

**Wuppertal Institute**  
for Climate, Environment  
and Energy

# Low Carbon Scenario for Germany



**Prof. Dr. Manfred Fischedick**  
**Vice President**  
**Wuppertal Institute**

**Bologna**  
**October 2009**

# Definition of “Low Carbon Society”

- **The term has not yet been established in the German discussion (so far rather: Sustainable Energy System, decarbonisation need)**
- **How low? – Long term target**
  - 2°C-Target of the EU
  - > 60% Reduction of GHG emissions vs. 1990 worldwide (UN Foundation)
  - > 80 - 95% Reduction for industrialised countries (EU Environment Ministers)
  - 80% Reduction vs. 1990 (German target, Parliamentary Enquete Commissions)
  - Global emission budget < 750 billionen t CO2 until 2050 (WBGU approach)
- **“Low Carbon” has to be achieved within a framework of other sustainability criteria – trade off’s have to be considered**
  - Reduction of material flows and availability of resources
  - Security of energy supply and risk minimisation
  - Respecting economic constraints (competitiveness)
  - etc.

# LCS Research in Germany

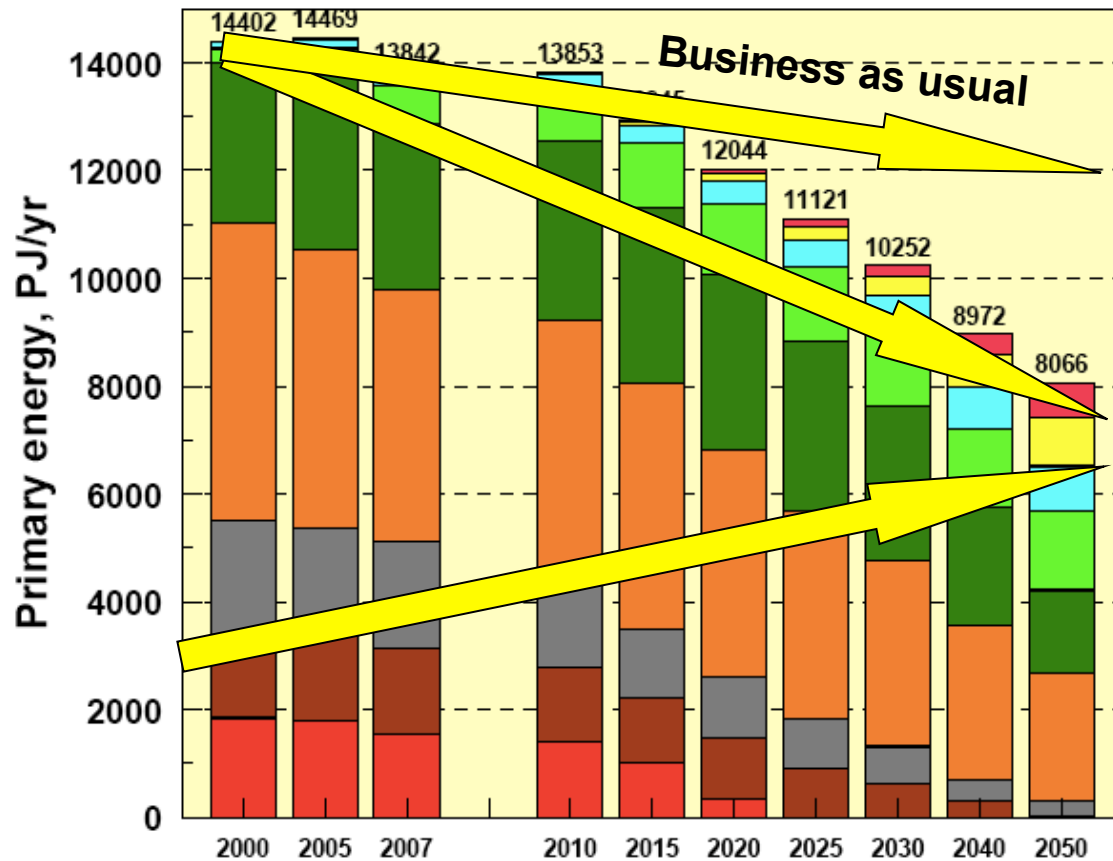
- Long term energy and emission targets have been discussed since 1990
- Climate protection analysis mostly have a mid term focus (2020, 2030)
- Some institutes have made long term energy scenarios (for 2050), e.g.
  - German Aerospace Center (DLR)
  - Research Center Jülich
  - University of Stuttgart (IER)
  - Öko-Institut
  - Ecofys
  - Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
- Mainly focused on the German and European energy system (using simulation, linear optimisation and macro-economic modelling approaches)
- **A strong German network on LCS research is missing**  
At least: “Modelling experiment network (MEX)” between 1998 and 2004  
(discussion platform: model theory and comparison, not problem oriented)

