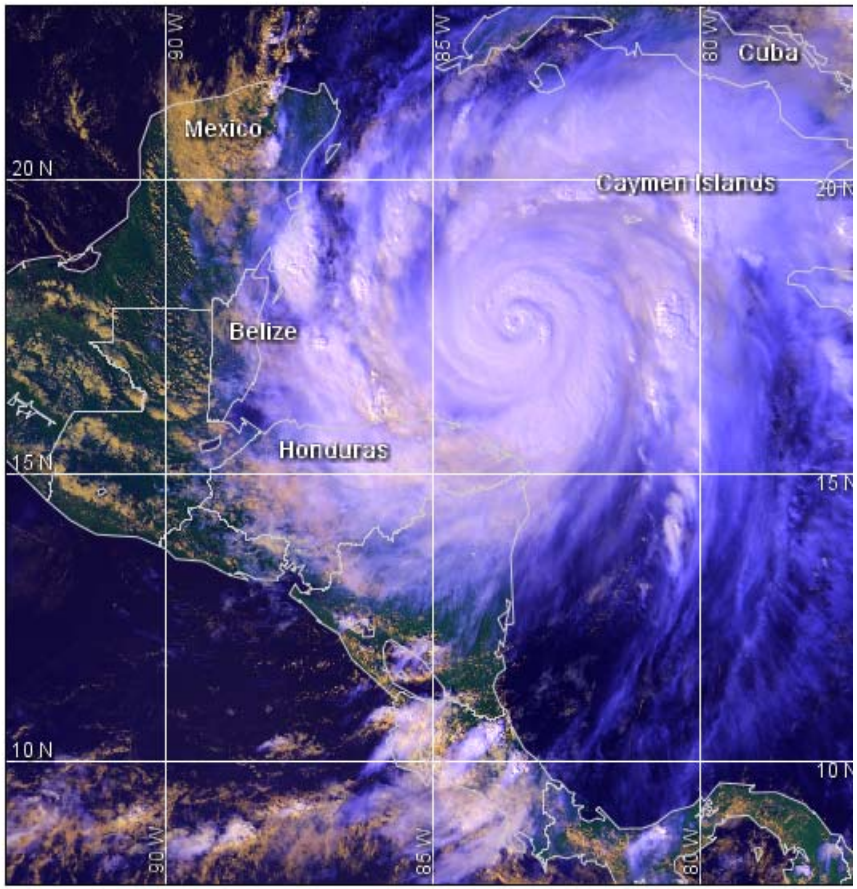


Hurricane Wilma, courtesy of NOAA

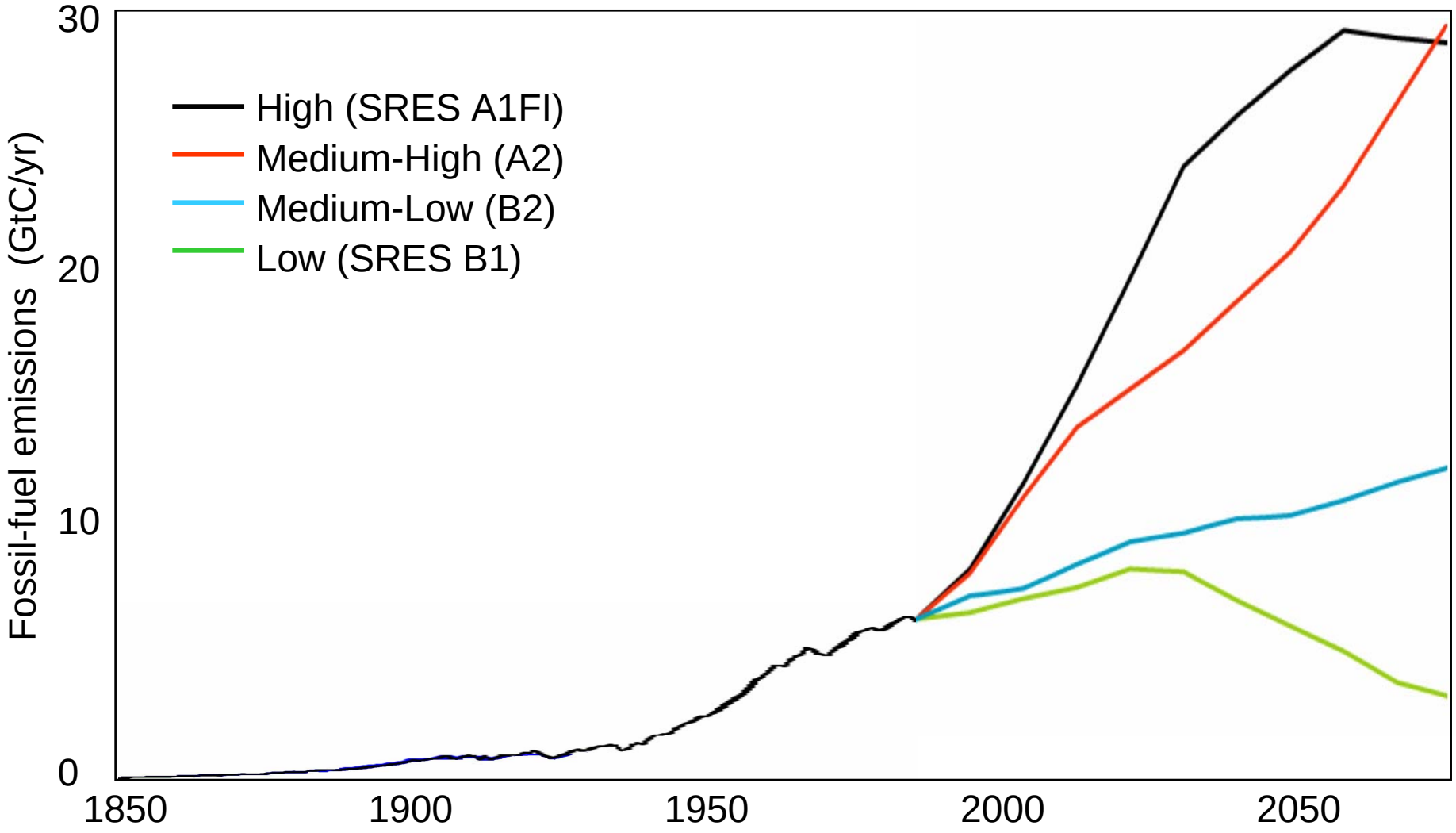
National and Global Cooperation to achieve Low Carbon Societies through Sustainable Development

