

IN ONE – NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST UNLIVABLE AROUND 2100 ?

Climatologists have predicted that extreme temperatures and heat waves will increase in North Africa and the Middle East. If nothing is done to fight global warming, these regions will end up becoming unbearable for hundreds of millions of people in this century.

In fact, in any case, summer temperatures will increase in the Middle East and North Africa, and not only twice as fast as the average for the planet, but perhaps as well factor two. Even maintaining this increase at 2 ° C, the temperatures in summer, some days, may not fall below 30 ° C at night and reach 46 ° C the day. Especially, while between 1986 and 2005, it was very hot for an average of about 16 days, this figure could be increased to 80 by 2050 and more than 100 by 2100. If nothing is done, either by massively using renewable energies or by eliminating CO₂, this figure will even be 200.

Thus, it's the 500 million of local population survival that would be threatened.

WASTE – FRANCE TAKES MEASURES TO REDUCE DISPOSABLE WASTE

Considering the danger that disposable cutlery and plastic containers represent for the environment, the deputies decided, as for the straws, to vote their ban from 2020.

Friday (14/09/2018), the deputies decided to go further, by adopting in new reading an amendment to the agriculture and foods bill, also to forbid "cutlery, sticks, disposable glass lids, trays, ice cream pots, salad bowl, boxes."

If France has decided to put an end to single-use plastics, it is because it has been largely encouraged by the European Union. These objects, which are estimated to be responsible for 70% of marine pollution, have been listed by the European Commission, which proposed on May 28th a battery of measures to

FARMING – NIGER USES BIOTECHNOLOGY TO REVIVE THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

To stem the deficit in milk and meat production, the Nigerian government has decided to resort to biotechnology, including cow artificial insemination. The technique, introduced in the country for a few years, makes the happiness of the breeders.

According to the Livestock and Quality Promotion Department, at the Ministry of Livestock, artificial bovine insemination has increased production of cow's milk from 460,000 liters to 691,000 liters from 2010 to 2017; and milk production in general (cattle, camel, sheep and goat) from 960,000 liters to 1,313,000 liters at the same time.

According to the ministry, it will increase local milk production to 1,600,000 liters per year by 2021.

The stakes are high: using these modern techniques, it's possible to guarantee food security and to reduce the deficit of the country's trade balance.

Despite a livestock stock of over thirty-five million head, Niger imports about 1.2 million tons of milk and derived products each year, worth around CFA 16 billion.

drastically reduce their consumption.



ASIA : CHINA WANTS TO ESTABLISH A LOYAL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT FOR CHINESE AND FOREIGN COMPAGNIES

Li Keqiang: China will establish a fair-trading environment for Chinese and foreign companies.

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang said on Wednesday that China will establish a business environment that will treat Chinese and foreign companies on an equal footing and guarantee fair competition.

"China will redouble its efforts to promote openness, deepen reform in all areas, further facilitate market access, improve policy transparency and pursue fair and equitable regulation," Li said at Davos Summer Forum opening, in the port city of Tianjin.

"We will optimize the business environment, regardless of whether it is a Chinese or foreign company, once registered in China, it should receive fair treatment in areas such as simplification of administration, the reduction of taxes and fair and equitable regulation", he said.



CONTAMINATION – JUDICIAL SUITES OF GLYPHOSATE

The Bayer subsidiary, Monsanto, appealed on September 18, in California the judgement to pay \$ 289 million, or 247 million euros, to a gardener whom suffer cancer because used Roundup, one of his herbicides based on glyphosate.

The company announced its intention to appeal on August 10th, when he met the court decision. Now, it's done. In his presentation on Tuesday in California Superior Court in San Francisco, the Bayer subsidiary believes that the decision of the jury that condemned it is insufficiently supported by the evidence presented by Dewayne Johnson.

Dewayne Johnson's lawsuit, filed in 2016, was fast-tracked because of the seriousness of his non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, a cancer of the lymphatic system caused by years of exposure to Roundup and Ranger Pro, one of the Monsanto herbicides.



BIODIVERSITY – AUSTRALIA : AN UNDERWATER ROBOT TO PROTECT CORAL REEFS

Researchers at Queensland University of Technology in Australia recently launched their "Rangerbot" submarine robot. The device is able to locate and eliminate the "crown-of-thorns" starfishes, a species that threatens the reefs of the Great Barrier Reef. This project was developed in collaboration with the Great Barrier Reef Foundation and Google, which provided \$ 750,000 in funding.

The "Rangerbot", airship by means of a tablet, can film under water day and night and inform its operators in real time on the situation of coral reefs. According to Professor Matthew Dunbabin, co-founder of the project, he is able to observe "coral bleaching, water quality, harmful species, pollution and siltation". He added that this could contribute to "better mapping underwater areas to previously impossible scales".

The starfish species known as "crown-of-thorns" (*Acanthaster planci*), which feeds mainly on corals, threatens the biodiversity of the famous Australian reef. Researchers innovation from Queensland University of Technology could help destroy it, thanks to the injection of a deadly toxin. The robot, specially "trained" to recognize this species, would have a localization accuracy of 99.4%.



**State Council, 6th Chamber, 26
september 2018, n°406169**

The National Federation of Farmers Unions (FNSEA) and the Departmental Federation of Farmers Unions (FDSEA) of the Somme have asked the Administrative Court of Lille to repeal for excess of power the decree by which the prefect of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region, delineated zones vulnerable to nitrate pollution of agricultural origin in the Artois-Picardie basin, according to articles R. 211-75, R. 211-76 and 211-77 of the Environmental Code.

The administrative court annulled this order. But the Administrative Court of Appeal of Douai, seized by the Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, annulled this judgment and rejected the request of the FDSEA of the Somme.

It is apparent from the statements in the judgment under appeal that the Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing ordered the Prefects concerned to use the "percentile 90" method to identify the values of the concentrations in question of relevant nitrates, a method that is not provided for in any text to identify areas vulnerable to pollution. The minister does not hold any power to enact such rules.

It follows from the foregoing that the FDSEA de la Somme is justified in seeking the judgement revocation, and for the State to be obliged to pay them the sum of 3,000 euros.

**CANADA – BARRICK GOLD ACQUIRES RANDGOLD TO CREATE THE
FIRST GOLD COMPANY**

Randgold Resources, which operates goldmines in Africa, is to be bought by Canada's Barrick Gold.

Barrick Gold launched a friendly bid for its competitor Randgold Resources in terms of \$ 18.3 billion (15.5 billion euro) all-stock deal that will give rise a world of gold in terms of market capitalization, this September 24th. The announcement of an agreement is imminent.

Following this announcement transaction, the Randgold Resources stock traded 5.4% at 51.88 pounds around 12:00 GMT on the London Stock Exchange, marking the second-largest rise in the pan-European Stoxx 600 index., which fell by 0.25%.

**AFRICA – PARTICIPATION OF SENEGAL AT THE 7TH
EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

Since 17 September 2018, Senegal is being part in the UN Environment headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, at the seventh special session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN).

Focusing on the theme "Making environmental policies work through innovative solutions", the session aims primarily at enabling African environment ministers to discuss strategies and plans to be put in place so that the concept of environmental solutions the strategic level and be reflected in innovative measures applications.

This session work was sanctioned by the adoption of various resolutions as follows. 1. Draft decision on the Africa holding in the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Program of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEA-4); 2. Draft Decision on Biodiversity (Africa's position on COP 14 on Biodiversity); 3. Draft Decision on Climate Change (Africa's position on COP 24 on Climate Change); and 4. Nairobi Declaration on Implementing Environmental Policies through Innovative Solutions to Environmental Problems in Africa