


Here you can see a few samples of what I'm offering

(Source: Die Welt Online) 

Aldi verlangt künftig Geld für Plastiktüten für Obst und Gemüse

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Aldi-Kunden sollen künftig für die dünnen Plastiktüten für Obst und Gemüse einen symbolischen Preis von einem Cent bezahlen. Die Maßnahme gab das Unternehmen am Dienstag bekannt. Zuvor hatte die „Süddeutsche Zeitung“ unter Berufung auf Unternehmenskreise berichtet. Aldi Nord und Aldi Süd reagieren damit auf Kritik am vielen Plastik in den Geschäften.

Der Mitteilung von Aldi zufolge soll die Änderung bereits diesen Sommer eintreten. Ab Herbst soll es demzufolge auch wiederverwendbare Mehrwegnetze geben.

Laut neuen Zahlen des Bundesumweltministeriums wurden im vergangenen Jahr in Deutschland mehr als drei Milliarden der sogenannten Knoten- oder Hemdchenbeutel verbraucht. Das entspricht im Schnitt 37 Stück pro Verbraucher. Das ist zwar etwas weniger als 2017, aber mehr als in den Jahren 2015 und 2016. Grund ist unter anderem, dass Kunden ihre Einkäufe in die kostenlosen Knotenbeutel packen, seitdem Kunststoff-Tragetaschen kostenpflichtig sind.

Aldi to charge for fruit and veg bagged in plastic

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In the future, Aldi customers will be charged a symbolic one cent each time they use a thin plastic bag for their fruit and vegetables. The company announced the measure on Tuesday following reports in the “Süddeutsche Zeitung” newspaper citing company sources. This is an effort by Aldi Nord and Aldi Süd to respond to criticism of excessive plastic used in business.

Aldi's statement said the move is expected to be implemented this summer and will also involve providing customers with reusable nets from autumn onwards.


New figures released by the Federal Environment Ministry reveal that more than three billion 'knot' or 't-shirt' style bags were consumed in Germany last year. The figure equates to 37 bags per consumer and while down on the 2017 total, it still exceeds the figures for 2015 and 2016. One reason for the move is the tendency among customers to carry their shopping home in the free knot bags ever since plastic carrier bags became chargeable.



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Mit diesem exklusiven Trading-System können Sie Ihr Kapital Woche für Woche verdoppeln



Only 10 minutes per day
With this exclusive Trading System, you can double your capital every week

(Source: Nikkei Monozukuri July 2009) 

にこう言うとか驚かれるのだが、我々はソフトの会社ではない。サイエンスの会社であり、ソフトは研究開発で得た知見を顧客に提供するための手段だ」と語ったのは、仏 Dassault Systèmes 社 (DS 社) 社長兼最高経営責任者の Bernard Charles 氏¹⁾。3次元 CAD「CATIA」の開発元の発言としては、確かに意外だ。一方で、米 Siemens Product Lifecycle Management Software 社 (Siemens PLM 社) 社長の Helmut Ludwig 氏は対照的に、「設計と製造の連携で大きな効率化を達成できる余地があり、そこに我々の役割がある」という。

欧米の PLM (製品ライフサイクル管理) 専門ベンダーが、企業ごとに独特の主張を始めた (図1)。専門ベンダーはもともと CAD のベンダーで、3次元モデルの適用範囲を広げる形で PLM の概念を形成してきた。製品企画段階から設計開発、製造、販売、保守、廃棄に至る全ライフサイクルで情報を共有し、大きな効率化を図る、という説明を言ってみれば判で押したように繰り返していた。

CAD を導入する際にも、以前は細かく機能を調べ、いわゆる O×表を作るのが普通だった。しかし、それはベンダーの目指す方向が似ていたから成立する話。これからは、ベンダーの考えの違いを無視できなくなる。

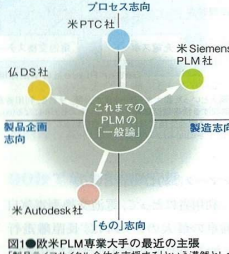


図1 ● 欧米 PLM 専門大手の最近の主張
「製品ライフサイクル全体を支援する」という漠然とした言い方ではなく、各社ごとに具体的な考え方を提示するようになってきている。

