

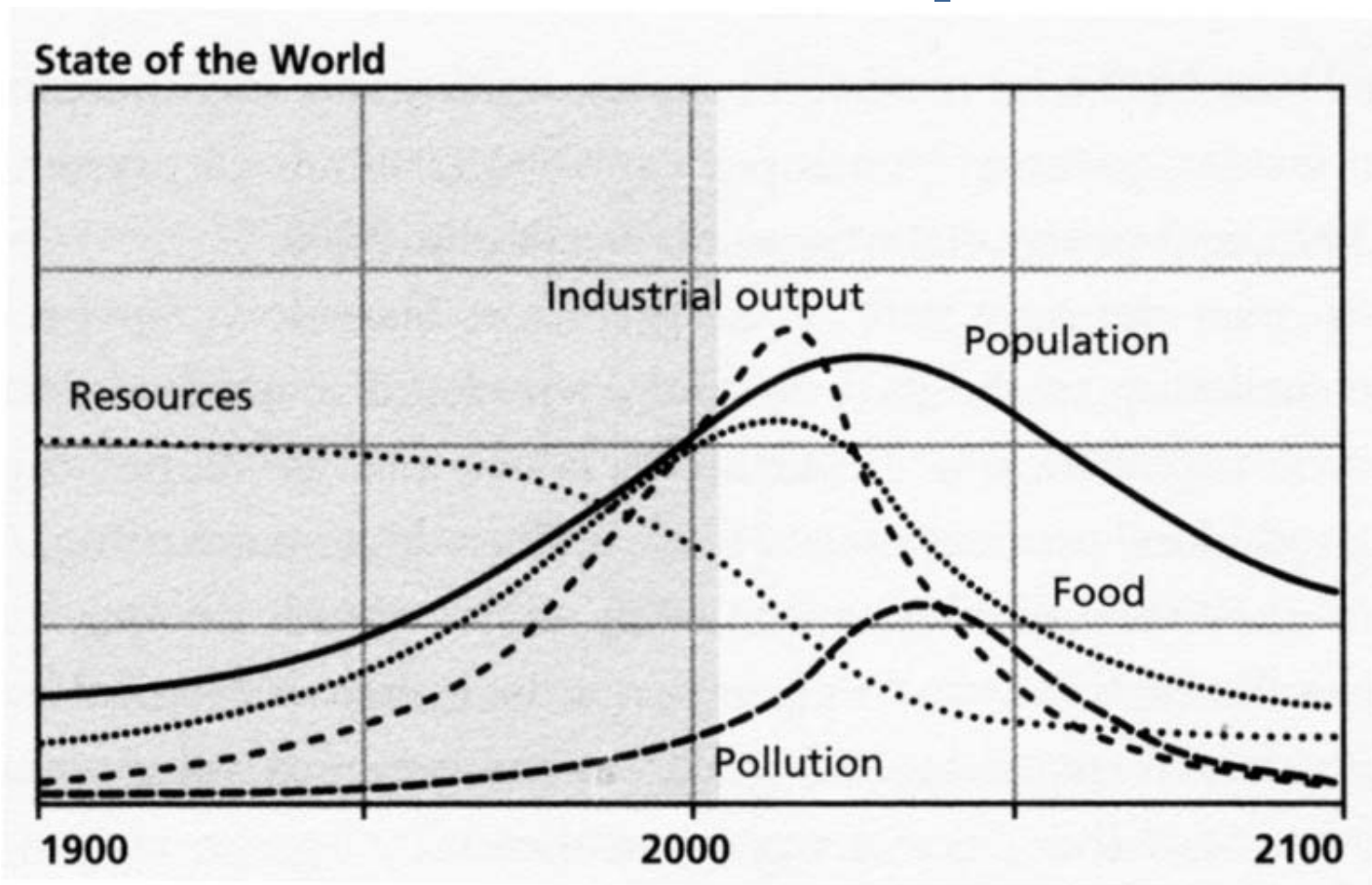


REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
SLUŽBA VLADE RS ZA PODNEBNE SPREMEMBE

DON'T FORGET
SUSTAINABILITY
WHEN TALKING
CLIMATE !

Jernej Stritih
Director

...crisis is not unexpected...



