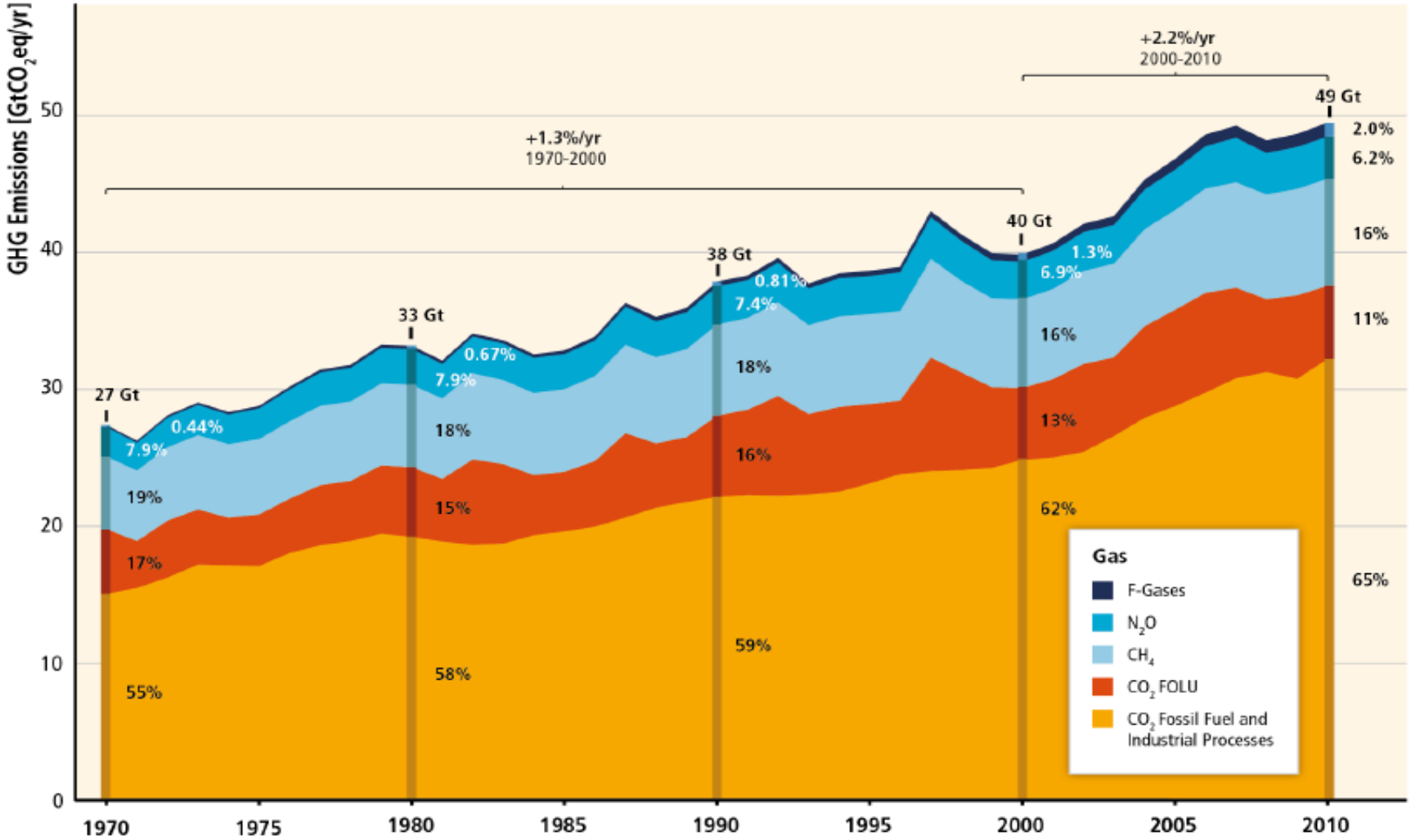
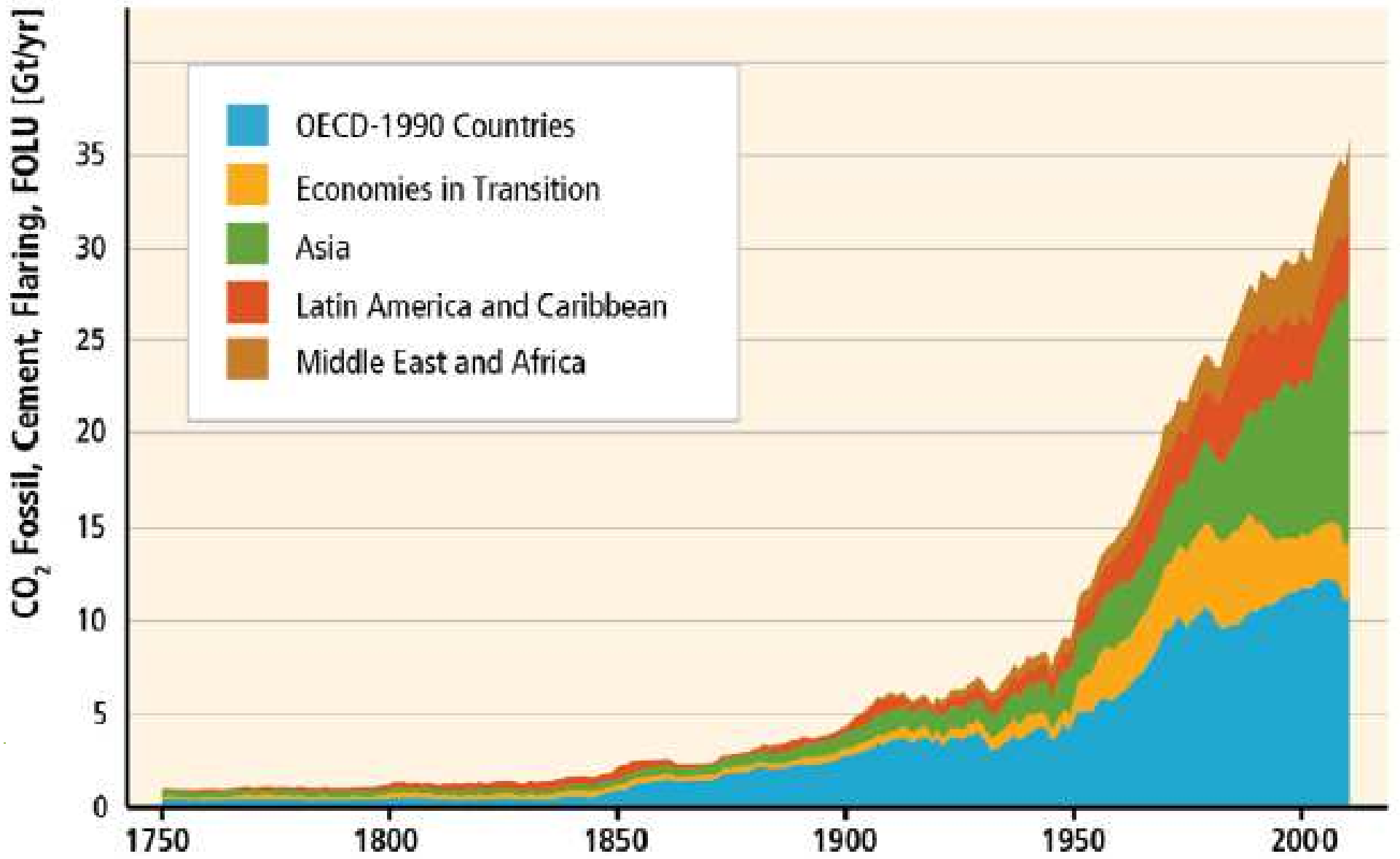
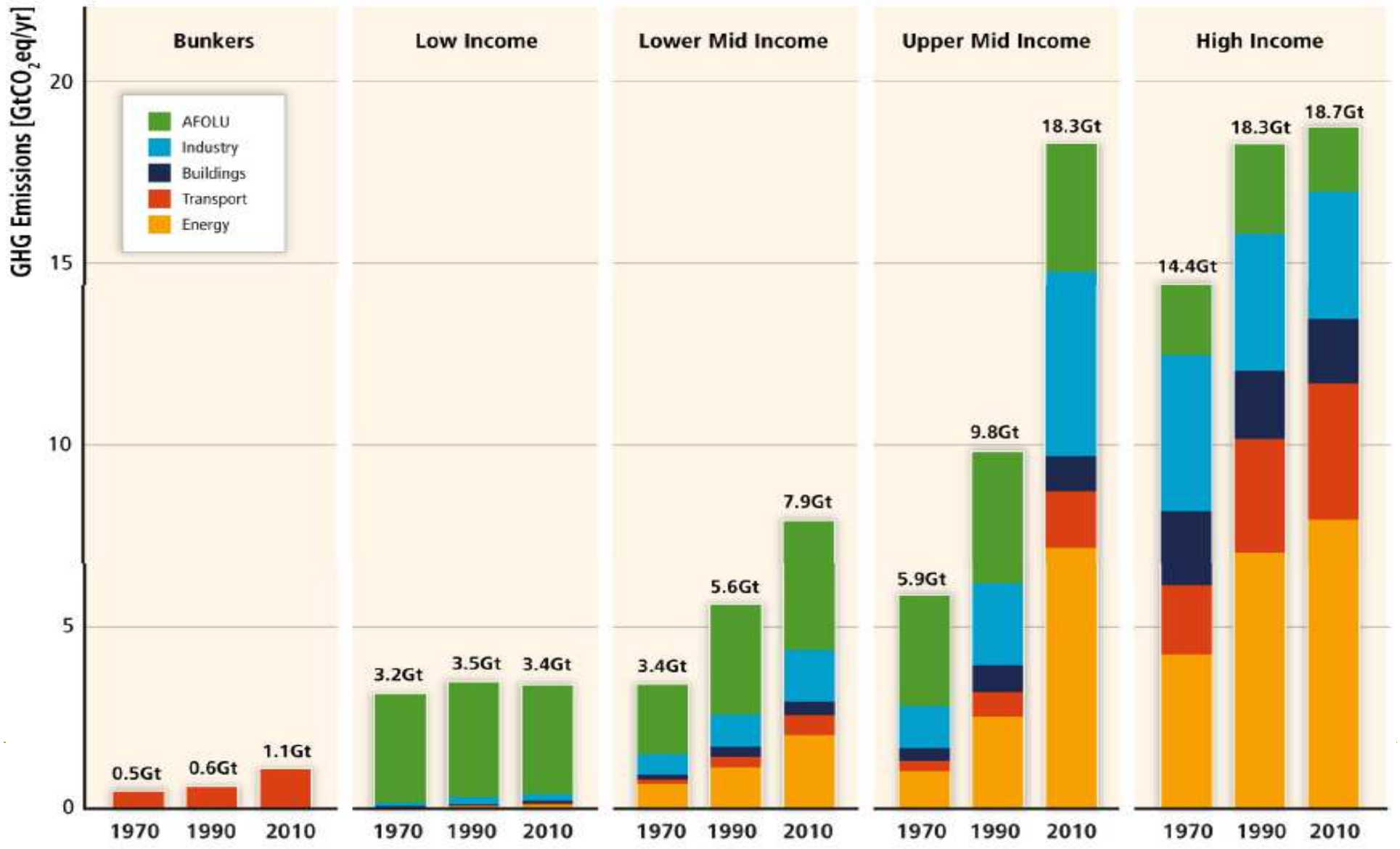
Global trend i udledning



