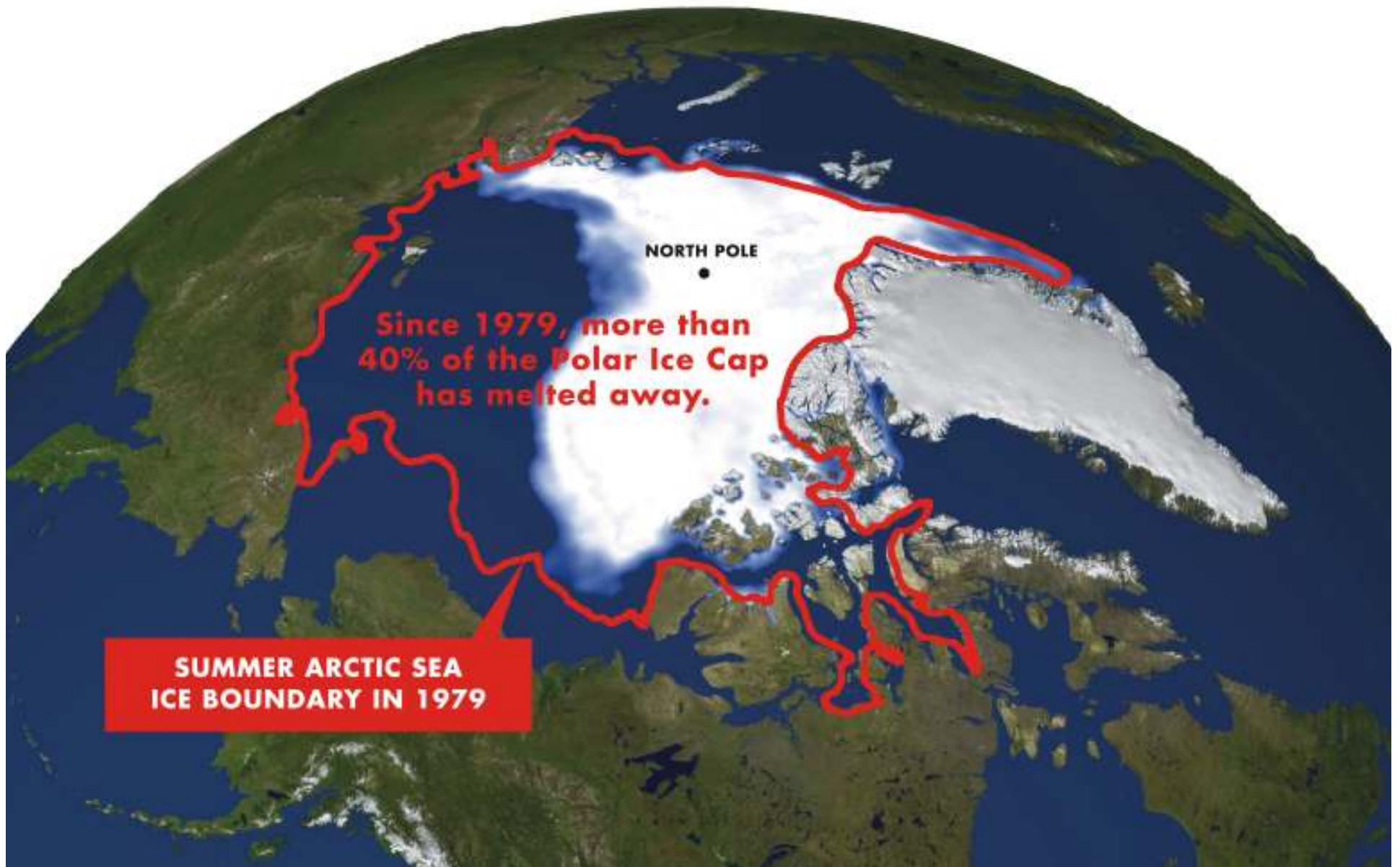


Ελληνική Εταιρεία Περιβάλλοντος και Πολιτισμού
11 Μαρτίου 2008

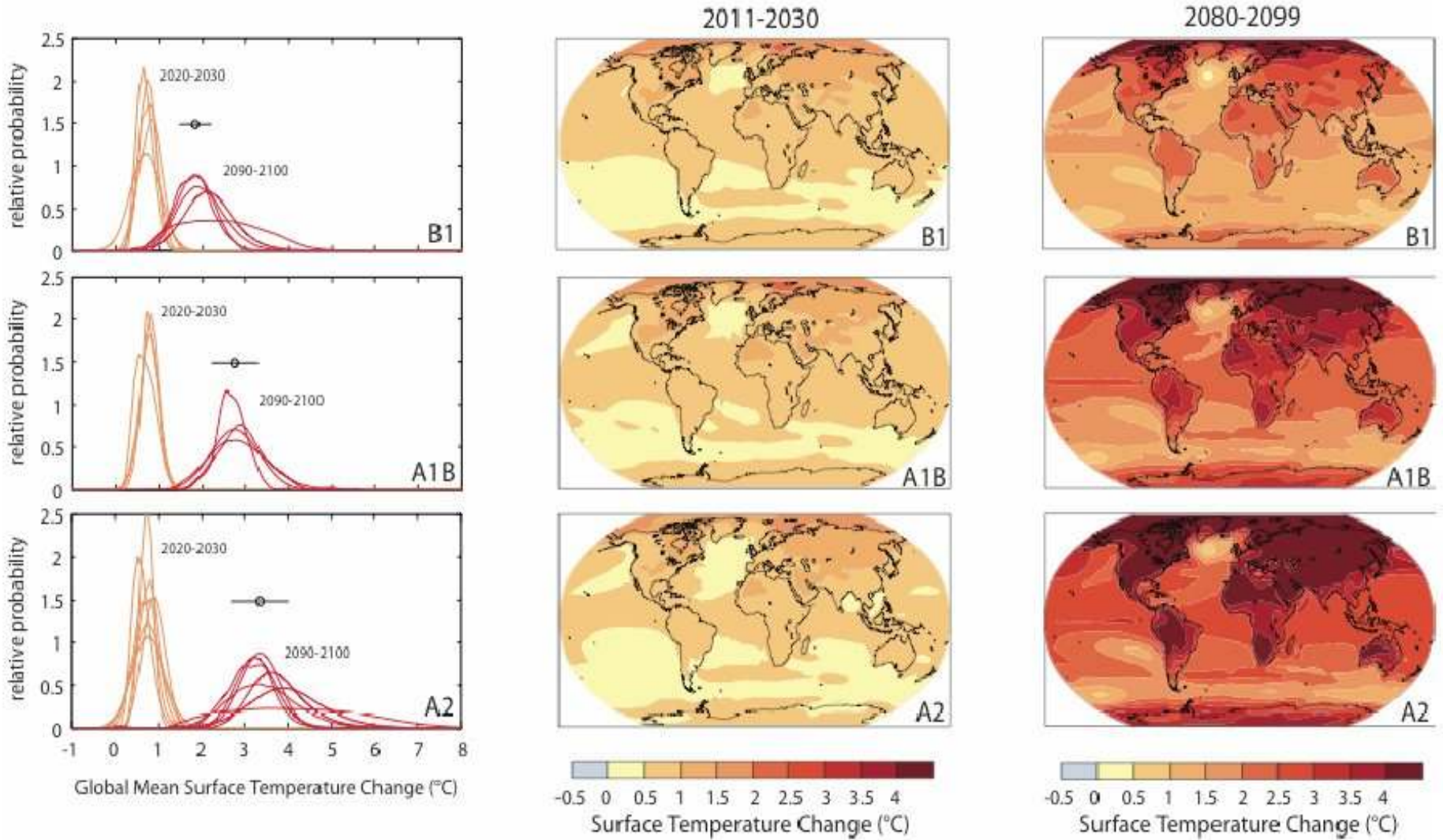
**Ηθικά προβλήματα με τις Διεθνείς
Διαπραγματεύσεις για την Κλιματική
Αλλαγή**