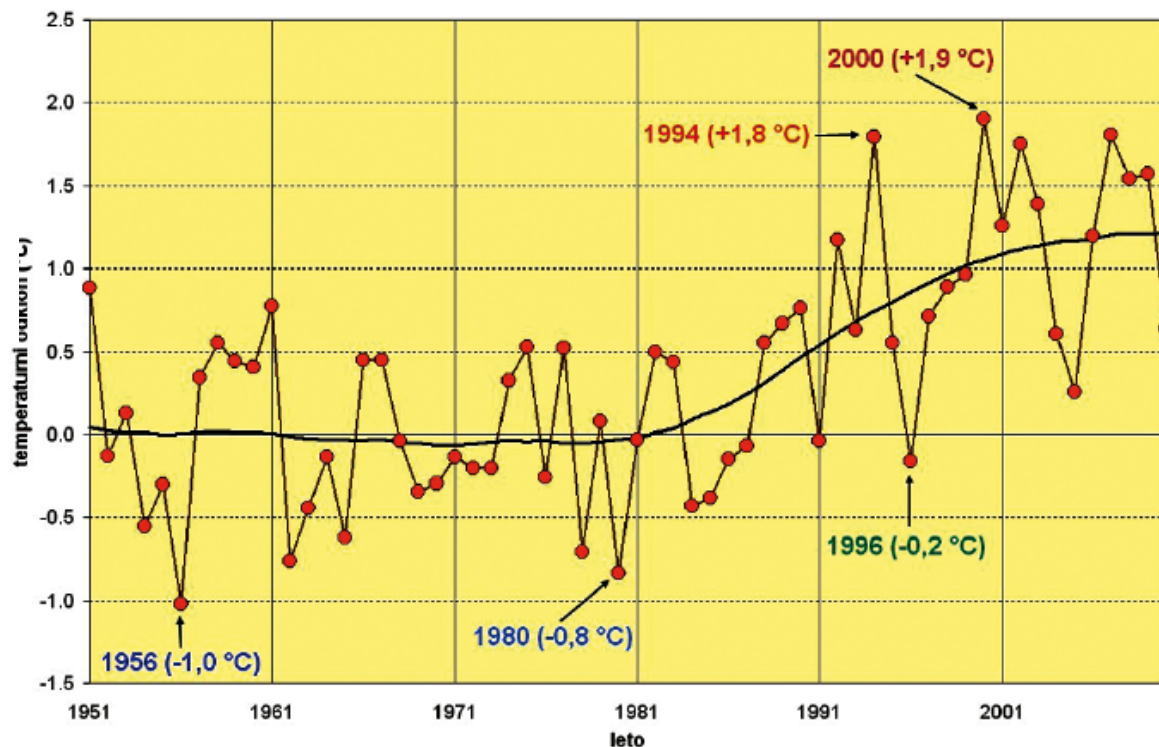
Club of Rome: Limits to Growth, 1968



...climate change in Slovenia



Stališče
SMD o
podnebnih
spremembah



Slika 7. Letni odklon v povprečni temperaturi zraka dva metra nad tlemi na območju Slovenije glede na referenčno obdobje 1961–1990. S pomočjo izbora 10 postaj (Kredarica, Rateče, Postojna, Sevno, Šmartno pri Slovenj Gradcu, Celje, Novo mesto, Murska Sobota, Bilje, Letališče Portorož), ki so geografsko dokaj homogeno razporejene, je mogoče zelo dobro oceniti povprečne razmere na ozemlju Slovenije v obdobju 1951–2010. Povprečna nadmorska višina izbranih postaj skoraj popolnoma ustreza povprečni nadmorski višini Slovenije, nobena od postaj pa ne izkazuje izrazitega trenda zaradi mestnega toplotnega otoka. V izbranem referenčnem obdobju 1961–1990 je povprečna temperatura na podlagi meritev omenjenih postaj znašala 8,2 °C. V obdobju 1951–2010 je bilo najtoplejše leto 2000 in najhladnejše 1956; razlika med obema ekstremoma znaša 2,9 °C. Pretekli dve desetletji sta v povprečju bistveno toplejši od predhodnega obdobja (1951–1990).