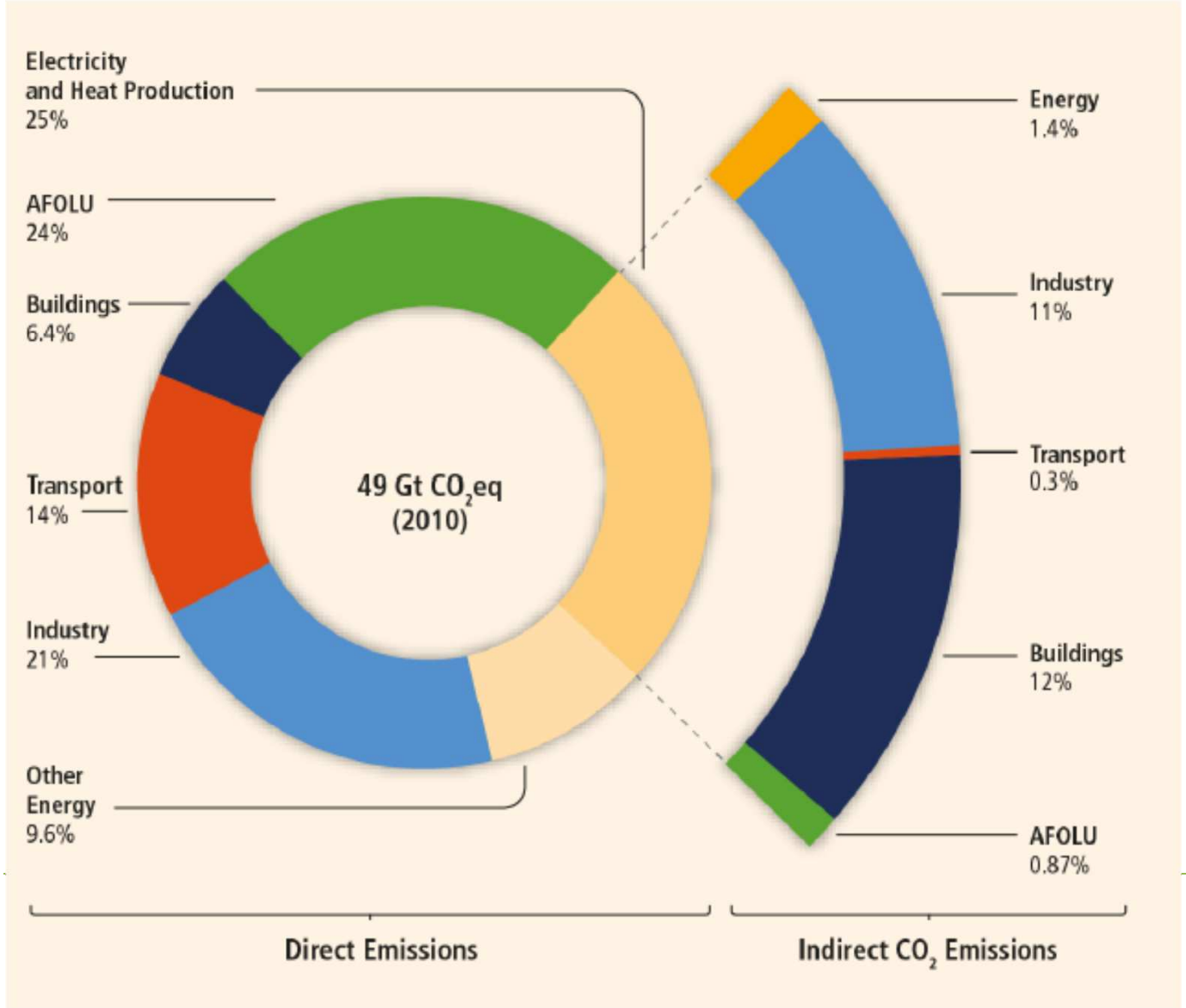
Udvikling i udledning i økonomiske regioner