Δημήτρης Λάλας

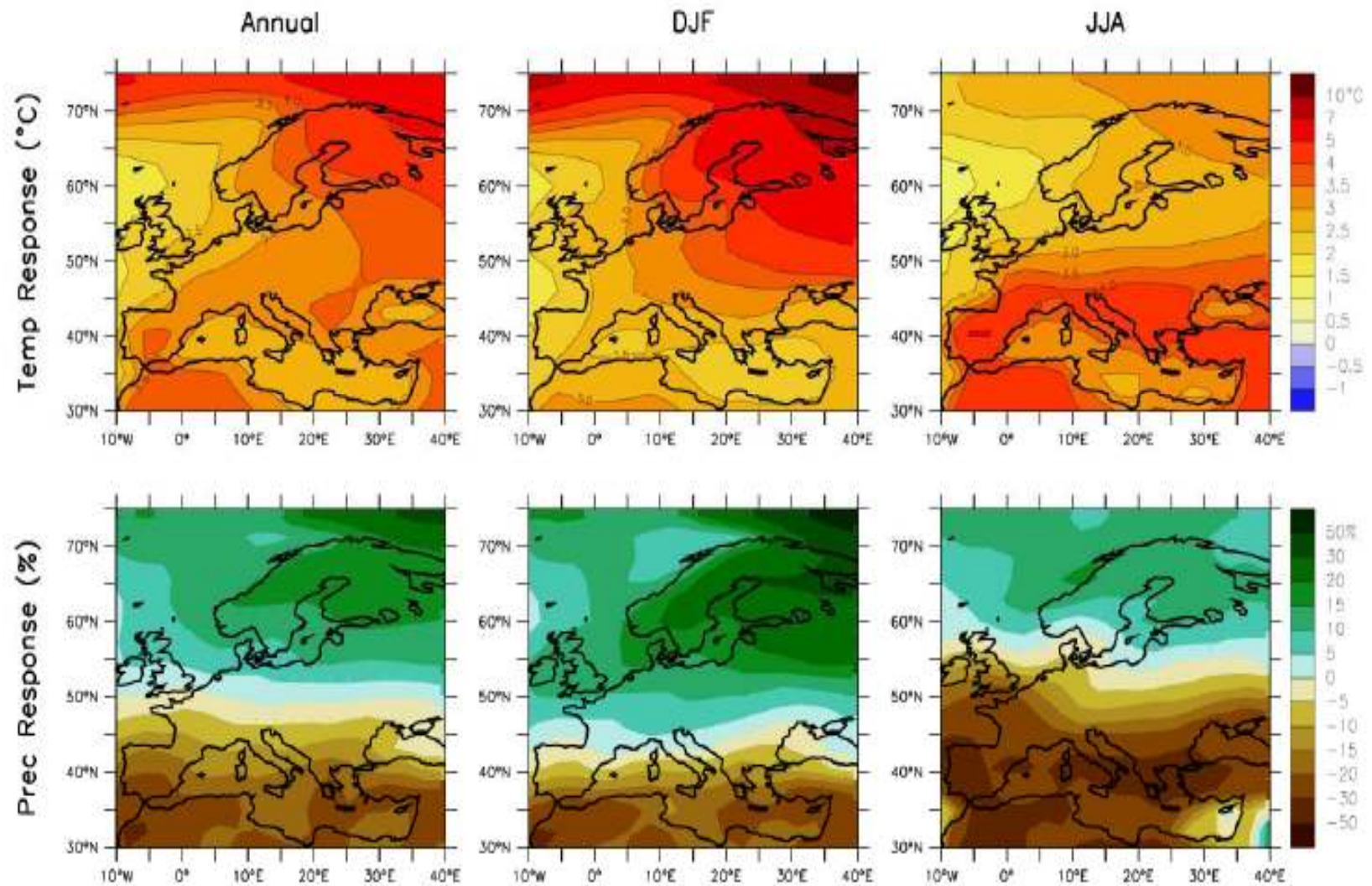
Το λειώσιμο των αρκτικών πάγων



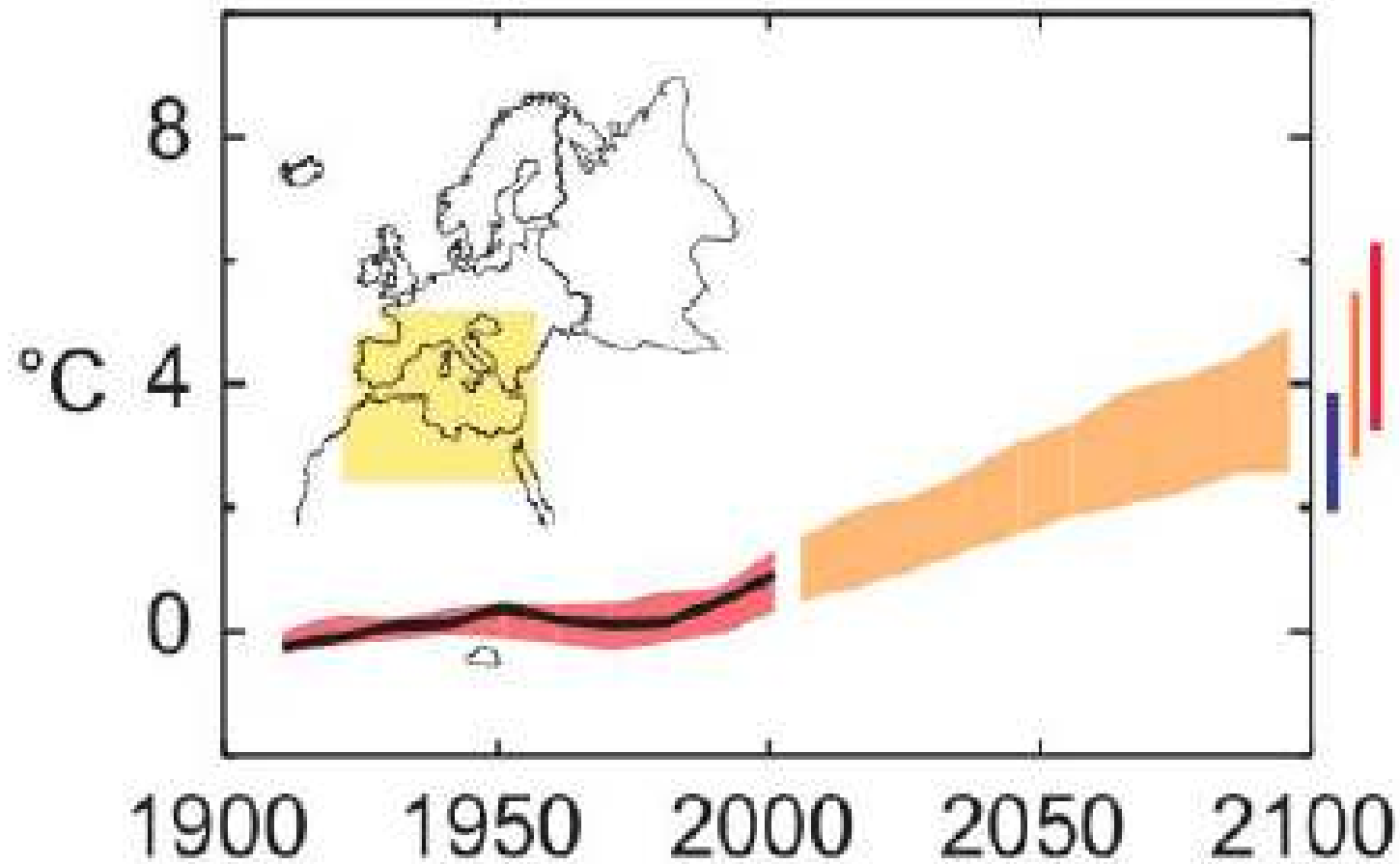
