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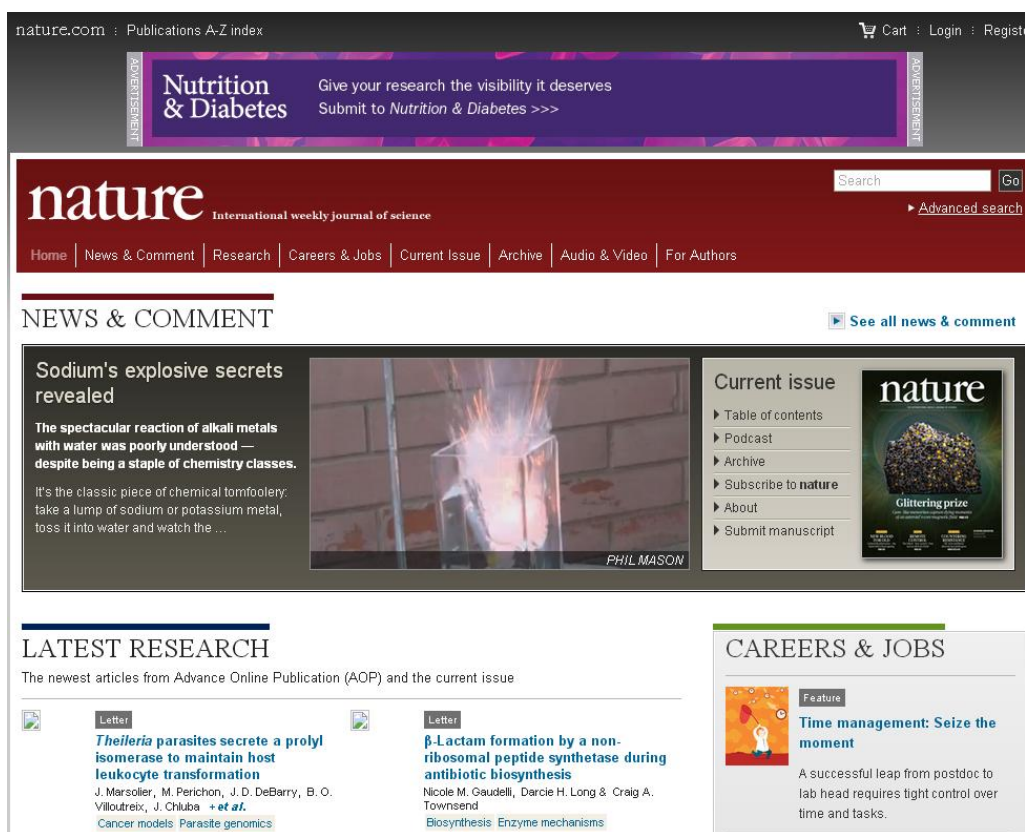


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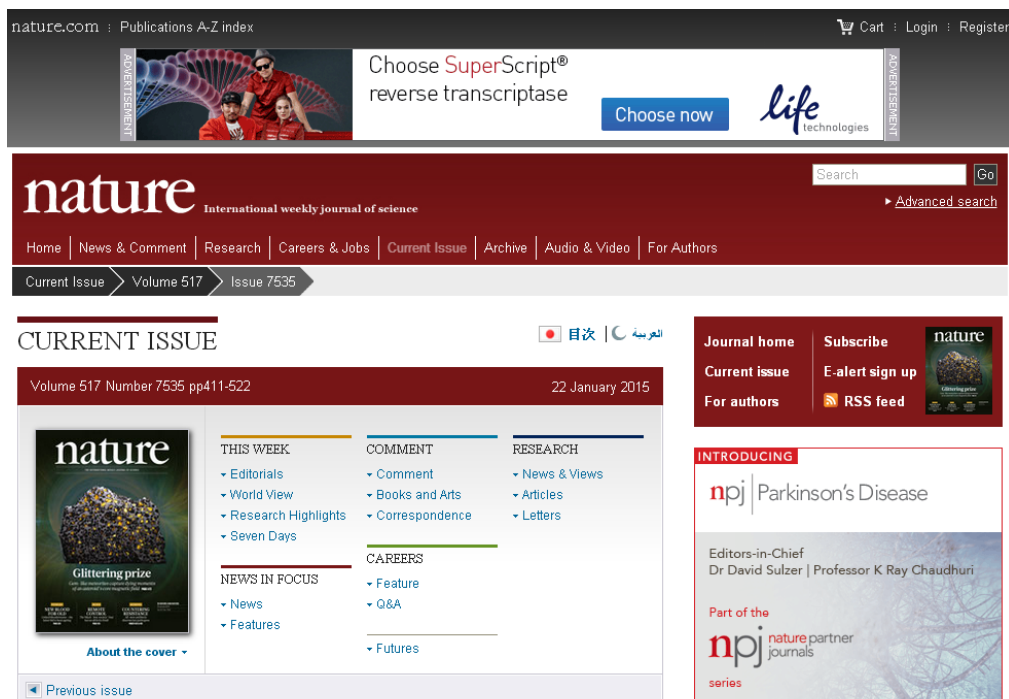