# LCS Research in Germany

Lead Scenario for the German Ministry for Environment: Climate Protection based on renewable energies and energy efficiency improvement (DLR 2008)

## Primary energy demand in PJ

- LEAD SCENARIO 2008 -



## Targets 2050:

Substantial increase in efficiency > 40%

Substantial growth of Renewables = 50%

- 80% CO<sub>2</sub> (2000)

Efficiency method; actual values are not temperature-adjusted

# LCS Research in Germany and its policy impact (examples)

## Long term energy scenarios have been used for instance for

- Enquête Commission of the German Parliament
  - 1990 - 1998: Commission on “Protection of the Earth” I and II
  - 1999 - 2002: Commission on “Sustainable Energy Future”
- Enquête Commissions of several “Bundesländer”
  - Bavaria
  - Northrhine Westphalia (impact on climate policy an energy price stability and energy import dependency)
- Energy Dialogue of the German Chancellor (2006 and 2007)
- Energy and Climate advisory boards on national and regional level (e.g. Energy and Climate Council of NRW)
- Elaboration of German position in the global and European climate protection debate
- etc.

# LCS scenario research at the Wuppertal Institute

## Sustainable Low Carbon Society Research at Wuppertal Institute

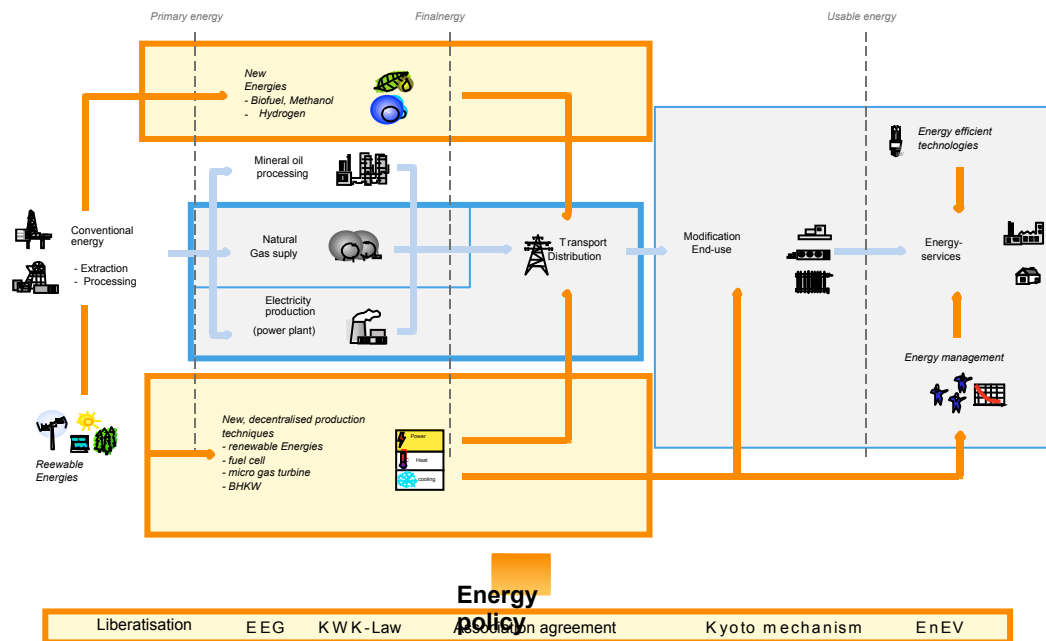
- The WI has a long tradition in doing long term sustainability research
  - Analysis of long term technologies
  - Identification of strategies and policies towards LCS
  - Development of long term scenarios
    - Time horizon 2020/30/50/2100
    - Global, European, National, Regional Level
    - Transformation pathways for municipalities
  - Sustainable Production and Consumption (WI-UNEP Collaboration Centre: CSCP)