IPCC 4AR: προγνώσεις θερμοκρασίας



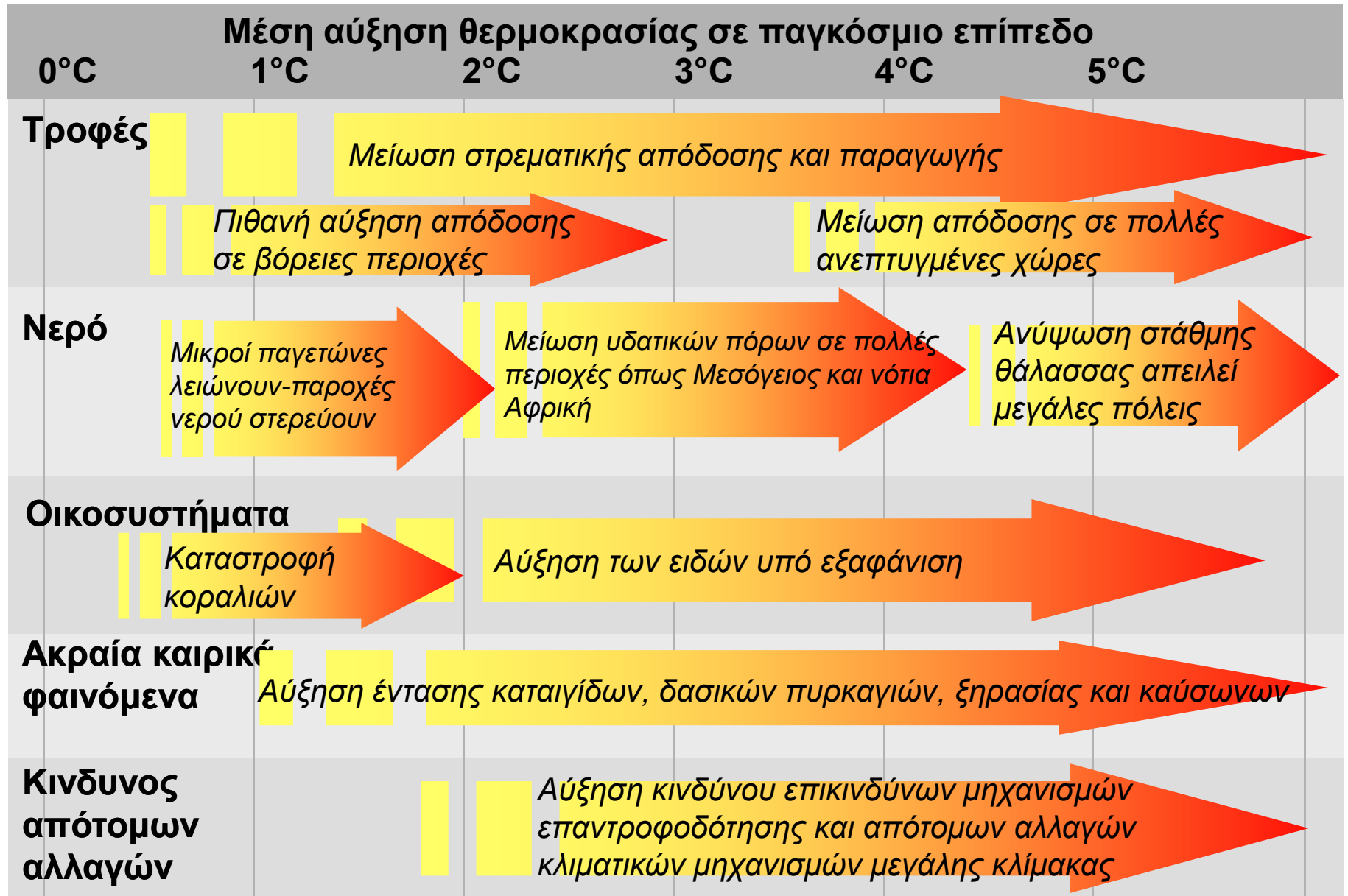
AR4 Προβλέψεις Θερμοκρασίας & Βροχόπτωσης για το Σενάριο A1B