David A. Warrilow

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

COP12 Nairobi, 8 November 2006

Emissions to 1850-2000, and IPCC projections to 2100

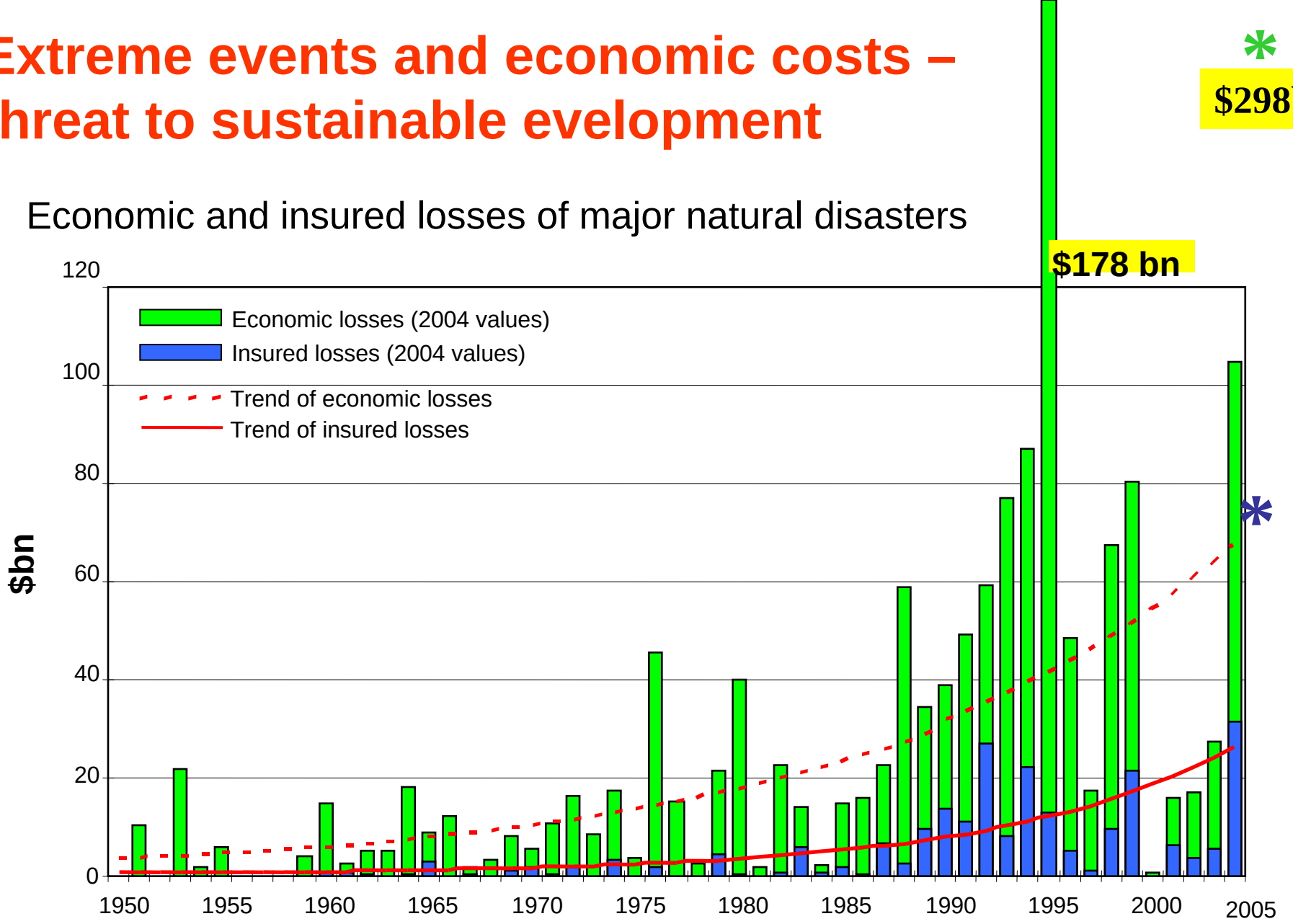


How much climate change is too much?

1-2 C Above pre- industrial	**Major impacts on ecosystems and species; wide ranging impacts on society, including developing county agriculture.**
1.5 – 3 C	**Greenland ice-cap starts to melt irreversibly (7 m)**
2 - 3 C	**Major loss of coral reef ecosystem; considerable species loss; large impacts on agriculture; water resources; health; economies.**
	General increase in droughts and extreme rainfalls as temperature increases. Up to 88cm sea level rise in next 100 years.
2 - 3 C	**Terrestrial carbon sink becomes a source.**
