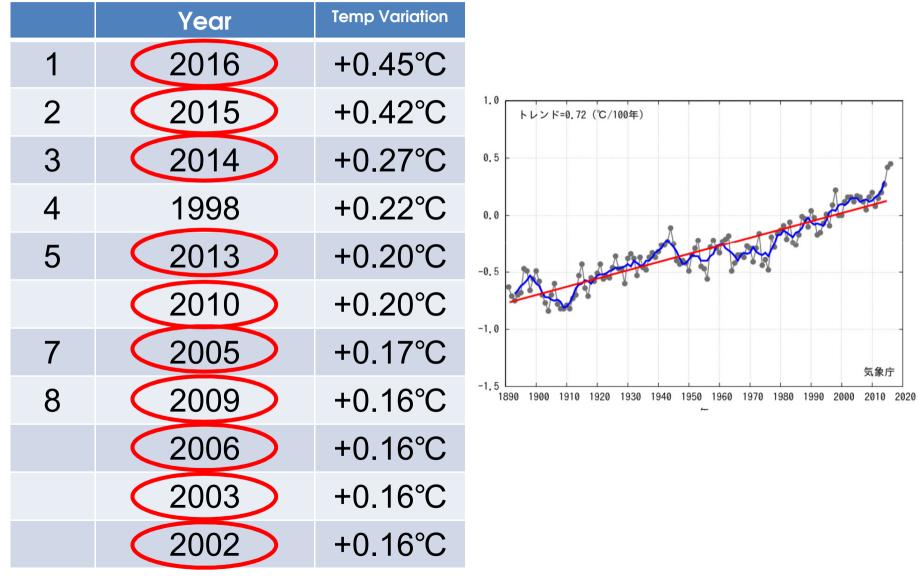
CLIMATE CHANGE

Last Year's Global Temperatures Were the Highest Ever Recorded

Christopher Flavelle / Bloomberg Aug 10, 2017

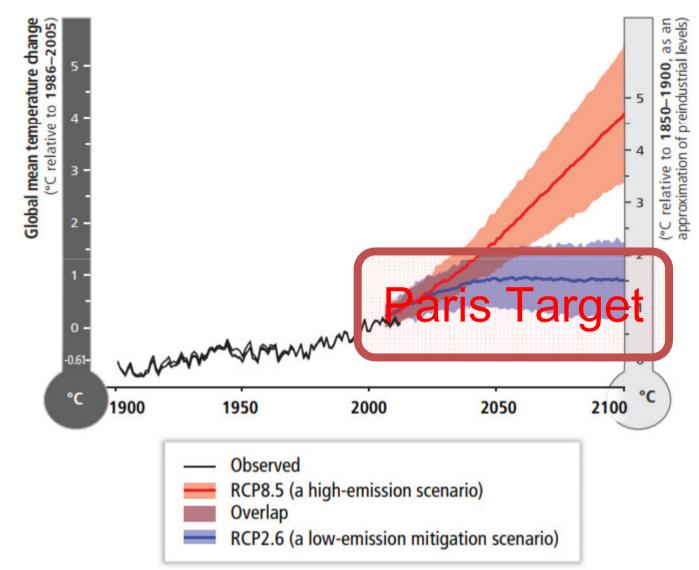


Less than a week after President Donald Trump notified the United Nations of his intent to exit from the Paris climate accord, his government's chief science agency released a report demonstrating that global warming is real and getting worse. Top 10 average global temperature (from 1891 to 2016)



(Source)Japan Meteorological Agency

Past and projected global annual average surface temperature



(Source)IPCC, 2014: Summary for policymakers. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability

The Paris Agreement was adopted at COP21 in Paris on 12 Dec 2015



http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-12-12/world-adoptsclimate-deal-at-paris-talks/7023712

The PA entered into force on 4 Nov 2016

Thailand ratified on 21 Sep 2016Japan accepted on 8 Nov 2016



The Paris Agreement P entered into force on 4 November 2016, thirty days after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 % of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary.

US president Trump announced US decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement on 1 June



Official rules of the Paris Agreement:

Based on Article 28.1 of the Paris Agreement, US can send written notification of withdrawal from the agreement from 4 November 2019.

Based on Article 28.2 of the Paris Agreement, US can withdraw from the agreement from 4 November 2020 at the earliest (one day after the next US presidential election).

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Chinese Premier Li Keqiang (2 June)

Combating climate change is a global voice and consensus. China has always actively participated in promoting and the signing of the Paris Agreement.





French President Emmanuel Macron (2 June)

On the climate there is no plan B because there is no planet B.

Because we are fully committed, because wherever we live, whoever we are, we all share the same responsibility: Make our planet great again.

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi (3 June)

Paris agreement reflects our duty towards protecting the Earth. For India, this is an article of faith.

There is no other option before us. This is a fight for our future generations.



