



France Bows to Obama While Backing Down On Climate ‘Treaty’

TN Note: Obama, et al, does not want a confrontation with Congress over a “treaty” which would certainly fail. His answer is to not call it a treaty and thus keep the whole deal away from Congress.

France has offered a key concession to the US on the eve of historic climate talks in Paris, saying a new global climate accord will not be called a “treaty” and might not contain legally binding emissions reduction targets.

In a significant climbdown, Laurent Fabius, French foreign minister, said signatories to the planned deal would still be legally required to meet many of its terms but most likely not the carbon-cutting goals underpinning the agreement.

“The accord needs to be legally binding. It’s not just literature,” Mr

Fabius told the Financial Times. “But it will probably have a dual nature. Some of the clauses will be legally binding.”

Mr Fabius, who is to chair the UN climate conference, added: “Another question is whether the Paris accord as a whole will be called a treaty. If that’s the case, then it poses a big problem for President Barack Obama because a treaty has to pass through Congress.”

The comments are among the first by a senior official to signal a willingness to accommodate the world’s second largest carbon emitter to achieve a successful deal.

John Kerry, US secretary of state, warned in an FT interview this month that the Paris climate change summit could not deliver a treaty that legally requires countries to cut their emissions.

Paris plays host to the biggest UN talks on tackling global warming and curbing emissions since the ill-fated Copenhagen summit in 2009. Negotiators from nearly 200 countries will meet to try and strike the first accord to limit planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions since the Kyoto protocol in 1997.

Mr Kerry stressed that there were “not going to be legally binding reduction targets like Kyoto”, a reference to the 1997 Kyoto protocol, a UN climate treaty which had targets for cutting emissions that countries ratifying it were legally obliged to meet. The Kyoto protocol was not ratified by the

At the time, François Hollande, the French president, reacted angrily to Mr Kerry’s comments, saying making the accord legally binding was the whole point.

If it were not binding “there won’t be an agreement because that would mean it would be impossible to verify or control the undertakings that are made”, he said.

[Read the full story here...](#)



CFACT ‘Storms’ Paris With Four Inconvenient Facts About Global Warming

TN Note: CFACT (Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow) will premier its new movie, [Climate Hustle](#), in Paris at COP21. Global warming advocates are going to grind their teeth, but facts are facts after all. The movie is hosted by Marc Morano, publisher of [ClimateDepot.com](#).

CFACT has participated in the UN climate process going back to the original Rio Earth summit. We are an officially recognized NGO observer at COP 21.

CFACT’s display is in the NGO pavilion at booth 37c.

We used our space to inject four “inconvenient facts” into the COP. They

are the kind of rock solid, 100% scientifically valid points that leave the warming-indoctrinated spluttering.

Here they are:

Inconvenient Fact:

Global temperatures **lower** than climate models **project**

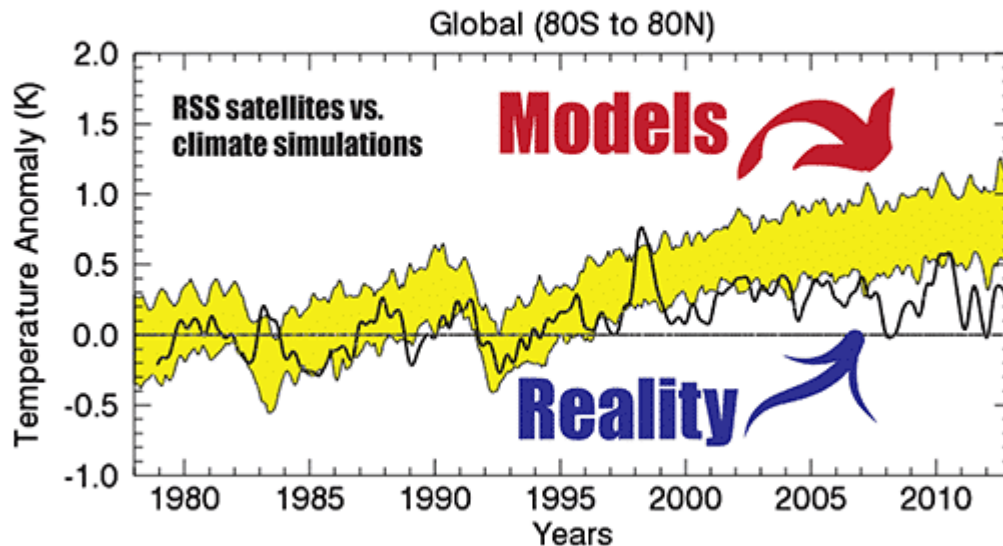


Fig. 1. Global (80S to 80N) Mean TLT Anomaly plotted as a function of time. The thick black line is the observed time series from RSS V3.3 MSU/AMSU Temperatures. The yellow band is the 5% to 95% range of output from CMIP-5 climate simulations. The mean value of each time series average from 1979-1984 is set to zero so the changes over time can be more easily seen. Note that after 1998, the observations are likely to be below the simulated values, indicating that the simulation as a whole are predicting too much warming.