Rio 1992 - 2012



- Idea of sustainable development - Agenda 21

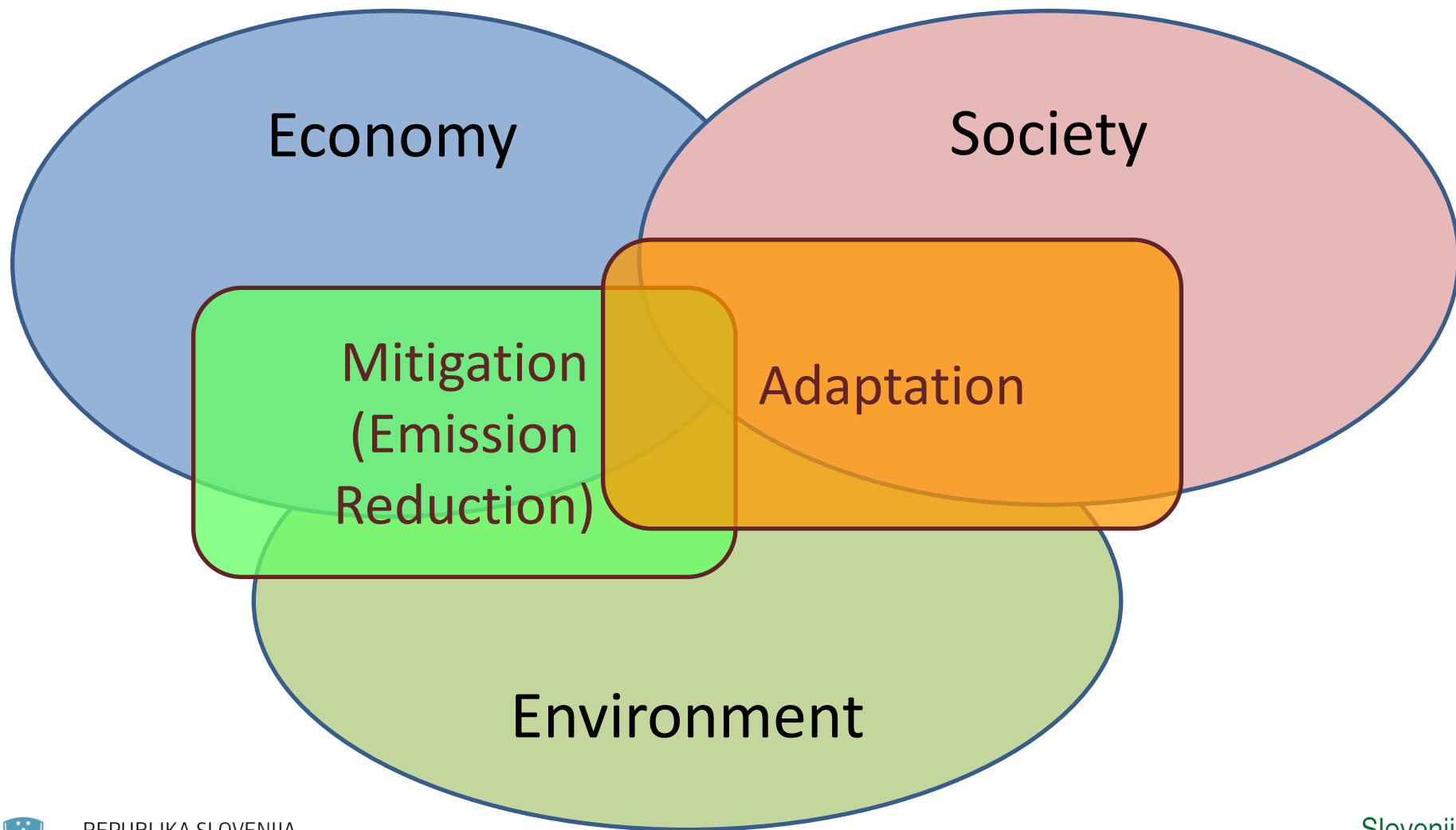


- Convention on Climate Change



- Convention on Biodiversity

Dimensions of sustainability



Strategy on the transition to low carbon economy

- Published for public debate today
- Definition of low carbon economy:
Economy, whose greenhouse gas emissions are within the absorption capacity of the global ecosystem and is at the same time based on the principles of sustainability
- Strategic environmental impact assessment – mainly positive impacts
- Economic, social impacts – should be positive



Goals

Global goal	Halt the increase of global average surface temperature below 2 C
Strategic goals of Slovenia	Lower the national GHG emissions TGP to less than 4 million ton of CO₂ equivalent by 2050
	Make sure that vulnerability of Slovenia to effects of climate change does not increase above the present level



Strategic approach

Reducing emissions through green growth	Green Growth Green Taxes Public Expenditure Green Tax Reform
Adaptation	Improving predictions and assessment of vulnerability Integration of adaptation objectives into sectoral policies Funding
Horizontal strategies	Innovation and Education Local and Regional Initiative Awareness and Communication Active Role in International Community