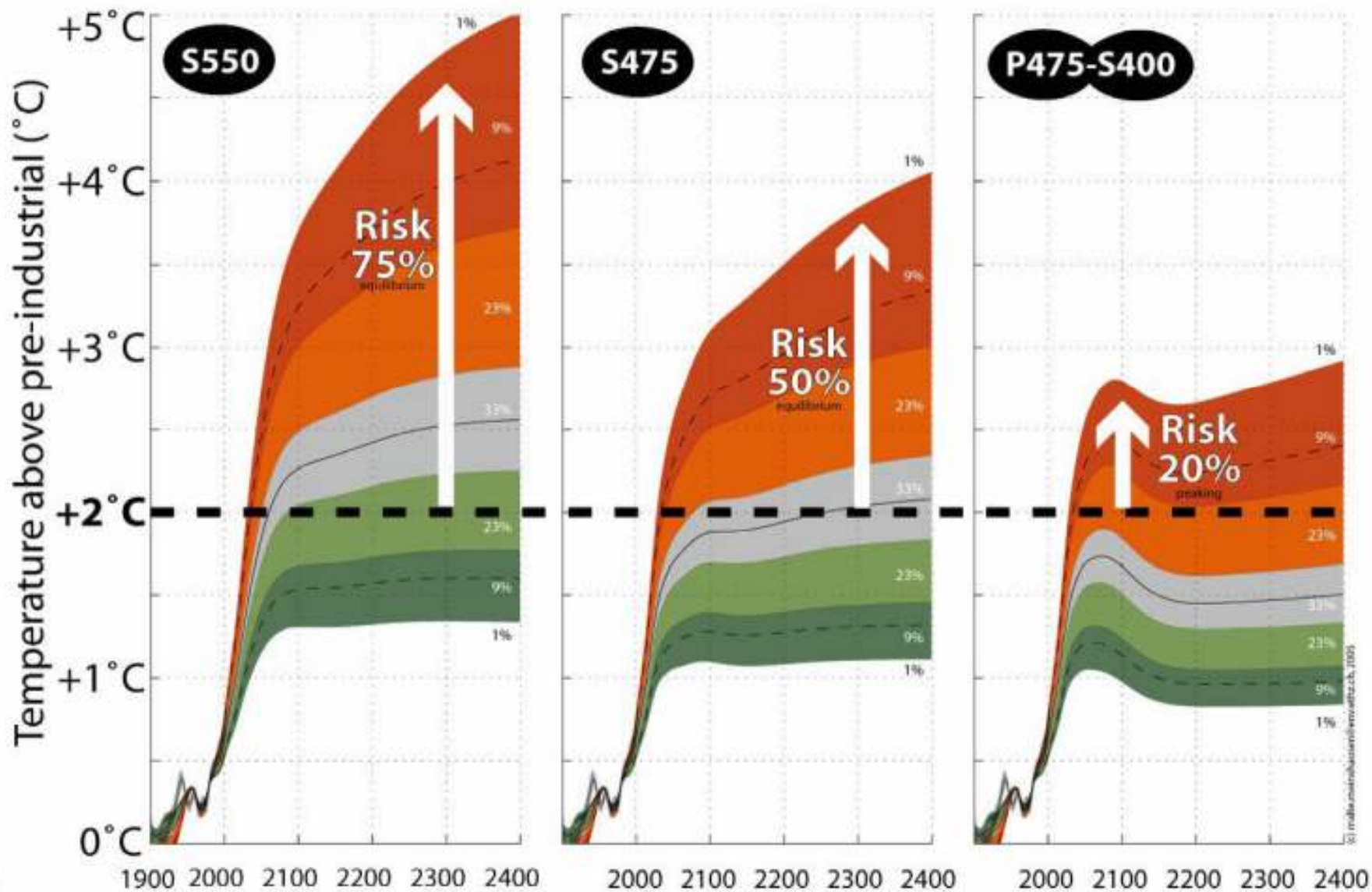
Προβλέψεις Θερμοκρασίας της AR4 από ΠΚΜ



Επιπτώσεις Κλιματικής Αλλαγής

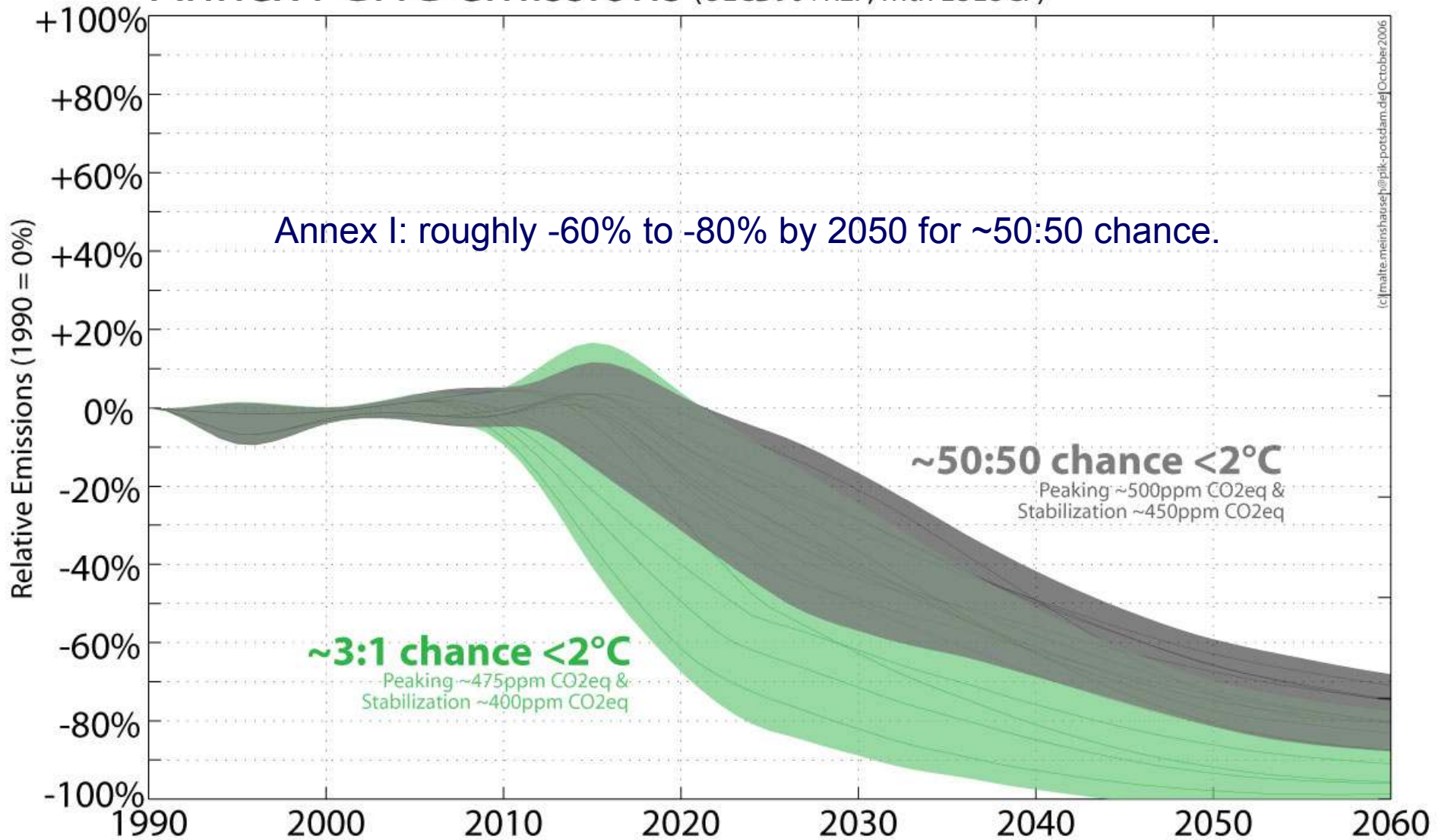