INCONVENIENT FACTS: TEMPERATURE

“Global climate trend since Nov. 16, 1978: +0.11 C per decade” - [University of Alabama, Huntsville](#)

“The troposphere has not warmed as fast as almost all climate models predict.” “After 1998, the observations are likely to be below the simulated values, indicating that the simulation as a whole are predicting too much warming.” - [Remote Sensing Systems](#)

“Satellite analysis of the upper atmosphere is more accurate, and should be adopted as the standard way to monitor global temperature change.” - [NASA](#), April, 1990

There is a “robust” cosmic ray-global temperature relationship... and thus provide further corroboration of the solar/cosmic ray theory of

climate of Svensmark et al. - [National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America](#), Aug 2015

“Assuming the proposed cuts are extended through 2100 but not deepened further, they result in about 0.2°C less warming by the end of the century compared with our estimates. - [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#), Energy and Climate Outlook, 2015

“Using the peer-reviewed climate model MAGICC, I estimate the marginal impact of carbon reduction promises called INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) from the EU, USA, China and the rest of the world, along with the likely global policy output. My major finding is that the total effect is very small: less than 0.05°C difference by the end of the century.” - [Global Policy](#), Nov. 2015



1 mm to 3 mm per year  **and has been for generations.** 

“Absolute global sea level rise is believed to be 1.7-1.8 millimeters/year.” - [NOAA](#)

“Tide gauge records along coastlines provide evidence that mean sea

levels (MSLs) have risen since the late nineteenth century with globally averaged rates of 1.33-1.98 mm per year... There has been “underestimation of possible natural trends of up to ~1 mm per year erroneously enhancing the significance of anthropogenic footprints.” - University of Siegen, [Nature Communications](#), July, 2015

“According to the new analysis of satellite data, the Antarctic ice sheet showed a net gain of 112 billion tons of ice a year from 1992 to 2001. That net gain slowed to 82 billion tons of ice per year between 2003 and 2008.”

“Antarctica is not currently contributing to sea level rise, but is taking 0.23 millimeters per year away,”- [NASA](#)

“Global sea level is less sensitive to high atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations than previously thought.”- [Stanford](#), [Geology](#), August, 2015

Island nations not sinking

“No islands have been lost, the majority have enlarged, and there has been a 7.3% increase in net island area over the past century (A.D. 1897-2013). There is no evidence of heightened erosion over the past half-century as sea-level rise accelerated. Reef islands in Funafuti continually adjust their size, shape, and position in response to variations in boundary conditions, including storms, sediment supply, as well as sea level. Results suggest a more optimistic prognosis for the habitability of atoll nations.” ([Geology](#), March, 2015_

