

ZCZC

BSS-

CLIMATE-TECHNOLOGY

Climate scientist sees ESTs as prime task of developed world to face climate change

Bonn, Germany April 6 (BSS)-Transfer of Environmentally sound Technologies (ESTs) for adaptation and mitigation is the prime responsibility of the developed countries to tackle global climate change and increase resilience to climate change impacts.

“Developed countries should support the developing countries to spread ESTs as post-2012 climate change regime needs to encompass and drive for technology cooperation in a concerted manner,” said noted climate change expert Dr Stefan Rahmstorf of Potsdam Institute for Climate Change.

Dr Stefan, a member of the interdisciplinary climate change group of the German government, said the developed countries should not sit idle with their huge scientific experts while the climate is in peril.

He was speaking on “Is the IPCC Forth Assessment still Valid? at a media workshop of the UNFCCC at Maritim Hotel here on the sideline of the ongoing Climate Change negotiation meeting here today.

Developing countries’ efforts to eradicate poverty and enhance economic growth requires vast amounts of energy and huge investment in energy infrastructure, he said. Developing countries need more than half of around 26 trillion dollars likely to be invested worldwide in the energy sector by 2030, he added.

The utilization of ESTs can enable a transition to a less carbon intensive economy and decouple economic growth”, he said. The ESTs are able to provide win-win solution allowing global economic growth and climate change mitigation to proceed.

The technology transfer is also necessary for adaptation as it may help developing countries to know about crop rotation patterns and traditional knowledge, irrigation system, drought resistant seeds and sea defenses.

Laying importance on voluntary transfer of technology by developed countries, Dr Stefan said voluntary approaches are not contrary to target-based approaches. ESTs need to be rapidly picked up by the private sector, he said noting that government needs to provide business with frameworks and partnerships at the national and international levels.

He said governments can promote a range of energy production and effective utilization options, including the encouragement of clean fossil fuel such as clean coal technologies,

natural gases, and renewable energy technologies using biomass, solar, wind and hydro energy.

He said the forth scientific assessment report of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is still valid with some changes in some areas including sea level rise, melting down ice and extreme weather events, happening faster than it was predicted earlier.

The report called for immediate action to reduce 85 percent per capita emission by developed countries and 50 percent by developing countries by 2050 to limit the global temperature increase to between 2 to 2.4 degree Celsius.

BSS/AKH/