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G7 agrees to phase out fossil fuels by the end of the Century



The seven industrial nations that form the G7 Commission agreed to phase out the use of fossil fuels by the end of this century, in an effort they believe would help to reduce greenhouse gases.

The leaders of the U.S., Canada, Germany, France, the UK, Japan and Italy, who were meeting in Bavaria, said they have committed themselves to the need to “decarbonise the global economy in the course of this century.” In practical terms, that means the leaders have committed to cut emissions generated mainly by the coal, oil and gas industries by 40% to 70% by 2050 from 2010 levels resulting also in much more clean electric mobility.

German chancellor and the summit's host, Angela Merkel, said ***"The group also reaffirmed a pledge to raise \$100 billion a year from public and private sources by 2020 to help also poorer nations tackle climate change."***

Canada, Japan tried to block talks

Apparently Japan and Canada blocked attempts at a stronger statement on binding greenhouse gas reduction targets. Despite the challenges, today's decision represents a victory for Merkel and France's President François Hollande, who had been pushing for an agreement on decarbonising the global economy ahead of the meeting.

This historic announcement confirms the goal of the United Nations: **"Sustainable Energy for All" !**

Modern technology will enable this shift to clean, sustainable energy as fast as the evolution happened in telecommunications and makes the polluting combustion engines superfluous.

Scientists Start \$150 Billion Program to Cut Clean Energy Costs

Scientists and economists including BP Plc's former chief executive officer, John Browne, are inviting governments to join a \$150 billion program that aims to make clean energy cheaper than coal.

The 10-year plan, known as the **Global Apollo Program to Combat Climate Change**, will fund research into renewable energies, E-storage and smart-grid technologies to make them cheaper than fossil fuels. It aims to create an international task force of scientists, entrepreneurs and policymakers.

“There is a looming catastrophe that can be avoided”, David King, an Apollo founder and former chief scientific adviser to the U.K. government, said in London. “What we need to do is create clean energy that is less costly than fossil and nuclear energy, and once we get to that point, we are winning all battles”. Apollo already has attracted considerable interest from many countries including India, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the U.S. and the United Arab Emirates, King said. The project plans to make public its members by November, ahead of the United Nations climate change talks in Paris the following month.

Apollo's goal is for renewable energies to be cheaper than coal plants by 2020, and worldwide from 2025. Generating electricity from the sun currently costs about \$ 136 a megawatt-hour on average, compared with about \$ 91 for coal *, according to Bloomberg estimates.

** not accounting for external social cost (Editor)*

Rising CO₂ Concentrations

Concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are rising at about 2 to 3 parts per million annually, and for the first time averaged more than 400 parts per million in March, according to U.S. government measurements. The UN has said that Greenhouse gases should peak at no more than 450 ppm this century to maximize the chance of limiting the average global temperature rise to 2 °C.

Climate negotiators gathered in Bonn for talks to iron out their differences ahead of the Paris conference. The goal of envoys from more than 190 nations is to agree on a deal that for the first time would require developed and developing countries to take action.

Participants in Apollo would be required to spend an average of 0.02 % of the gross domestic product from 2016 to 2025, largely in their own jurisdiction, to help fund the technology development. The program will have a commission with representative from each member country, and there will be a Roadmap Committee that will produce a document of research and development areas that need to be addressed.

'Man on the Moon'

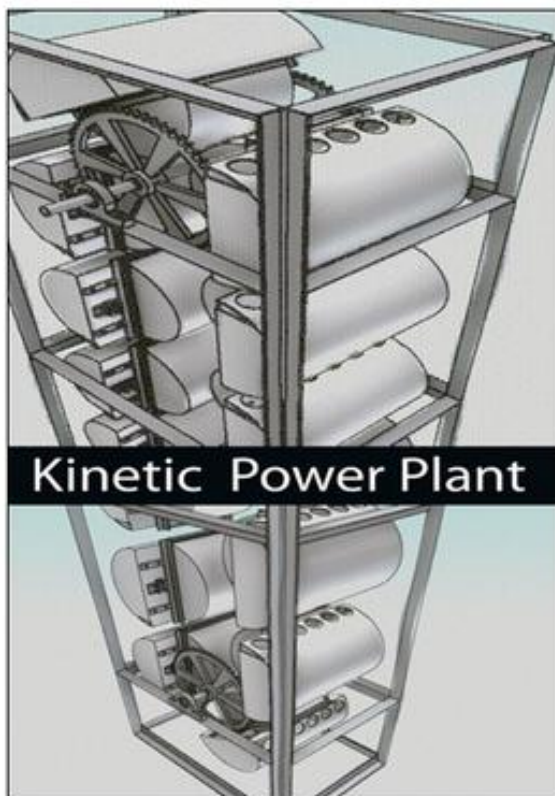
"This challenge is at least as big as the challenge of putting a man on the moon", Richard Layard, another Apollo founder and the director of the Wellbeing Program at the London School of Economics' Centre for Economic Performance, said. "We don't think that this problem can ultimately be cracked unless we reduce the cost of clean energy below that of dirty energy."

Other founders of the program include Gus O'Donnell, the former U.K. cabinet secretary, Martin Rees, former president of the U.K.'s Royal Society, Nicholas Stern, chairman of the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and Adair Turner, senior research fellow at the Institute of New Economic Thinking.

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Cheap German Base-Load Energy System

The century old "paternoster" invention using the hydro buoyancy energy was perfected by German inventors, by improving the air inlet subsystem.



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Such systems providing unlimited base-load power will revolutionize the energy economy and make the world independent from polluting power generation, thus achieving the goal of stopping anthropogenic global warming from fossil fuels and stop endangering all life on Earth with radioactivity.

German-Canadian Anti-Nuclear Initiative

A world-wide campaign started by Canadian ethnic minorities and in Germany "Leave Uranium in the Ground". Since over 70 years Uranium mining is responsible for the illness and death of thousands. While the dangers of nuclear power became publicly evident after the fatal catastrophes in Chernobyl and Fukushima, the invisible death toll at Uranium mines is hardly known by the public, nor the numerous health casualties by Strontium90 contaminations around nuclear power plants !

From 14 to 16 April 2015 the "World Uranium Symposium" took place in Quebec, Canada, to manifest the grave ignorance of human rights and the vast destruction of nature by Uranium mining. The conference was initiated by the native Cree folks who are fighting against Uranium mining on their home territory. The symposium started the international campaign to "Leave Uranium in the Ground – Global Ban on Uranium Mining !" The campaign is being coordinated by the "**Nuclear-Free Future Award Foundation**" in Munich, Germany - see <http://www.nuclear-free-future.com> in order to bring this appeal to the attention of the United Nations to encourage all nations to discuss and prohibit uranium mining, as it was already the case for radioactive bombs. The declaration of this historic conference, to prohibit uranium mining, processing and irresponsible waste disposal is reinforcing ISEO's appeal to the United Nations to **Prohibit Uranium Enrichment** - see ISEO Spring Newsletter 2015 on www.uniseo.org.

This initiative can be supported by signing on the website : <http://bit.ly/1Fk6vU4> (<http://bit.ly/1Fk6vU4> - credits to German ex-parliamentarian Hans-Josef Fell, President of the Energy Watch Group (EWG) und author of the Feed-in Tariff (EEG 2000) system see fell@hans-josef-fell.de www.hans-josef-fell.de.

International Standard for Energy Systems Analyses by ISO/TC203

Energy experts are cordially invited to actively participate in the ISO/TC203 committee on technical energy systems. See "Tools for implementation ISO & IEC" on www.uniseo.org.

Cooperation with ISEO

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