1960's - 5,000 Polar Bears Today - 25,000+ Polar Bears



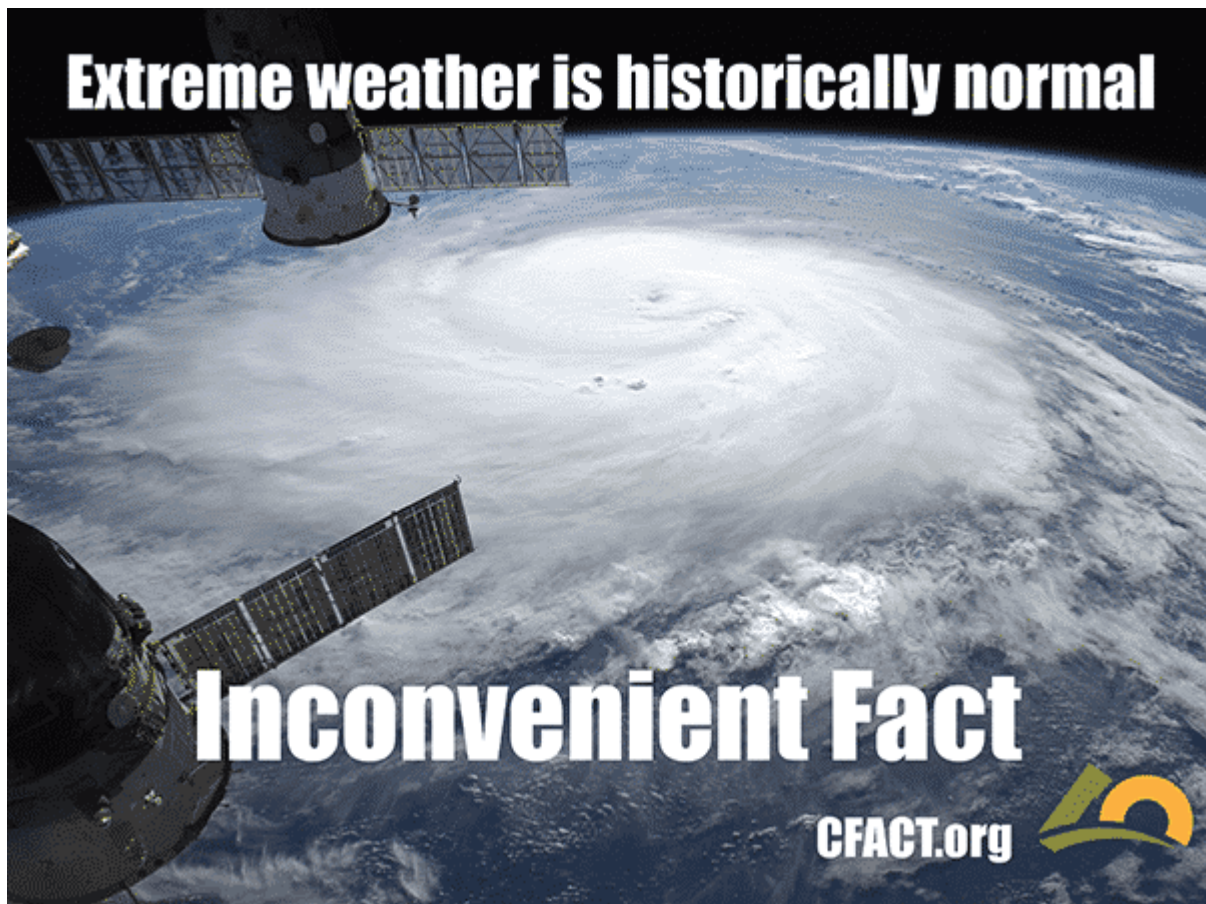
“The global population of polar bears is about 26,000 bears. This is up 1,000 bears from 2014. Estimations are between 25,000- 30,000 bears globally.” - [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#)

“Arctic sea ice is increasing, with the extent of ice at the highest it has been since 2004. - [Denmark Ocean and Ice Services](#)

“Arctic sea ice persisted in the James and Hudson bays well into August of 2015. it was reported that the worst mid-summer ice conditions in 20 years was preventing the routine delivery of supplies by ship.” - [NASA](#)

“Sea ice in at least three Eastern Canadian polar bear subpopulations was well above normal for 2015.” - [Canadian Ice Services](#)

Arctic sea ice is up by at least a third after a cool summer in 2013. “It would suggest that sea ice is more resilient perhaps,” says Rachel Tilling, University College London.” - [The Guardian](#), July 2015



“We have identified considerable inter-annual variability in the frequency of global hurricane landfalls,” the authors state, “but within the resolution of the available data, our evidence does not support the presence of significant long-period global or individual basin linear trends for minor, major, or total hurricanes within the period(s) covered by the available quality data.” - [Journal of the American Meteorological Society](#), July 2012

“There is not enough evidence at present to suggest more than low confidence in a global-scale observed trend in drought or dryness (lack of rainfall) since the middle of the 20th century. - [IPCC 5th Assessment Report](#)

“There is low confidence in any long term increases in tropical cyclone activity ... and low confidence in attributing global changes to any particular cause.” Any increased hurricane damages “have not been conclusively attributed to anthropogenic climate change; most such claims are not based on scientific attribution methods.” There is “low confidence” for trends on tornadoes, and “the evidence for

climate driven changes in river floods is not compelling.” - [IPCC 5th Assessment Report](#)

“When closely examined there appears to be no increase in extreme weather events in recent years compared to the period 1945-77, when the Earth’s mean temperature was declining. The global warming/extreme weather link is more a perception than reality (Khandekar et al. 2005). The purported warming/extreme weather link has been fostered by increased and uncritical media attention to recent extreme weather events. The latest IPCC documents appear to de-emphasize the warming/extreme weather link by suggesting ‘low confidence’ in linking some of the events to recent warming of the climate.” -

[The Global Warming Extreme Weather Link](#), GWPF, 2013



Al Gore: Invest In Renewable Energy Or Risk Obsolete Assets

TN Note: Al Gore has picked up on the fear-mongering side of investing: If you don't invest in renewables now, then you risk humongous lawsuits from investors later when they charge you with malfeasance.

PARIS—Investors should move their assets from fossil fuels to renewable energy not just for social or moral reasons, former Vice President Al Gore said here moments ago, but for their own financial health.

“Investors need to look at the pattern that is unfolding lest they be trapped holding stranded assets,” Gore told about a thousand reporters and diplomats gathered at COP 21, the Paris Climate Conference.