Πιθανοσυναρτήσεις: Θερμοκρασία και Συγκεντρώσεις



Source: Malte Meinshausen, 2005

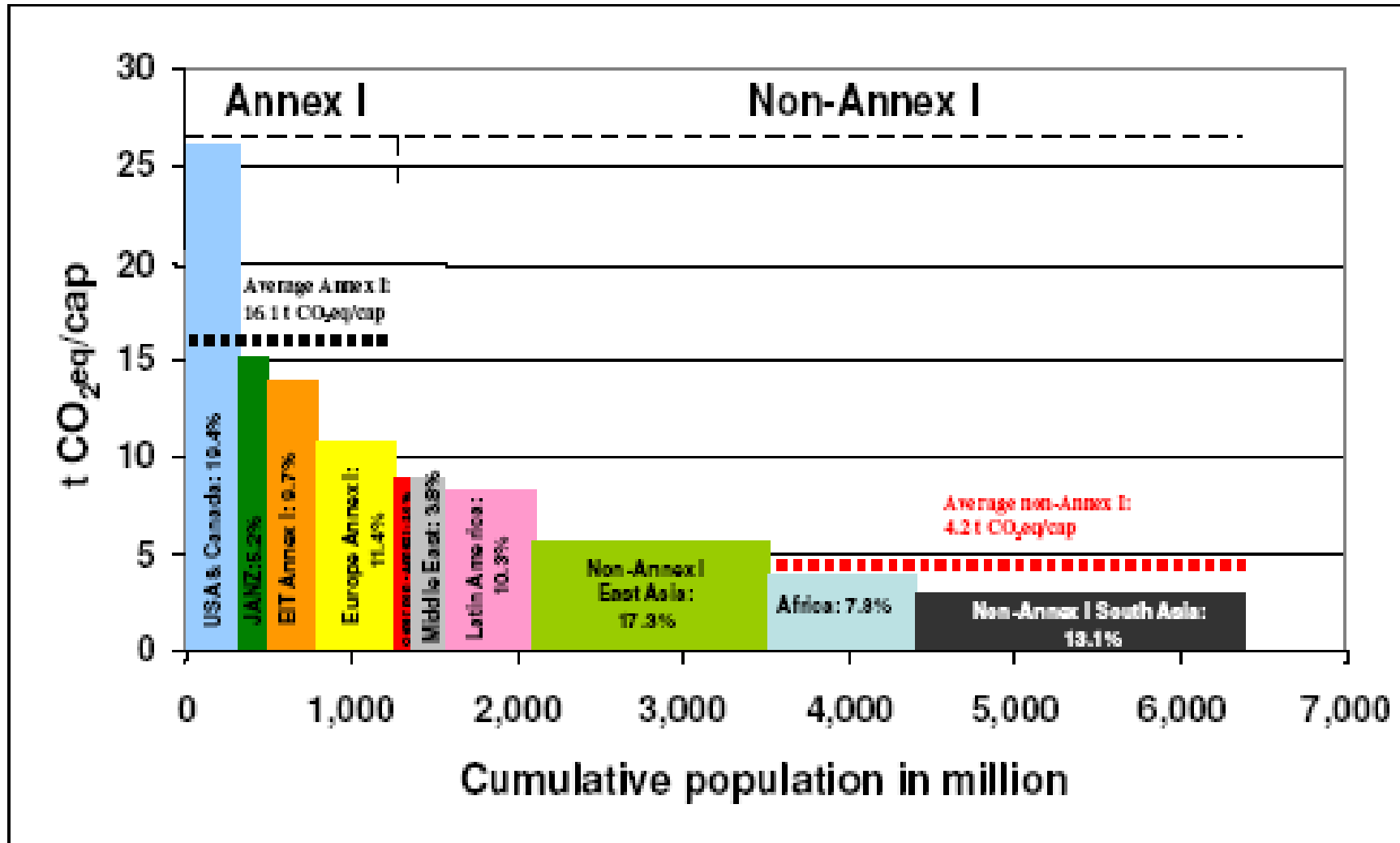
Annex I GHG emissions (OECD90+REF; with LULUCF)