Udledning i indkomstgrupper



Udledning i sektorer



Private boliger: 12 %
Private biler: 6 %

Resten er ”efterspørgsel”

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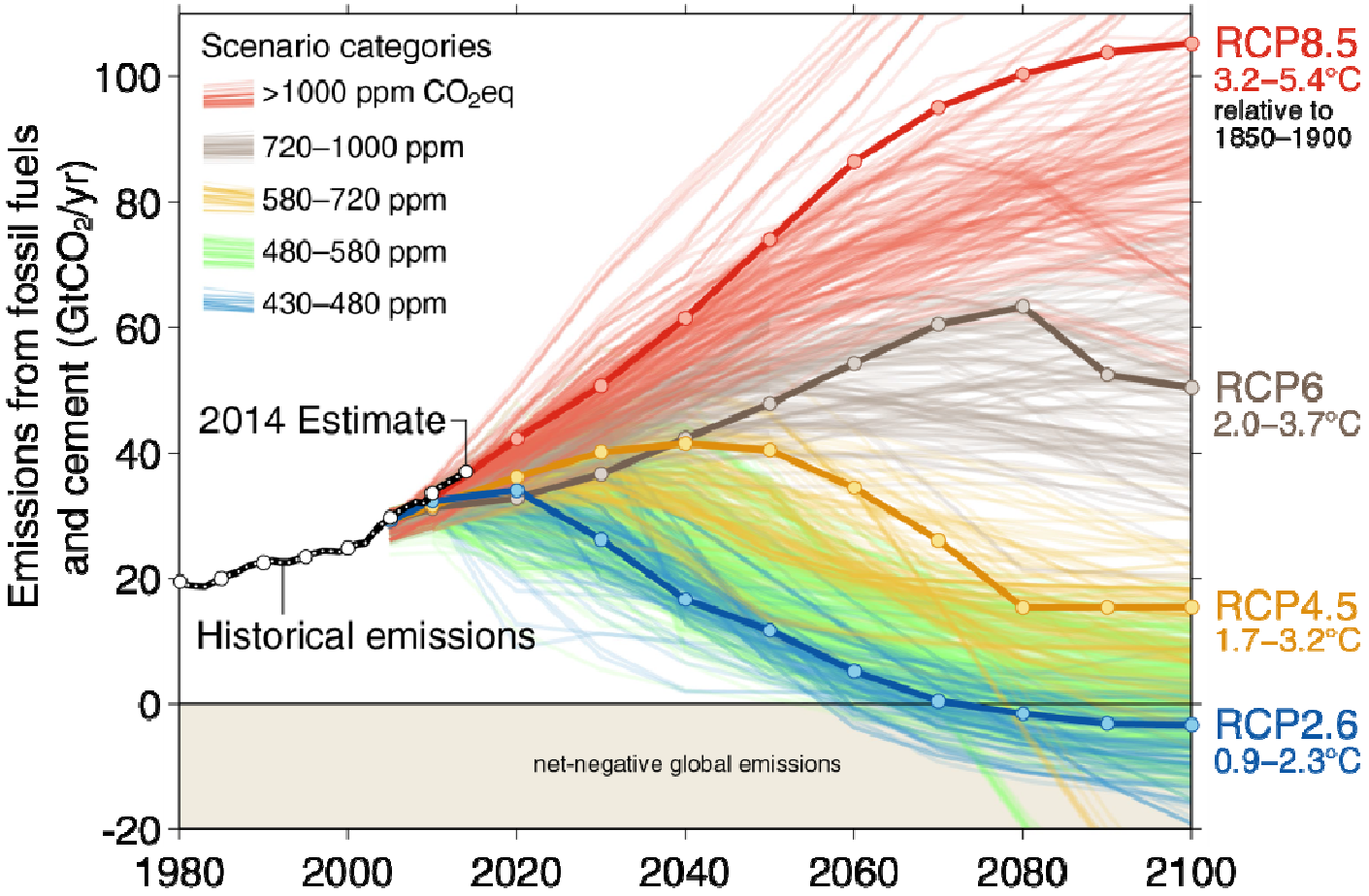
Fremtidig udledning og scenarier