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Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau (1 June)

We are deeply disappointed that the United States federal government has decided to withdraw from the Paris Agreement. Canada is unwavering in our commitment to fight climate change and support clean economic growth.





Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Julie Bishop with Minister for Environment and Energy Josh Frydenberg (2 June)

The Turnbull Government today reaffirms Australia's strong commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.

Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2 June)

Japan will work with other Parties to the Paris Agreement for its steady and full implementation. Through such efforts, Japan will vigorously tackle this important issue of climate change.

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BP has long supported the Paris agreement, and we hope the Trump administration follows through with its intention to find a way for the U.S. to re-enter the accord.



While we are disappointed in the decision to withdraw the United States from its commitments in the Paris Climate Agreement, we understand there are always many potential solutions to challenges and are eager to work toward alternative solutions.



GM will not waver from our commitment to the environment and our position on climate change has not changed



Disappointed with today's decision on the Paris Agreement. Climate change is real. Industry must now lead and not depend on government. (Jeff Immelt)

E‰onMobil

Woods (CEO) said he remains committed to the Paris pact's goals and methods. (bloomberg)

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On 4 August 2017, US State Department submitted a communication to the United Nations regarding the U.S. intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement as soon as it is eligible to do.

> Not based on Article 28 of the Paris Agreement

U.S. C DIPLOMACY SECRETARY TILLER						
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In This Section:	Home > Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs > Bureau of Public Affairs > Bureau of Public Affairs: Office of Press Relations > Press Releases: 2017 > Press Releases: August 2017					
«Go Back	Communication Regarding Intent To Withdraw From Paris Agreement					
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Archives	Media Note Office of the Spokesperson Washington, DC					
Passports						
Visas	August 4, 2017					
Careers						
Diversity Visa						
Travel Warnings	Today, the United States submitted a communication to the United Nations, in its capacity as depositary for the Paris Agreement,					
Per Diem Rates	regarding the U.S. intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement as soon as it is eligible to do so, consistent with the terms of the Agreement. As the President indicated in his June 1 announcement and subsequently, he is open to re-engaging in the Paris Agreement if the United States can identify terms that are more favorable to it, its businesses, its workers, its people, and its taxpayers.					
	The United States supports a balanced approach to climate policy that lowers emissions while promoting economic growth and					

ensuring energy security. We will continue to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions through innovation and technology breakthroughs, and work with other countries to help them access and use fossil fuels more cleanly and efficiently and deploy renewable and other clean energy sources, given the importance of energy access and security in many nationally determined contributions. The communication says;

- We will continue to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions through innovation and technology breakthroughs...
- ...work with other countries to help them access and use fossil fuels more cleanly and efficiently and deploy renewable and other clean energy sources...
- The US will continue to participate in...COP23...to protect U.S. interests and ensure all future policy options remain open to the administration. Such participation will include ongoing negotiations related to guidance for implementing the Paris Agreement.



Indicator	At the time of rejection of the Kyoto Protocol by the Bush administration (March 2001)	At the time of decision to withdraw the Paris Agreement by the Trump Administration (June 2017)	Information source
Climate Science: Assessment of a human contribution to observed change since the mid- 20th century	Likely (66–100% probability)	Extremely likely (95–100% probability)	IPCC AR3 (2001) IPCC AR5 (2014)
US share of CO ² emissions in the world	24.4% (2000) 16.0% (2015)		CO ² Emissions from Fuel Combustion 2016 (IEA)
Wind power capacity in the world	24 GW (2001)	467 GW (2016)	Renewable Electricity Capacity and Generation Statistics, March 2017 (IRENA)
Solar power capacity in the world	1 GW (2001)	296 GW (2016)	Renewable Electricity Capacity and Generation Statistics, March 2017 (IRENA)
Share of solar and wind power for electricity generation in the world	0.22% (2000)	3.89% (2014)	Electricity Information 2002 (IEA) Electricity Information 2016 (IEA)
Share of solar and wind power for electricity generation in the US	0.15% (2001)	6.46% (2016)	U.S. Energy Information Administration (2017)

France set to ban sale of petrol and diesel vehicles by 2040

O 6 July 2017 Europe

Share



in what the ecology minister called a "revolution".

Staff Writer 26 July 2017

See original article by BusinessTech

Britain has announced that it will ban sales of all new gasoline and diesel cars by 2040.

Hybrid and electric cars, like this Renault, make up about 5% of the Speaking to the BBC, environment secretary Michael Gove confirmed the decision was part of the government's push to embrace new technology and France is set to ban the sale of any car that uses petr address growing concerns of air pollution in the country.

Gove said the government would give more than £200

million to local authorities to draw up plans to tackle particular roads with high pollution.

"What we're saying to local authorities is come up with an imaginative solution to these proposals," he told the BBC's Today programme.



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