# Important LCS Research by WI

- **1990: Parliamentary Enquete Commission “Protection of the Earth”**
  - Setting of a long term target: -80% GHG by 2050
  - Prof. Hennicke was member of that commission
- **1995: WI flagship study: Sustainable Germany**
  - Groundbreaking study for German sustainability discussion
  - Mainly qualitative recommendations on “basic needs”
  - First quantitative scenario analysis for 2050
- **1996: Long term integration of renewable energies (EU, 2050)**
- **2000: Long term energy scenarios for Germany (Fed. Environmental Agency)**
- **2002: Parliamentary Enquete Commission “Sustainable Energy Future”**
  - Prof. Hennicke & Dr. Lehmann were members of that commission
  - Quantitative energy scenarios for Germany: -80% GHG by 2050; competing analysis WI vs. IER (lead by Manfred Fishedick)
- **2004: Ecologically optimised expansion of renewable energies**
  - Quantitative energy scenarios for Germany: -80% GHG by 2050, with DLR
  - Basic studies for the annual “Leitstudie 2050” of German MOE
- **2009: Pathways to a carbon free Munich 2058**
  - Commissioned by Siemens as part of their sustainable urban infrastructures project

# LCS scenario research (methodological approach: energy system modelling)

- Bottom-up oriented technological energy modelling (from energy service demand to primary energy exploitation technology)
- Detailed technological analysis of the energy systems
  - Supply side
  - Demand side (high disaggregation level considered)
- Simulation approach (determination of market shares via expert knowledge)





# Bottom up Energy system Modelling

## Characteristics of simulation approach

### Criteria for determination of market shares

- General scenario philosophy
- Distinguished driving forces (technology status, market, society, government etc.)
- Costs
  - from national perspective
  - from individual perspective
- Market barriers
- Available policy measures for overcoming barriers
- Expected opposition against implementation of suitable policies
- Continuity principles for development processes (e.g. market introduction and penetration path of new technologies) - avoiding structural breaks