Figur fra Global Carbon Project

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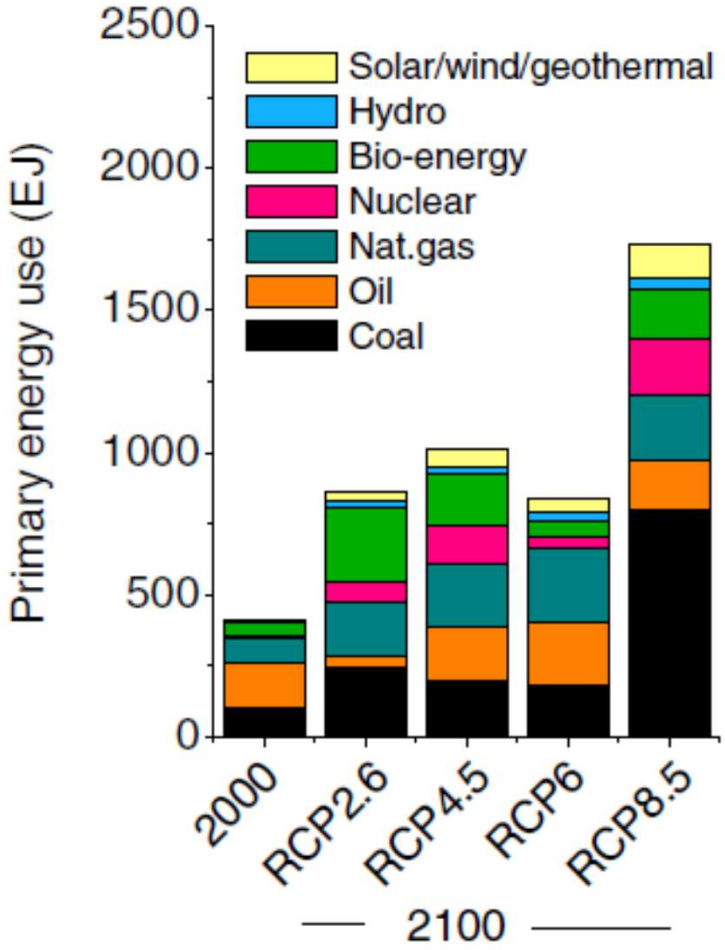
Fremtidig udledning



CCS+ Naturgas vigtige virkemidler. Verden er Ikke ”Fossilfri”

Figur fra: The representative concentration pathways: an overview, Van Vurren et al; Climatic Change (2011)

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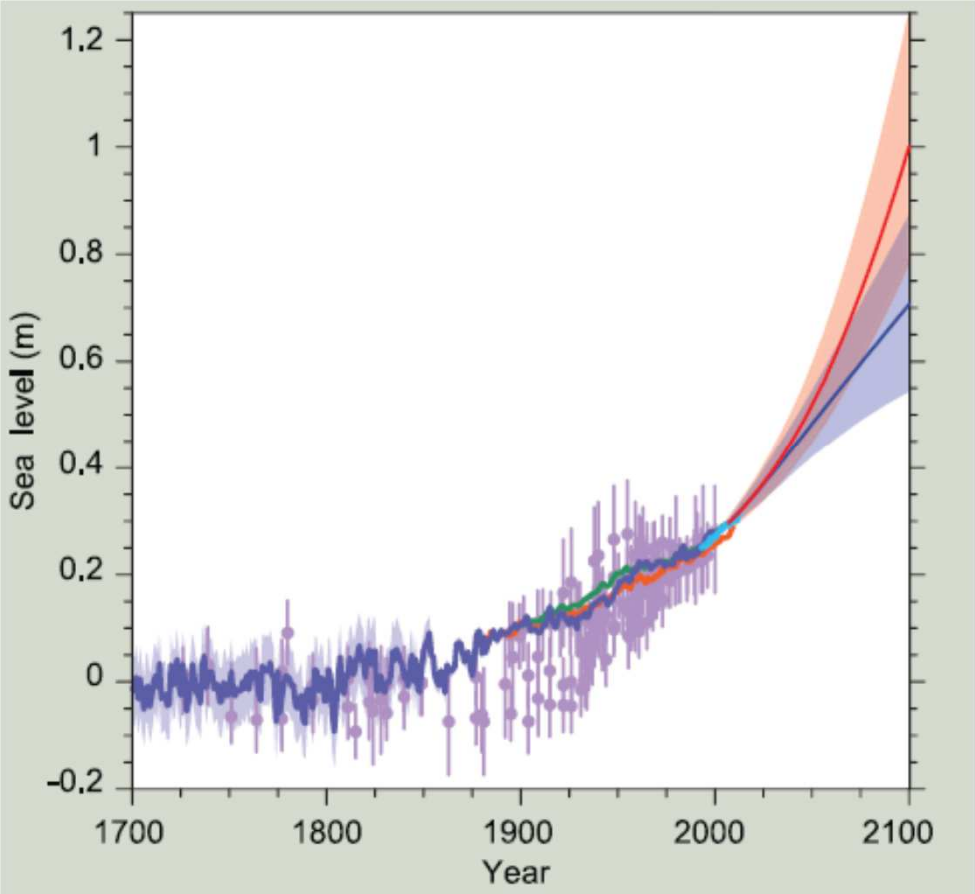
Fremtidig vandstand i havene



Højemission

Lavemission

I år 2300 3,5 m,
i år 2500 6,5 m.