1 - 4 C	**North Atlantic circulation collapses**
2 - 4.5 C	**West Antarctic ice sheet collapses (5 m)**

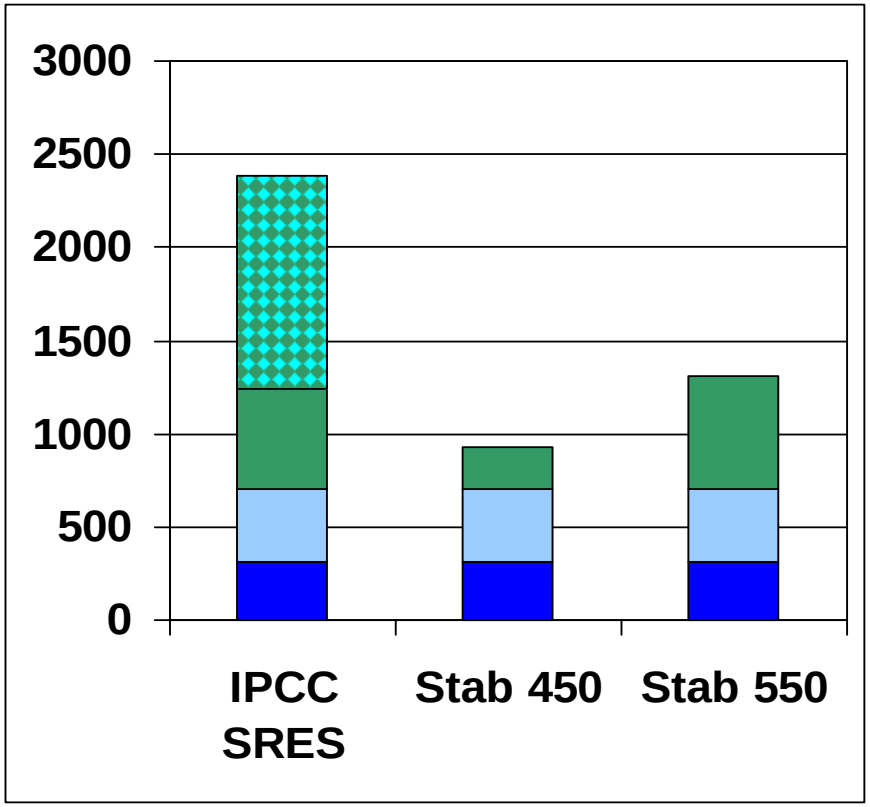
Extreme events and economic costs – threat to sustainable evelopment

Economic and insured losses of major natural disasters



Sustainable development issues related to CO_2 emissions over the next 100 years

- IPCC High Scenario 2030 to 2100
- IPCC Low Scenario and stabilisation scenarios 2030 to 2100
- IEA projection 2000 to 2030
- Historic 1750 - 2000



Some implications for achieving deep cuts in global emissions

- Long-term policy framework – with sustainable development and integral part.
- Wide range of issues and large number of actors
- Comprehensive range of technologies and policies
- Political leadership