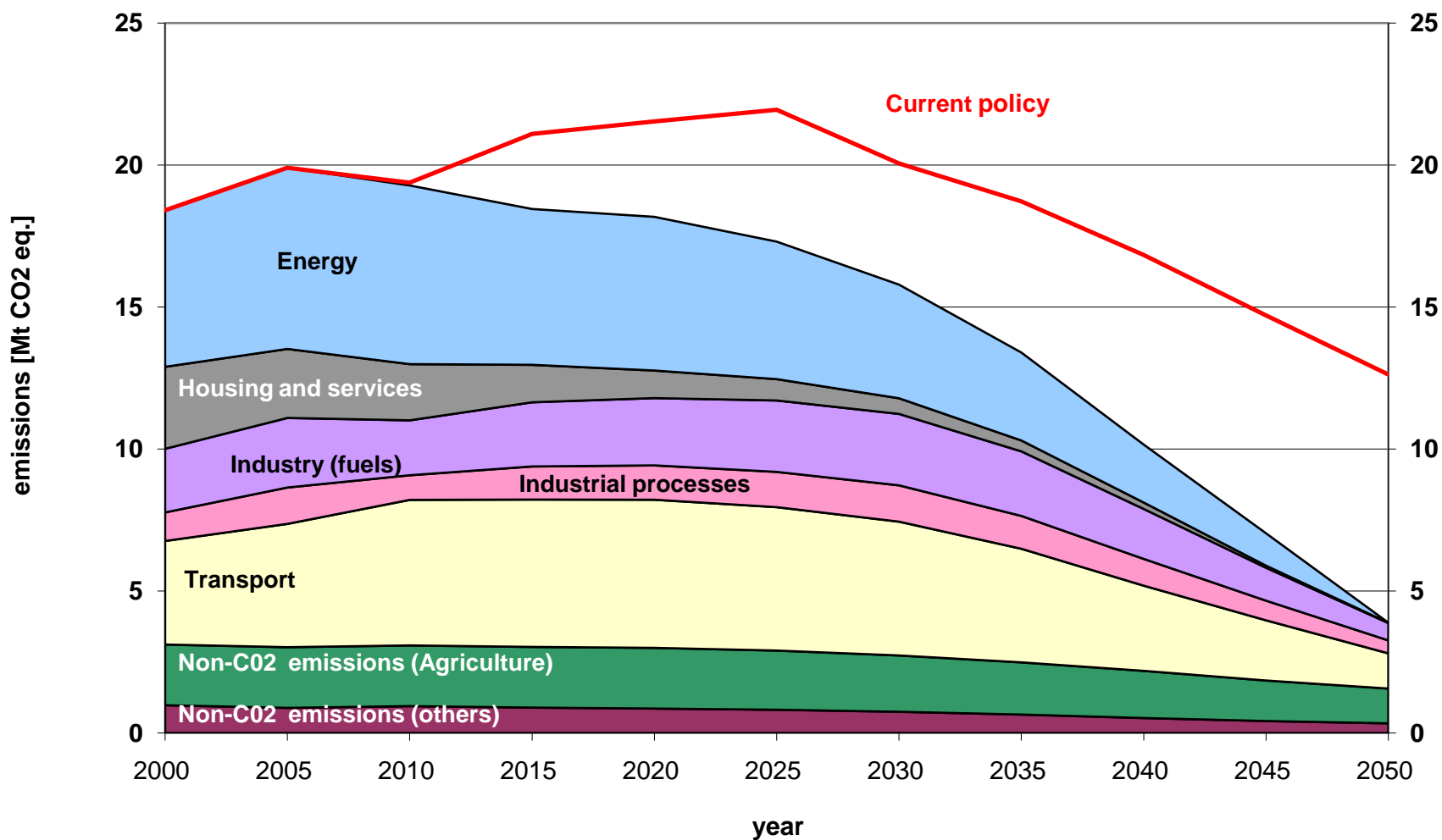


Emission reduction and adaptation

Thematic area	Emission reduction	Adaptation
Energy	✓	✓
Transport	✓	✓
Low carbon technologies	✓	✓
Buildings	✓	✓
Industry	✓	✓
Services	✓	✓
Agriculture	✓	✓
Solid waste	✓	✓
Spatial planning	✓	✓
Forests, sinks, biodiversity	✓	✓
Waters	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓
Natural disasters	✓	✓



Pathway 2050



Example of forests



- Sustainable, close to nature management and use
- Rural economy
- Carbon sink under Kyoto 1,32 Mt/y (6% of emissions)
- Biodiversity – Natura 2000
- Threats of climate change:
 - Species loss/switch
 - Forest fires, calamities
 - Extreme weather



Protecting forests - multifunctionality

Possible development of standing timber and harvest in Slovenia Mm³/year



	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
Harvest	3,24	4,5	5	5,5	6	7,61	7,61	7,61	7,61	7,61	7,61
Accumulation	4,37	3,11	2,61	2,11	1,61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total standing volume	311,	327,	353,	374,	389,	389,	389,	389,	389,	389,	389,

- Risk of loss – high CO₂ emissions
- Vitality of forests – biodiversity
- Parallel strategies:
 - Intensive silviculture
 - Natural processes
- Increased harvest
- More low-carbon products
- High energy potential
- Local work
- Reducing carbon sink



Other examples



- Low carbon technologies: less emissions, workplaces, competitiveness
- Water: hydropower, water supply, agriculture, biodiversity...
- Buildings: energy efficiency in heating and cooling, resilience to weather
- Spatial planning: energy efficiency, reducing demand for transport, identify and avoid risk zones
- ...



Summary

- Combating climate change is an opportunity for sustainable development
- Synergy
- Multifunctionality

- Too narrow focus creates new (possibly larger) problems