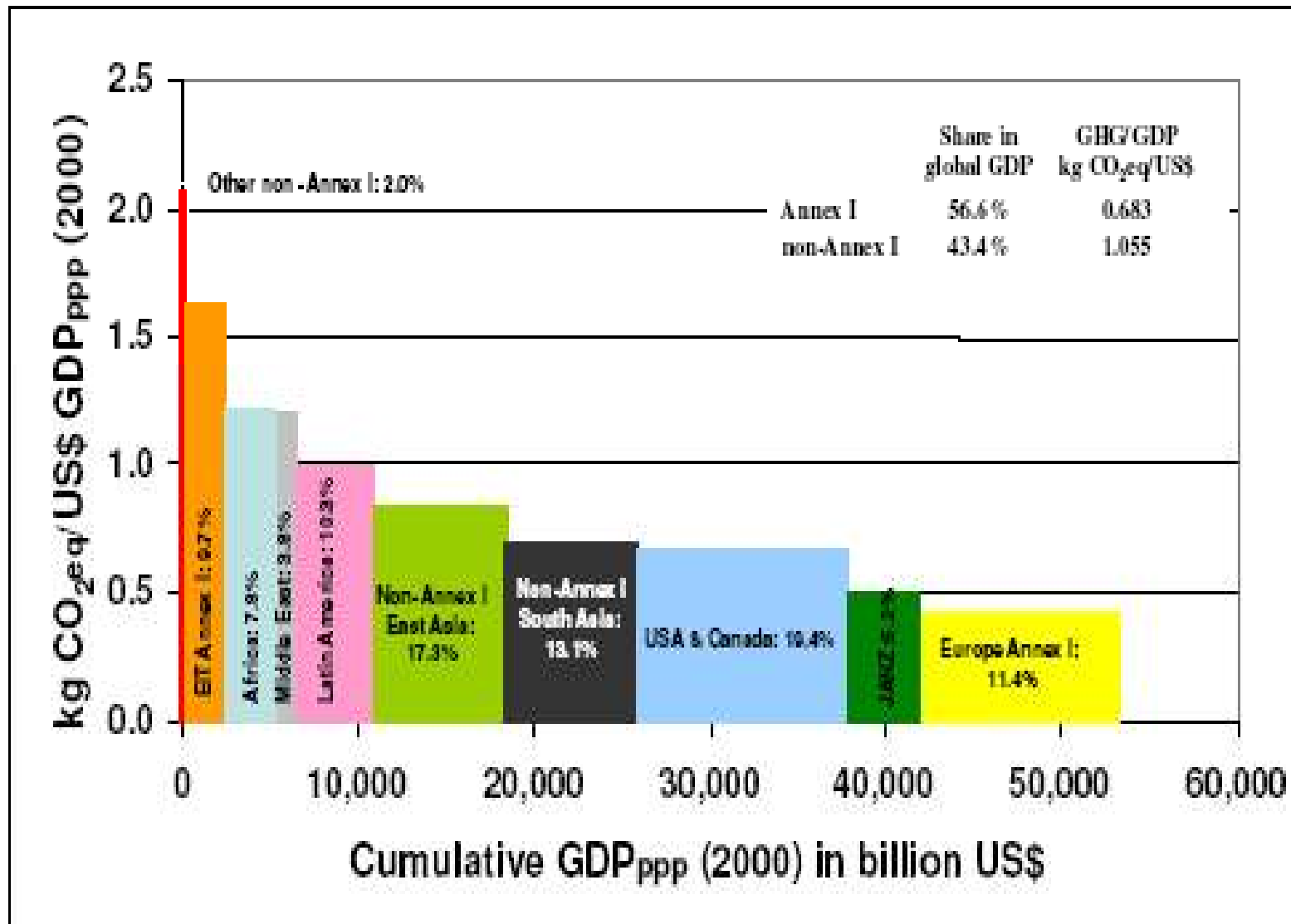
Notes: (a) Shown are various multi-gas FAIR-SIMCaP (den Elzen & Meinshausen, 2006) and EQW pathways (Meinshausen et al. 2006) relative to 1990 for peaking at approximately 500 ppm and stabilizing at 450ppm CO₂eq (grey pathways) and peaking at 475 with subsequent stabilization at 400ppm CO₂eq (green pathways). (b) The here shown pathways comprise the SRES country groups OECD90 and REF (Economies in Transition). Note that the absolute GHG emission data is (~15%) higher compared to absolute Annex I emissions reported to the UNFCCC, partially due to non-reported sources, as landuse related emissions, and slight differences in countries (Turkey, some REF). The trends relative to 1990 are however assumed to match quite closely between reported Annex I and SRES OECD90 and REF data. (c) The FAIR-SIMCaP pathways imply some default PerCapita /C&C convergence (convergence from 2012 to 2050) for illustrative purposes only. The EQW pathways don't imply any explicit burden sharing regime, but only a sort of weighted mean across existing published SRES and post-SRES scenarios with different varied departure years from a median BAU path (2010-2020, varying by region). (d) The wide green spectrum for 400ppm CO₂ eq stabilization reflects theoretical possibilities for Annex I-non Annex I burden sharings. The narrower grey band is more restricted to be in line with some standard emission allocation proposals (Multi-Stage, C&C). A proper emission allocation sensitivity study were necessary to make more definite conclusions about any sort of sub-global emission pathways range. (e) The probabilities are given to stay below 2°C global-mean warming relative to preindustrial levels, assuming an IPCC consistent climate sensitivity pdf with a 90% confidence that climate sensitivity lies between 1.5°C and 4.5°C (for details see Chapter 28 in Schellnhuber et al. "Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change", 2006) (f) The light patches show the mean plus / minus two standard deviations for the set of analysed FAIR-SIMCaP and EQW pathways. (g) The calculations imply default MAGICC carbon cycle feedbacks, comparable to approximately the mean across the C4MIP studies (Friedlingstein et al. 2005).