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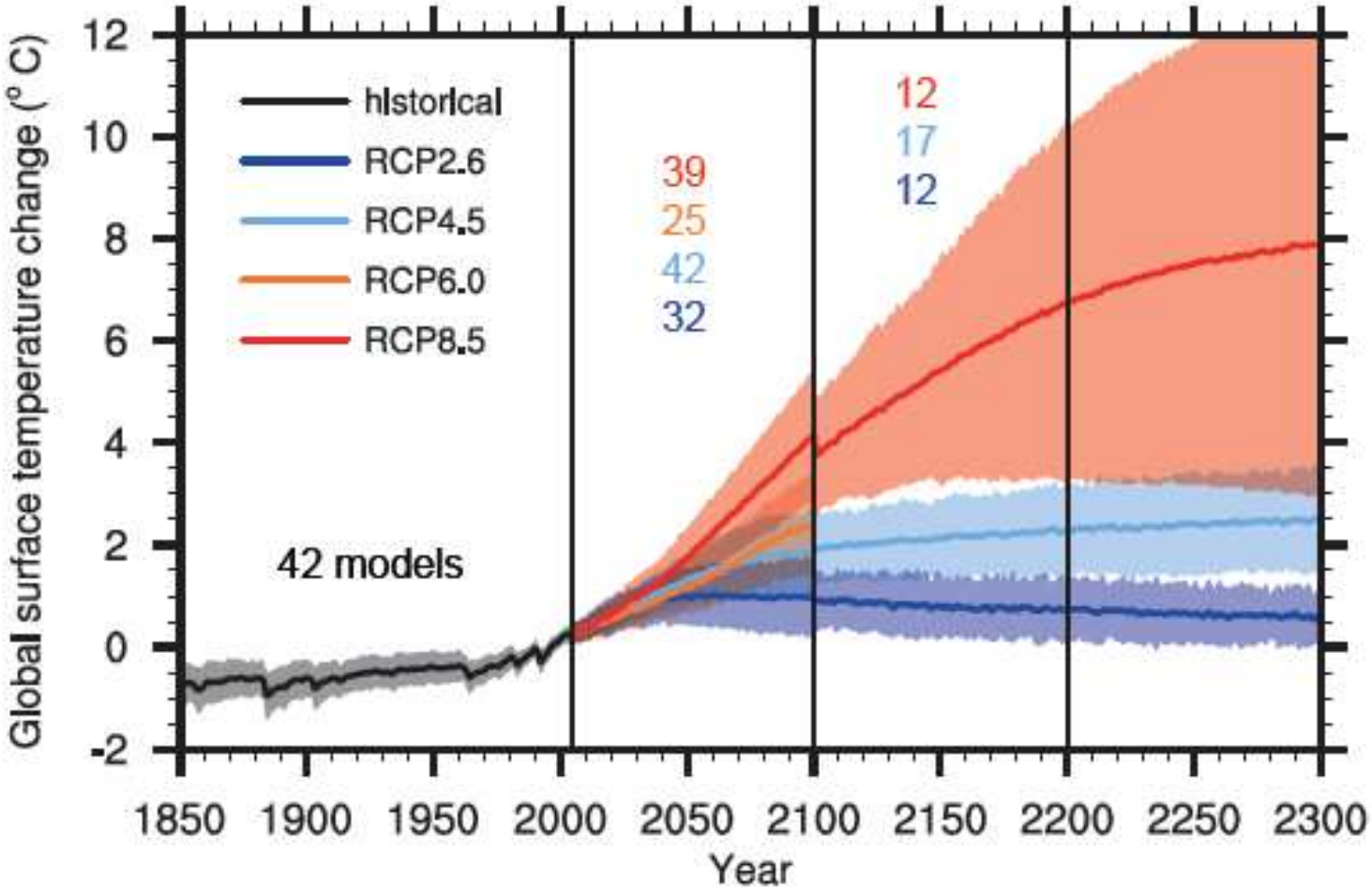
Fremtidige temperaturer