「顧客の参加」を重視する DS 社
DS 社は、製品企画段階からの取り組みを相対的に重視している。2008 年に、CATIA などの新バージョン「V6」を発表した際に強調していた点の一つが、インターネットを通じて新製品の開発に顧客が参加することだった。その後、全世界的な不況を受け、「顧客が確実に求めるもの (= 売れないリスクがないもの)」を造る仕組みに代えていく、という考え方をさらに強調している。そこでは、製品が実在しない段階で、その製品の挙動や使い勝手が分かる「ライフライク・エクスペリエンス」が重要、という論理だ (図2)。

People are often surprised to hear this, but we are not a software company – we're a science company. Software is simply a way to deliver the knowledge gained at the research and development level to the customer,” says Bernard Charles, president and CEO of Dassault Systèmes (DS; France)¹⁾. Coming from the developers of “CATIA,” a 3D CAD tool, these words are certainly a surprise. On the other hand, Helmut Ludwig, president of Siemens Product Lifecycle Management Software (Siemens PLM; U.S.), says that “there is room for achieving significant increases in efficiency through the coordination of design and manufacturing – that’s where we come in.”

PLM’s specialized vendors in Europe and the United States have started to make individual, distinctive assertions (Figure 1). The vendors, originally CAD vendors, formed the PLM concept by expanding the range of application for 3-D modeling. They explained – without exception, as it were – that they would make significant steps in efficiency by sharing information in each and every lifecycle, from the product planning stage to design development, manufacturing, sales, maintenance, and disposal.

In the past, introducing CAD also involved taking a detailed look at various functions and creating a so-called “x” and “o” chart, a process that took hold simply because vendors were oriented towards similar goals. Now, though, it is impossible to ignore the differences in vendor viewpoints.

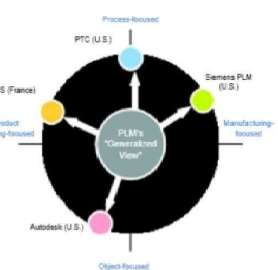


Fig. 1 ● Recent assertions of Eu./U.S. PLM major specialized vendors
Instead of offering a vague pledge to “support all product lifecycles,” each company is now presenting its own detailed view.

DS – Focusing on Customer Participation
DS concentrates on the steps that come after the product planning phase. One of the points that DS consistently stressed when it announced “V6,” new versions of CATIA and other software, in 2008 was that customers would take part in new product development via the internet. In the global recession that followed, the company further emphasized its stance that it would direct its efforts towards creating “what the customer is really looking for (in other words, products having zero risk of failure).” The logic is based around the crucial concept of “LifeLike Experience,” which demonstrates a product’s behavior and usability before the product has taken actual shape.



1. Introduction

Whitening products have been used for decades to lighten skin color, especially in people with photo type IV, V or VI and are increasingly popular [1,2]. The reasons for skin-bleaching are very diverse and complex and cover as well medical, esthetic, cultural, socio-economic as political issues [1,3]. Indeed, aside from their application in cosmetics, whitening agents are also used in pharmaceuticals to treat skin diseases such as melasma and inflammatory hyperpigmentation [4,5]. Whitening agents, including corticosteroids, hydroquinone and tretinoin may, however, provoke unwanted local effects (ochronosis, irritant dermatitis, leukoderma, post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, ...) and systemic toxicity (kidney and liver problems). Therefore in Europe, these substances have been placed on annex II of the Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC and are thus banned from the EU market [6]. But despite this ban, products containing these ingredients can still be bought through illegal circuits. Knowing that formulations usually include combinations of the above mentioned substances together with legal ingredients and penetration enhancers, their potential risk for human health cannot be excluded, in particular after repeated and long-term exposure.