(c) malte.meinshausen@ptk-potsdam.de | October 2006

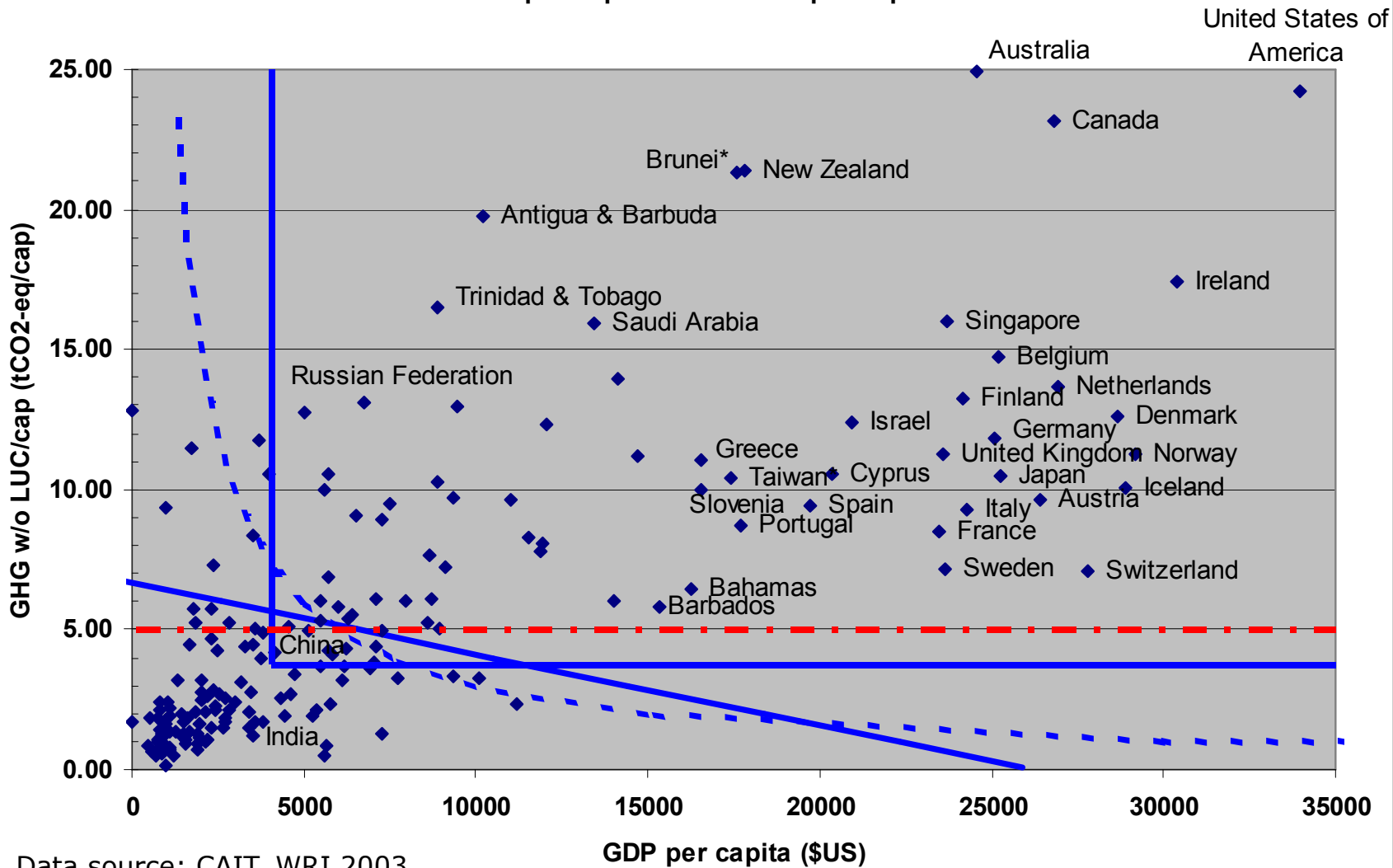
Ποιος εκπέμπει-1: ανά κεφαλή



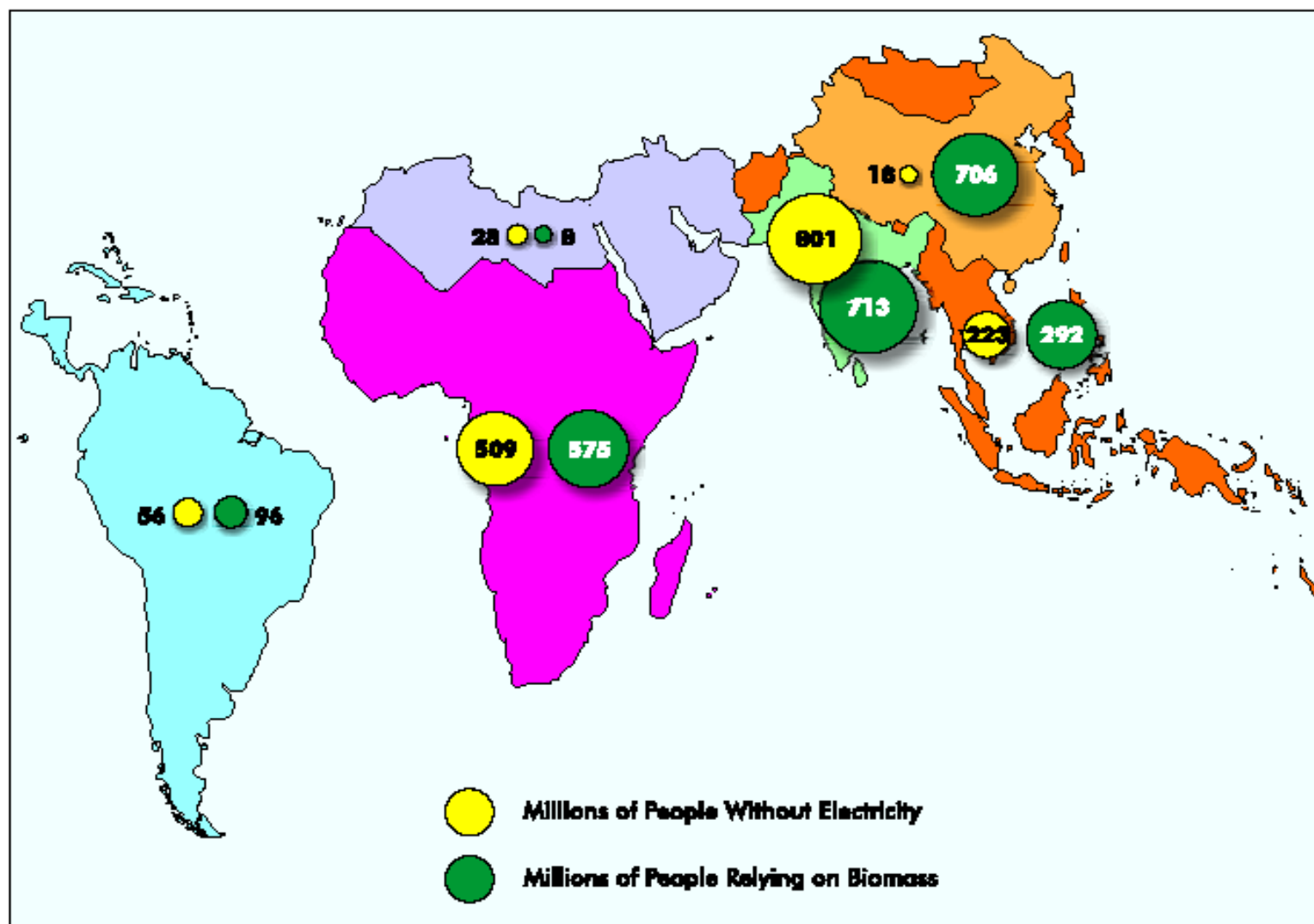
Ποιός εκπέμπει-2: ανά μονάδα ΑΕΠ



GHG per capita versus GDP per capita



Ενεργειακή Φτώχεια σε παγκόσμιο επίπεδο



Source: IEA WEO, 2002

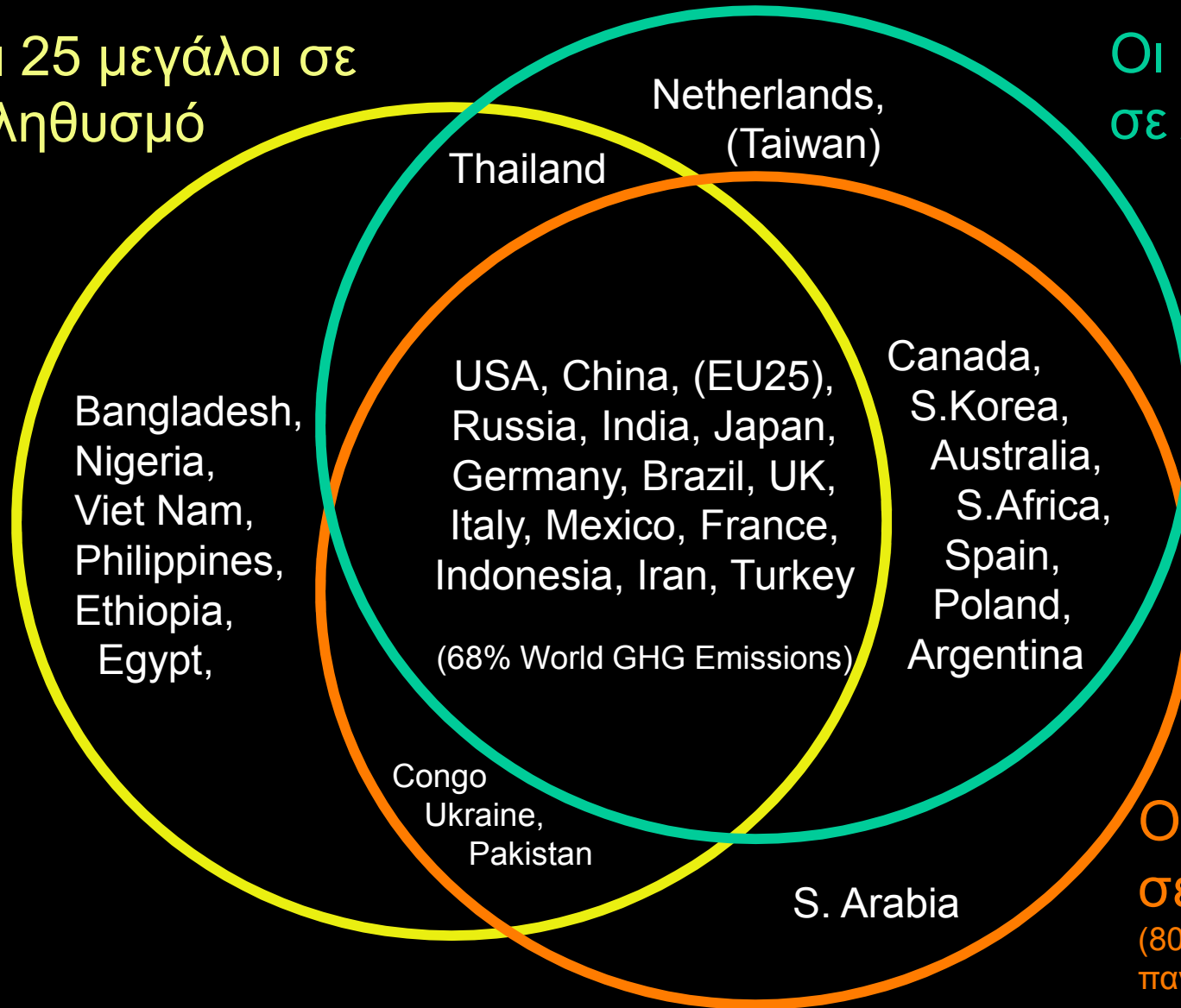
Ολομέλεια της ΣΠΚΑ



Η επικάλυψη των 25 μεγάλων