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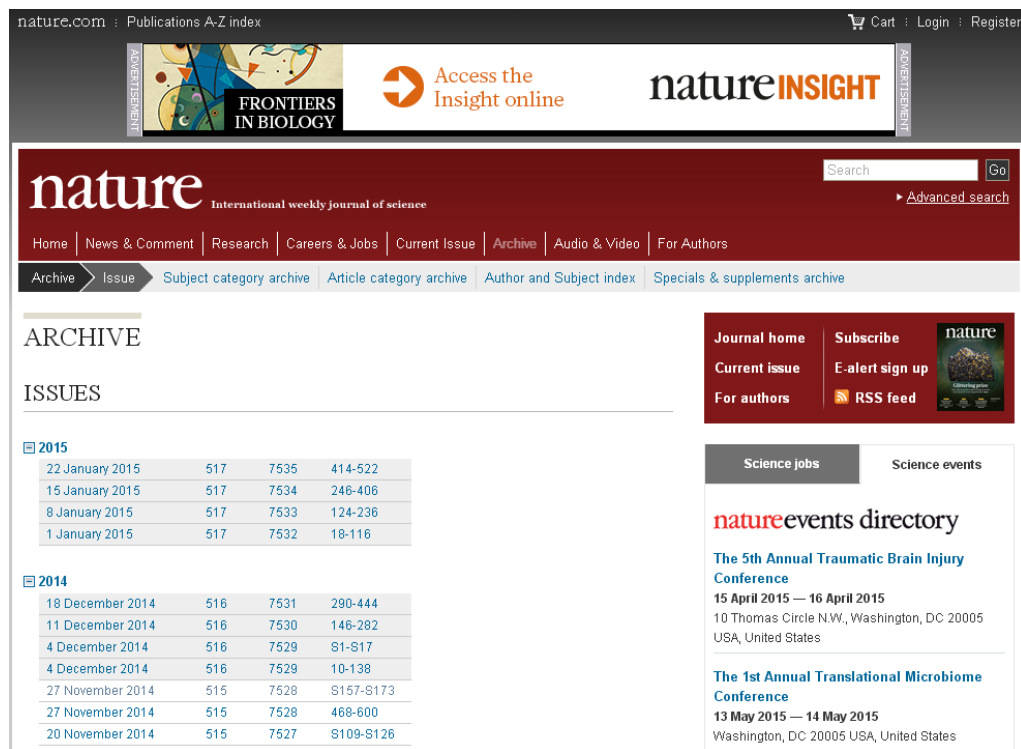


рис. 3

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## NEWS IN FOCUS



### US-China climate deal raises hopes for Lima talks

But challenges remain for United Nations meeting in run-up to a new 2015 emissions treaty.  
Jeff Tollefson



### Ocean observatory project hits rough water

Problems with data management challenge US effort to monitor seas in real time.  
Alexandra Witze



### US regulators move on thought-controlled prosthetics

Robotic limb advances are attracting serious attention from the FDA.  
Sara Reardon



### Clinical-trial rules to improve access to results

US agencies propose expanded reporting of drug-test data.  
Sara Reardon



### Confusion over publisher's pioneering open-data rules

The Public Library of Science's open-data mandate has prompted scientists to share more data online, but not everyone is complying with the regulations.  
Richard Van Noorden



### Key Galapagos research station in trouble

Local government's closure of gift shop could doom Charles Darwin Foundation.  
Aleszu Bajak

рис.4

# NEWS IN FOCUS

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US President Barack Obama and Chinese President Xi Jinping celebrate their joint commitment to limit carbon emissions, on 12 November.

EMISSIONS

## US–China climate deal raises hopes for Lima talks

*But challenges remain for United Nations meeting in run-up to a new 2015 emissions treaty.*

BY JEFF TOLLEFSON

A sudden climate truce between China and the United States has renewed hopes that a two-decade stand-off between developed and developing nations over addressing climate change may at last be coming to an end. The first test will come as international negotiations resume on 1 December at the conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Lima. Negotiators expect to lay the groundwork there for next year's summit in

Paris, where countries are scheduled to sign a treaty that would probably take effect after 2020.

In the deal with China, US President Barack Obama committed the United States to reducing its emissions to 26–28% below 2005 levels by 2025. Chinese President Xi Jinping pledged that his country's emissions would peak around 2030, although he did not specify an exact level (see 'Carbon budget').

"It's hard to imagine a more important signal to get the ball rolling," says Elliot Diringer, executive vice-president of the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, a

think tank in Arlington, Virginia.

Much of the focus in Lima will be on how to translate a patchwork of emissions-reduction pledges such as the US–China deal into a fully fledged international agreement. The 2009 Copenhagen Accord brought developed and developing countries under one umbrella for the first time, but critics say that it resulted in little more than a list of promises. The question heading into the Paris summit is how to lock those national pledges into a more robust framework that includes formal procedures for verifying that countries meet their ▶

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