Smart investors already know, Gore said, there are many pathways to stranding. The UN climate effort is one, the effort by provinces that have launched carbon markets is another, and economic inevitability is the third:

“Another pathway to stranding is precisely this dramatic cost down-curve for renewable energy that is competing directly with carbon sources.”

Gore mentioned Warren Buffet's purchase this summer of solar energy at 3.87 cents per kilowatt hour, the cheapest energy price in the U.S. In energy markets, it matters a lot which form of energy is cheaper, even a tiny bit cheaper. And soon, he argued, renewables will be cheaper than fossil fuels.

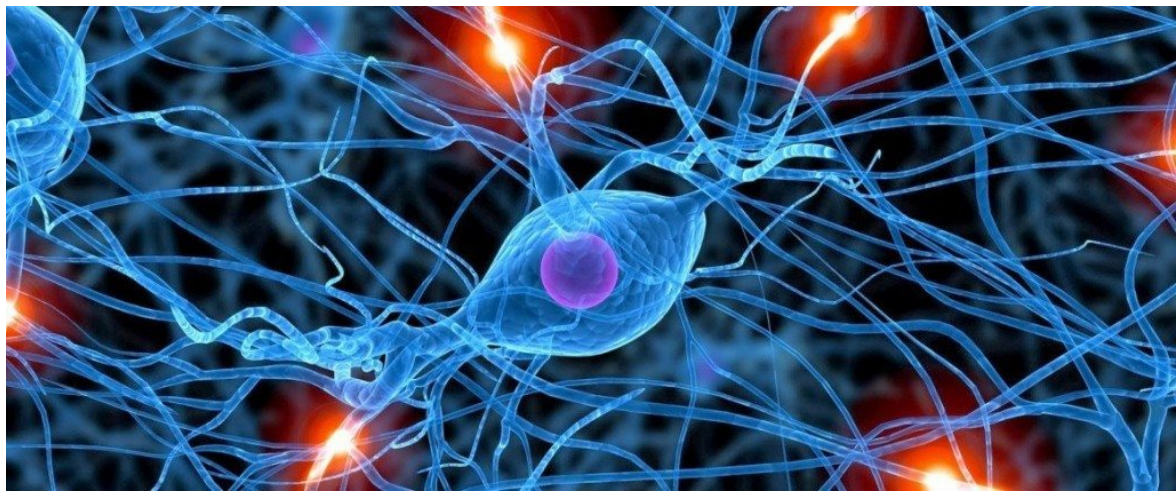
“The explosive growth in demand once that threshold of cheaper-than is crossed is remarkable,” Gore said, it's already here in some regions, and it's coming soon in others.

Goldman Sachs released a report this week that predicted

“Those of you who pay attention to the energy markets and the energy economy know what an incredibly powerful development for energy markets was caused by that sudden addition of fractured gas,” Gore said.

But the switch to renewables will be greater because they do not incur the extraction cost of fossil fuels. Once capital costs are recovered, the energy they generate is free.

[Read full story here...](#)



Human Cloning Factory Being Built By Chinese Scientists

TN Note: This story is picking up steam in the international press and in academia. Chinese Scientists are the consummate Technocrats is using science to further science no matter what the outcome. In other words, if it can be done, it should be done.

“Attack of the Clones” isn’t just the second-least terrible of the three “Star Wars” prequels. It could also be the motto of China’s Boyalife Group, a company that is planning to open a human cloning factory in

time for Kanye West's presidential run.

Boyalife is reportedly seven months away from completing construction on a huge plant in the Chinese port of Tianjin that could crank out one million cloned cows by 2020, according to anAFP report. Sure, you start with the cows, but chief executive Xu Xiaochun said he's also planning to move on to thoroughbred racehorses, police dogs and, along with its South Korean partner, improved primate clones for use in disease research.

So, where does the whole human cloning thing come into play? It's just a genetic hop, skip and splice from primates to humans, though Xu said he's aware that some people might have some ethical and moral concerns with making human carbon copies. "The technology is already there," he said. "If this is allowed, I don't think there are other companies better than Boyalife that make better technology."

For now Boyalife is not dabbling in human cloning because it is "self-restrained" for fear of backlash, but Xu seems pretty confident that social values might come around at some point and people might warm to the idea of having more control over their reproduction.

"Unfortunately, currently, the only way to have a child is to have it be half its mum, half its dad," he said. "Maybe in the future you have three choices instead of one... You either have fifty-fifty, or you have a choice of having the genetics 100 percent from Daddy or 100 percent from Mummy. This is only a choice."

American Academy of Medical Ethics member and biochemist Dr. David Prentice isn't so sure. Prentice told MTV News that, at present, the idea of human cloning is still widely frowned up in the scientific community and the manner in which Xu and company are pursuing their goals sounds ethically iffy.

[Read full story here...](#)