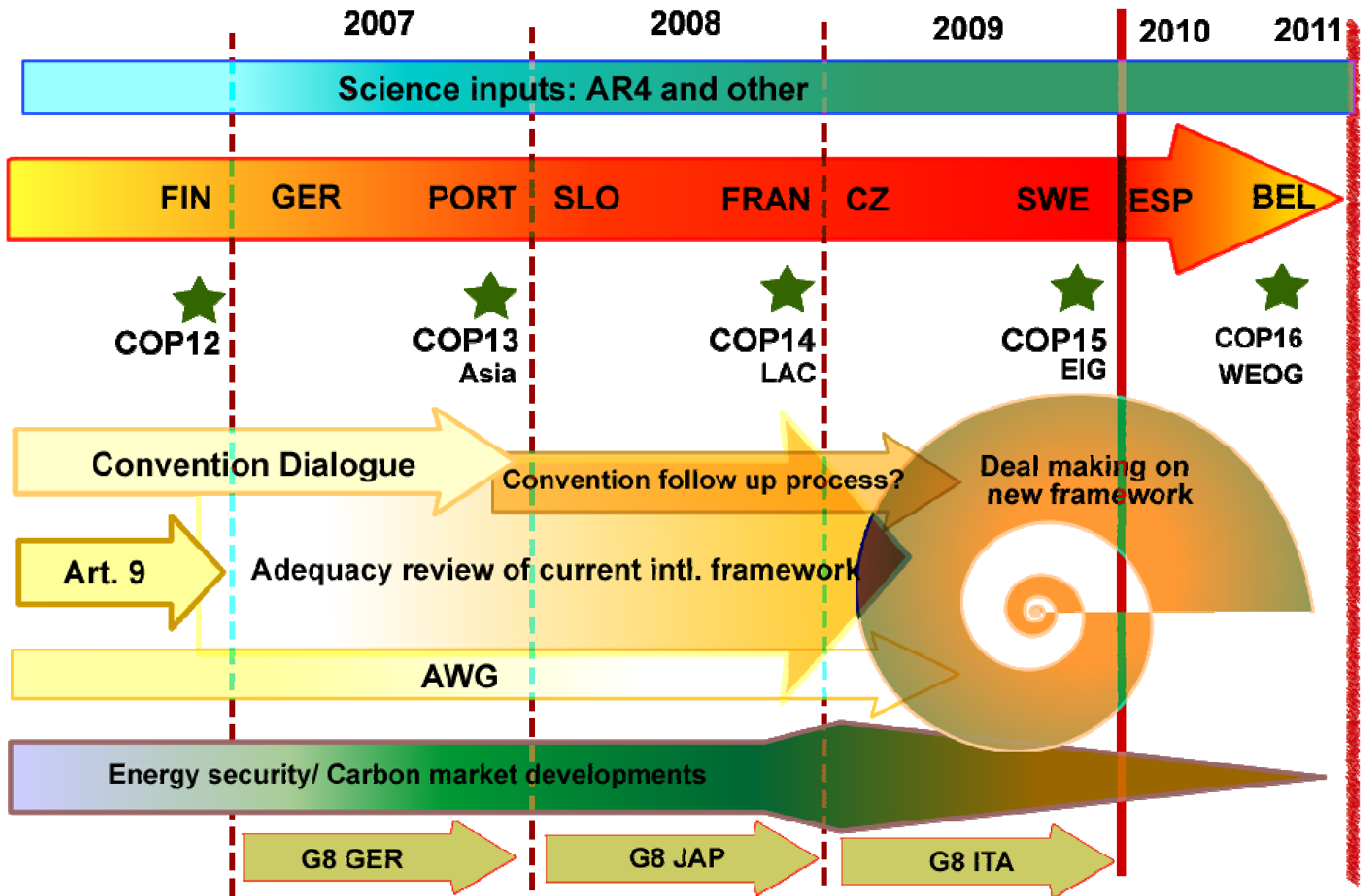
Οι 25 μεγάλοι σε
Πληθυσμό

Οι 25 μεγάλοι
σε ΑΕΠ



Οι 25 μεγάλοι
σε Εμπομπές
(80% των ΑΦΘ
παγκοσμίως)

Source: WRI/CAIT



Οι σταθμοί ανεφοδιασμού του Οδικού Χάρτη

- ❑ ΜΕΜ 30-31 Ιανουαρίου
- ❑ Μαρτιος/Απρίλιος 2008
- ❑ Ιούνιος 2008 μαζί με την 28^η Συνάντηση των Επικουρικών Οργάνων
- ❑ Αυγουστος/Σεπτέμβριος 2008
- ❑ Δεκέμβριος 2008 μαζί με την 14^η Συνάντηση των Μερών
Εκτίμηση της προόδου