(Source: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis 83/2013)

1. Introducere

Produsele de albire au fost folosite timp de decenii pentru a deschide nuanța pielii, în special la persoanele cu piele tip IV, V, VI, iar popularitatea lor este în continuă creștere [1,2]. Motivele pentru albirea pielii sunt foarte diverse și complexe și ating probleme atât medicale, cât și estetice, socio-culturale și politice [1,3]. Într-adevăr, dincolo de utilizarea lor în cosmetice, agenții de albire sunt utilizați în produsele farmaceutice, pentru a trata boli de piele precum melasma sau hiperpigmentarea inflamatorie [4,5]. Agenții de albire, inclusiv hidrochinona, tretinoina și corticosteroidii, pot însă provoca reacții locale nedorite (ocronoză, dermatită iritantă, leucoderma, hiperpigmentare postinflamatorie etc) și intoxicații sistemice (probleme la ficat și rinichi). Astfel, în Europa, aceste substanțe au fost puse în anexa II a Directivei despre Cosmetice 76/768/CEE și sunt, prin urmare, interzise în comerț. Totuși, în ciuda interdicției, produse conținând aceste ingrediente încă pot fi cumpărate pe filiere ilegale. Știind că formulele includ de obicei combinații între substanțele susmenționate, alte substanțe legale și acceleratori de absorbție, riscurile lor potențiale pentru sănătate nu pot fi excluse, în special după expunere repetată și îndelungată.



(Source: Le Figaro Online)



Pour reconstruire Notre-Dame, le gouvernement veut former plus de tailleurs de pierre

Par agence Reuters • Wally Bordas • Publié le 18/04/2019 à 10:30 • Mis à jour le 19/04/2019 à 16:33



Ce jeudi 18 avril, le gouvernement lance officiellement un «plan formation» appelé «Chantiers de France». L'objectif? Former des milliers de jeunes aux métiers de tailleur de pierre, couvreur, et charpentier, pour reconstruire Notre-Dame de Paris.

De l'emploi pour les jeunes? Le gouvernement annonce ce jeudi 18 avril un «plan formation» appelé «Chantiers de France» pour répondre au défi de main-d'œuvre que pose la reconstruction de la cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris, en grande partie détruite après un violent incendie lundi.

» LIRE AUSSI - [Comment devenir tailleur de pierre?](#)

«En lien avec la ministre du Travail, nous avons décidé de lancer un grand plan pour les artisans d'art qui vont vouloir, très nombreux, participer à ce chantier de très grand prestige», a déclaré mercredi la présidente de la région Île-de-France, Valérie Pécresse, à l'issue d'une réunion à l'Élysée sur la reconstruction de la cathédrale. Ce plan devrait permettre «de mettre en valeur toutes les formations pour lesquelles la France a une expertise particulière, reconnue dans le monde entier», a-t-elle ajouté.

« Le chantier de Notre-Dame de Paris va permettre d'ouvrir un appel d'air pour l'apprentissage des jeunes »

Notre Dame reconstruction: A government drive to train more stonemasons

By Reuters • Wally Bordas • Published on 18/04/2019 at 10:30 • Updated on 19/04/2019 at 16:33



On Thursday 18 April, the French government officially launched the so-called "Chantiers de France" ("Public Work Projects") training scheme; a drive to train thousands of young people as stonemasons, roofers and carpenters as part of efforts to help reconstruct the Paris Notre Dame cathedral.

Targeting youth employment? On Thursday 18 April, the French government announced a "training scheme" entitled "Chantiers de France" ("Public Work Projects"), a move intended to address the huge manpower needed to reconstruct the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, much of which was destroyed by a massive fire last Monday.

READ MORE HERE - [How do I become a stonemason?](#)

"Together with the Minister of Labour, we decided to roll out this large-scale initiative, given the huge numbers of skilled workers so keen to contribute to this top-tier project", said Valérie Pécresse, President of the Île-de-France region, last Wednesday following an Elysée Palace meeting to discuss the cathedral reconstruction. "This plan should help spotlight all the training courses in which France has acknowledged world-beating expertise", she added.

"The Paris Notre Dame construction project will catalyse efforts to bring young trainees on board."