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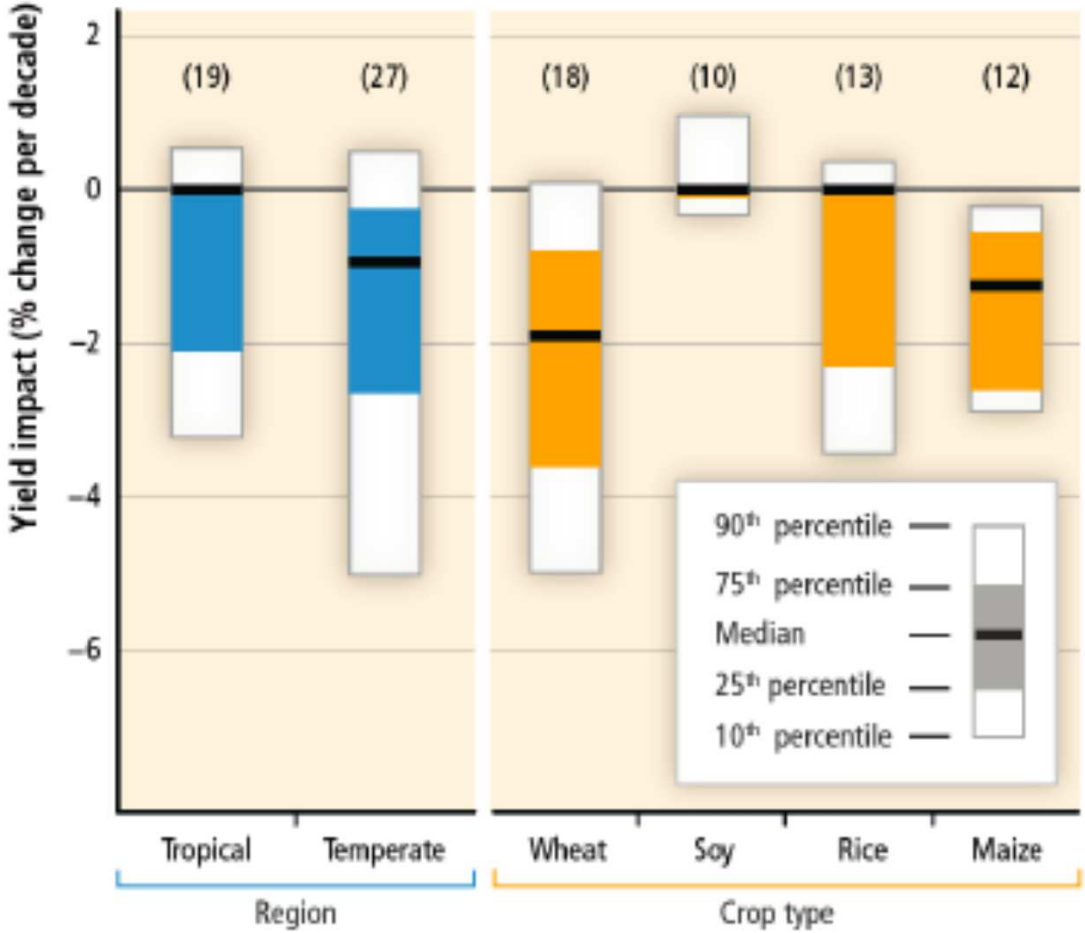
Eksisterende konsekvenser for høstudbytte



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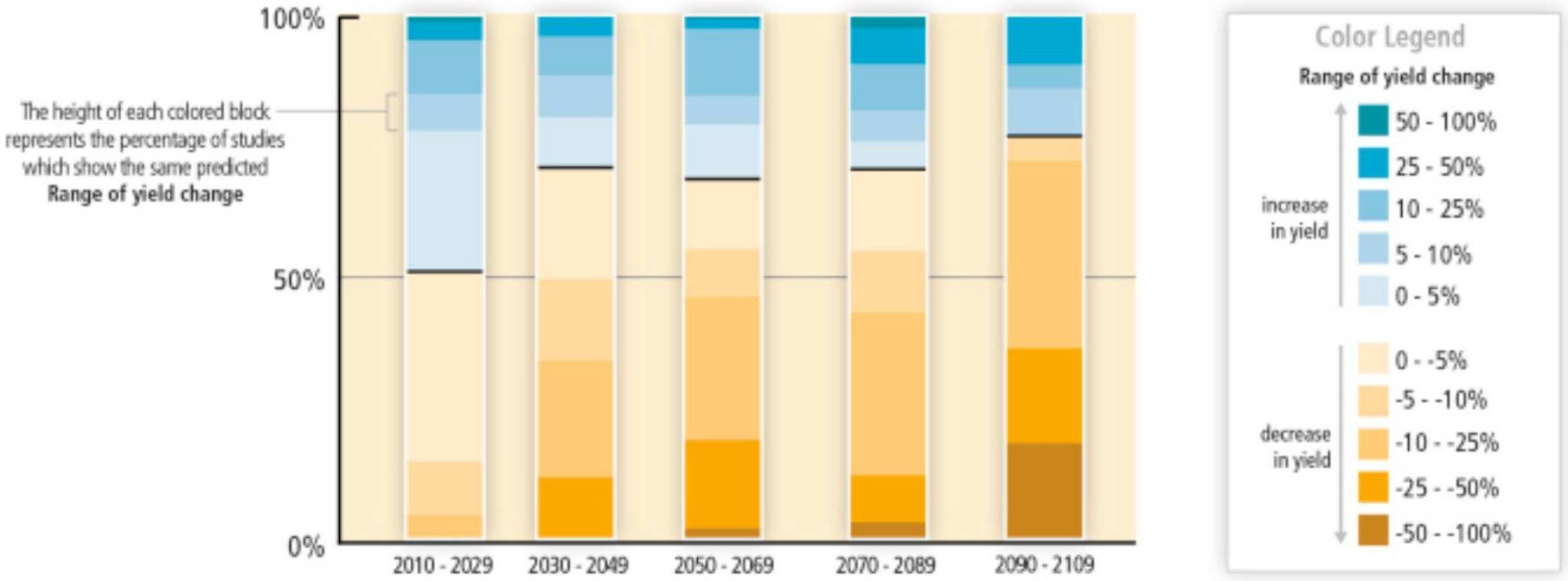
Fremtidige konsekvenser for høstudbytte



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Konklusioner om virkemidler

I lavemissionsscenarierne skal ALLE virkemidler i brug
Sol, vind og biomasse er slet ikke tilstrækkeligt
Atomkraft er en vigtig parameter i lavemissionsscenarierne
CCS er en afgørende teknologi, og ingen lavemissionsscenarier er sandsynlige uden denne teknologi
I laveemissonscenarier spiller gas en afgørende rolle som overgangsteknologi
Det er afgørende at afolu-udledningen vendes, og bliver et netto sink
Adfærdsændringer, herunder kostændringer, er vigtige i lavemissionsscenarierne.

