



Nobel laureate Prof. Rajendra Pachauri, head of TERI and IPCC

“The 17th Conference of the Parties on the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change concluded in Durban with a decision to move ahead and with the stated intention of a global agreement to be arrived at by 2015 and to take effect from 2030 onwards. Several commentators referred to this outcome as a success. Others thought that more could have been achieved.

Agreements of this nature are generally driven by political considerations, often very narrow and short term. But action to deal with climate change has to be based on scientific realities and the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC in its Fourth Assessment Report (2007) and in its recently released Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (2011) clearly brought out the impacts of climate change if action to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases is not taken effectively. The latter report in fact has clearly brought out the increase in frequency and intensity of heat waves as well as extreme precipitation events apart from other extreme events and disasters that would occur in a world where adequate mitigation is not taken. The 2007 report on the other hand brings out the merits of mitigating emissions of greenhouse gases, including major co-benefits that accompany mitigation actions.

For the world to deal effectively with the challenge of climate change, it is essential that the scientific implications of inaction as well as the scientific merits of action to deal with the problem become the main drivers of discussion and deliberations at the global level. However, those who understand the reality of climate change need not wait for global agreements, but take actions at the national and subnational levels as a measure of minimizing risks from climate change. These should be the guiding principle on which the world should move ahead with the clear objective of creating opportunities for development which is sustainable.”

These are issues that the i-SUP2012 conference would consider and debate.

Indeed, if you are interested in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, than i-SUP2012, Innovation for Sustainable Production is a must for you. Join us in the sustainable (and beautiful medieval) city of Bruges in Belgium. You will be able to encounter nobel laureate Dr Rajendra Pachauri at the India Night where all participants are invited. The nobel laureate Amartya Sen will give a video interview among other speakers. Baron Philippe Vlerick, President of BICC&I will talk about economic collaboration between India and Belgium. A delegation of the European Commission will explain the Science and Technology Pilot Initiative between India and Europe. The India Night will shed light on sustainable

development for this fast growing country. We expect a large delegation from India from the scientific, industrial and policy world. The conference and the India Night will be the occasion to meet international contacts and to set up your large commercial and academic projects. Indian food and music will make the evening complete.

Please have also a special look at the many satellite events that will take place the day after on 10 May. Many of them can be of special interest for you and are continuations of the program of the first three days in the specific conferences on sustainable chemistry, materials, products, energy, transport and mobility and on rural (including food safety) and urban development.

Looking forward to meeting you in Bruges, www.i-SUP2012.org

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