Energisektor og jordbrugssektor skal prioriteres højest, bygninger og transport lavest

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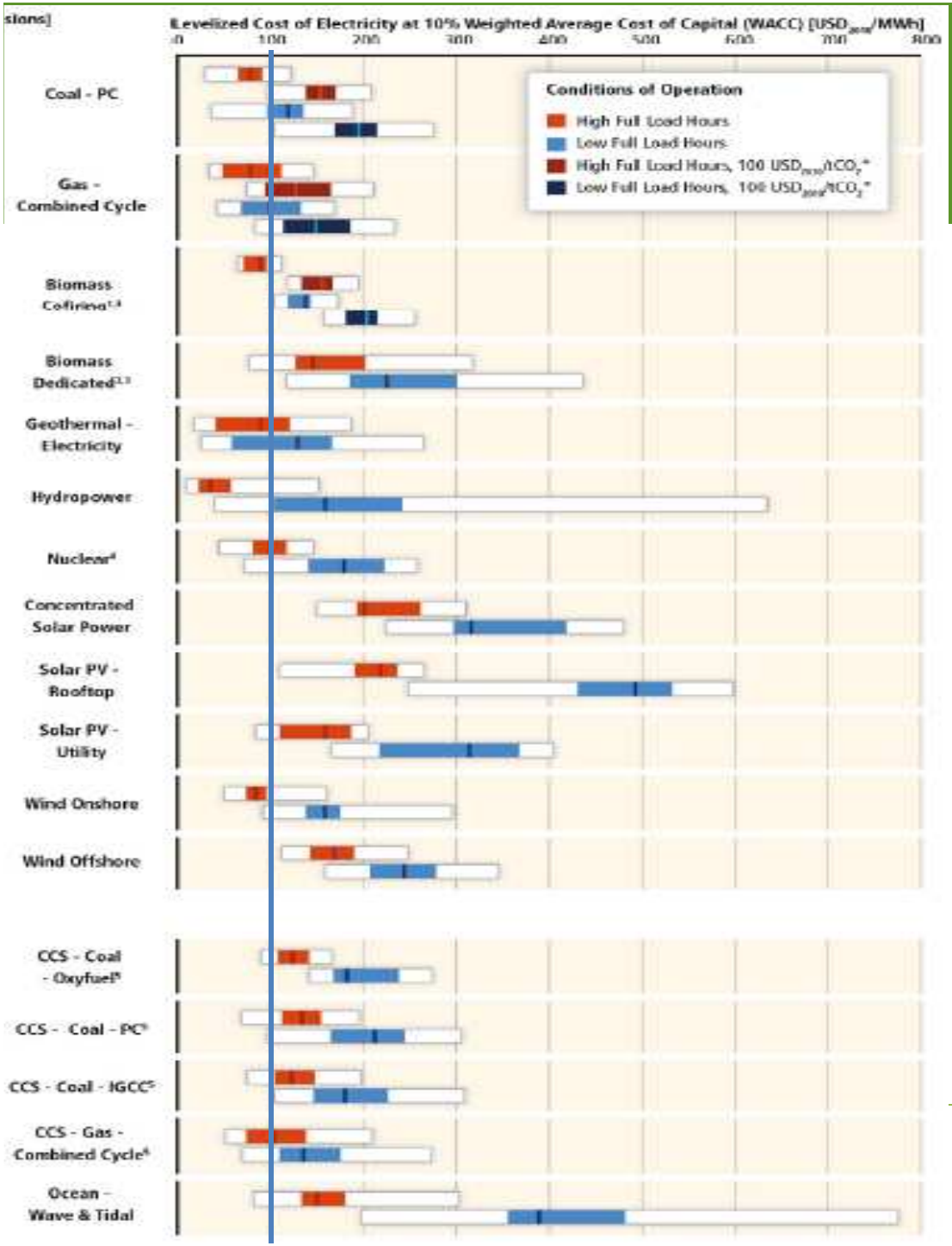
Fremtidig udledning



Levelized cost: Langsigtet gennemsnitlig pris inkl. alle direkte omkostninger

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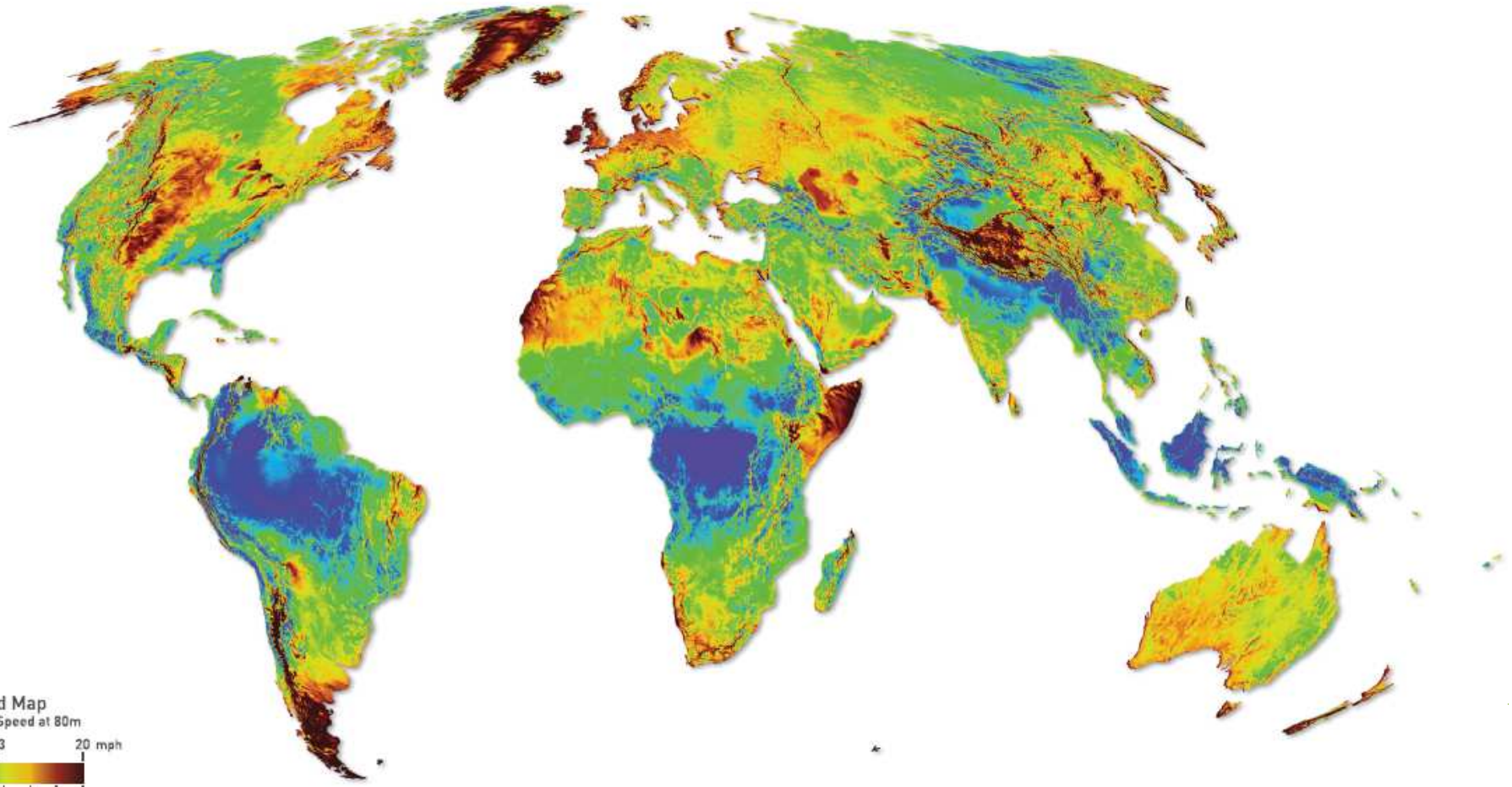
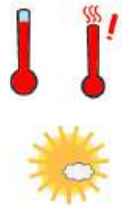
Global Mean Wind Speed at 80m



Skader og tilpasning, Europa

Europe

Key risk	Adaptation issues & prospects	Climatic drivers	Timeframe	Risk & potential for adaptation
Increased economic losses and people affected by flooding in river basins and coasts, driven by increasing urbanization, increasing sea levels, coastal erosion, and peak river discharges (*high confidence*) [23.2-3, 23.7] Oversvømmelse	Adaptation can prevent most of the projected damages (*high confidence*). • Significant experience in hard flood-protection technologies and increasing experience with restoring wetlands • High costs for increasing flood protection • Potential barriers to implementation: demand for land in Europe and environmental and landscape concerns		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C 4°C	Very low / Medium / Very high
Increased water restrictions. Significant reduction in water availability from river abstraction and from groundwater resources, combined with increased water demand (e.g., for irrigation, energy and industry, domestic use) and with reduced water drainage and runoff as a result of increased evaporative demand, particularly in southern Europe (*high confidence*) [23.4, 23.7] Vandmangel	• Proven adaptation potential from adoption of more water-efficient technologies and of water-saving strategies (e.g., for irrigation, crop species, land cover, industries, domestic use) • Implementation of best practices and governance instruments in river basin management plans and integrated water management		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C 4°C	Very low / Medium / Very high
Increased economic losses and people affected by extreme heat events: impacts on health and well-being, labor productivity, crop production, air quality, and increasing risk of wildfires in southern Europe and in Russian boreal region (*medium confidence*) [23.3-7, Table 23-1] Varme	• Implementation of warning systems • Adaptation of dwellings and workplaces and of transport and energy infrastructure • Reductions in emissions to improve air quality • Improved wildfire management • Development of insurance products against weather-related yield variations		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C 4°C	Very low / Medium / Very high

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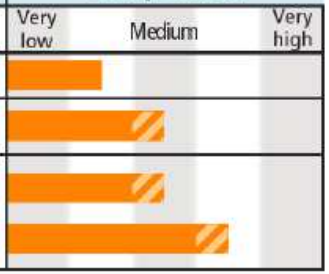
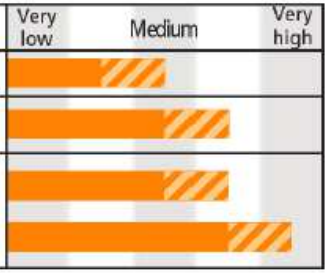
Skader og tilpasning, Oceanerne

The Ocean

Key risk	Adaptation issues & prospects	Climatic drivers	Timeframe	Risk & potential for adaptation
Distributional shift in fish and invertebrate species, and decrease in fisheries catch potential at low latitudes, e.g., in equatorial upwelling and coastal boundary systems and sub-tropical gyres (*high confidence*) Fisk & Fiskeri	• Evolutionary adaptation potential of fish and invertebrate species to warming is limited as indicated by their changes in distribution to maintain temperatures. • Human adaptation options: Large-scale translocation of industrial fishing activities following the regional decreases (low latitude) vs. possibly transient increases (high latitude) in catch potential; Flexible management that can react to variability and change; Improvement of fish resilience to thermal stress by reducing other stressors such as pollution and eutrophication; Expansion of sustainable aquaculture and the development of alternative livelihoods in some regions.		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C 4°C	
Reduced biodiversity, fisheries abundance, and coastal protection by coral reefs due to heat-induced mass coral bleaching and mortality increases, exacerbated by ocean acidification, e.g., in coastal boundary systems and sub-tropical gyres (*high confidence*) Biodiversitet & koraller	• Evidence of rapid evolution by corals is very limited. Some corals may migrate to higher latitudes, but entire reef systems are not expected to be able to track the high rates of temperature shifts. • Human adaptation options are limited to reducing other stresses, mainly by enhancing water quality, and limiting pressures from tourism and fishing. These options will delay human impacts of climate change by a few decades, but their efficacy will be severely reduced as thermal stress increases.		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C 4°C	
Coastal inundation and habitat loss due to sea-level rise, extreme events, changes in precipitation, and reduced ecological resilience, e.g., in coastal boundary systems and sub-tropical gyres (*medium* to *high confidence*) Kystområder	• Human adaptation options are limited to reducing other stresses, mainly by reducing pollution and limiting pressures from tourism, fishing, physical destruction, and unsustainable aquaculture. • Reducing deforestation and increasing reforestation of river catchments and coastal areas to retain sediments and nutrients • Increased mangrove, coral reef, and seagrass protection, and restoration to protect numerous ecosystem goods and services such as coastal protection, tourist value, and fish habitat		Present Near-term (2030-2040) Long-term (2080-2100) 2°C 4°C	

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