**The result is not the optimum from the mathematical point of view but may be a more realistic solution**

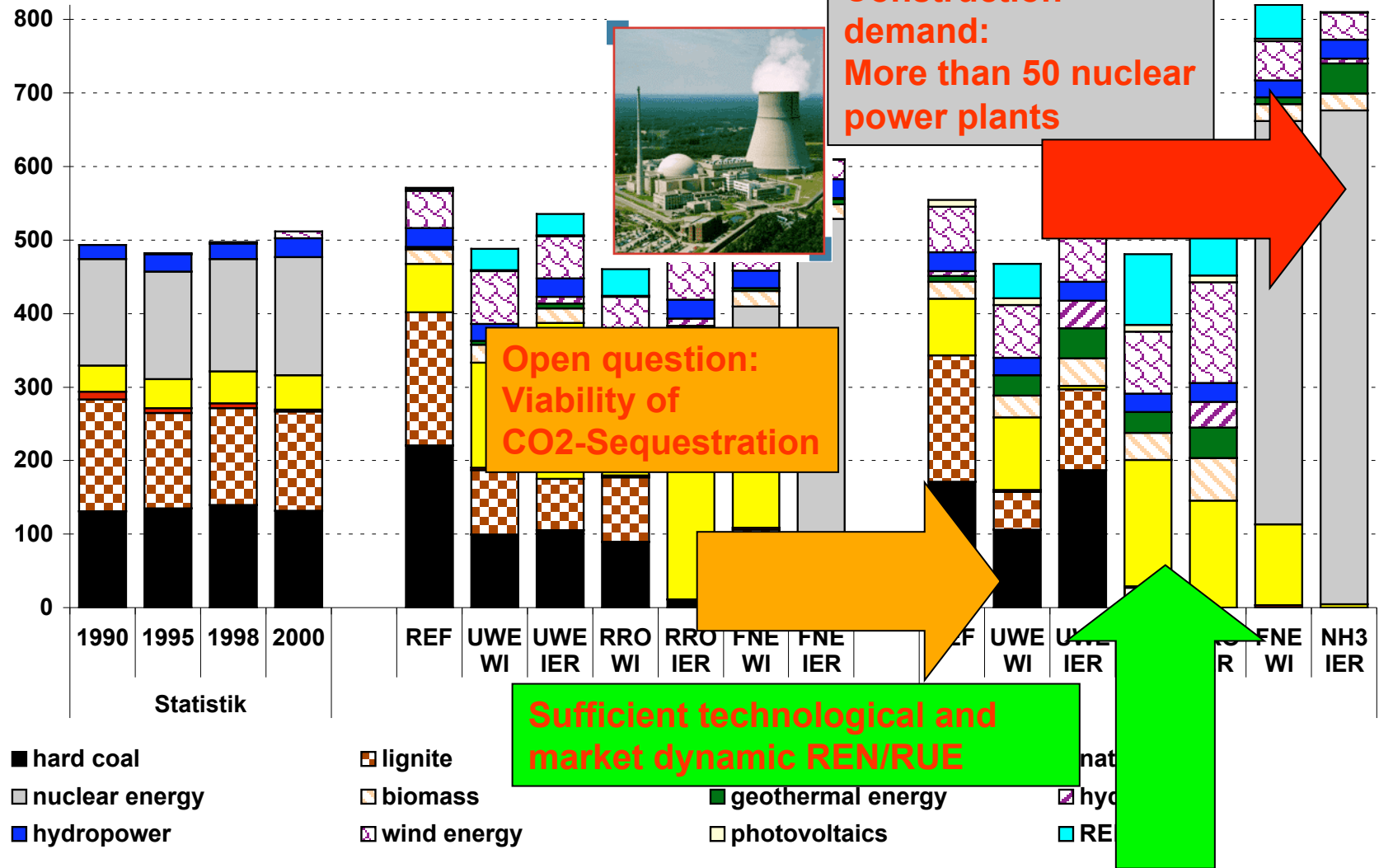
# Philosophy of Wuppertal Institutes Scenario Work

- Scenarios are quite different from predictions
- Scenarios are asking “what happens if ....”
- Scenarios are based on a consistent set of assumptions which should be outlined transparently
- Scenarios are necessary
  - to pick up future uncertainties
  - to identify the corresponding range of possible future paths (including the branching points)
  - to describe the major impacts and dangers of those paths
  - to deal with new challenges and significant changes of crucial frame conditions
  - to gain more experience about the manifold interactions in the system
  - to enable an elaborate discussion about suitable policy and technology strategies following defined targets
- Scenarios should include a broad spectrum of opinions and expert views from different stakeholders (e.g. via interviews)
  - ➔ **For policy makers it is worthwhile to present set of different scenarios to mark the decision range**

# Selected projects I: Long Term Energy Scenario on behalf of the German Enquete Commission

Different pathways for 80 % GHG reduction compared to 1990 by 2050

overall electricity generation [TWh]



# Selected projects II: Sustainable Urban infrastructure on behalf of Siemens

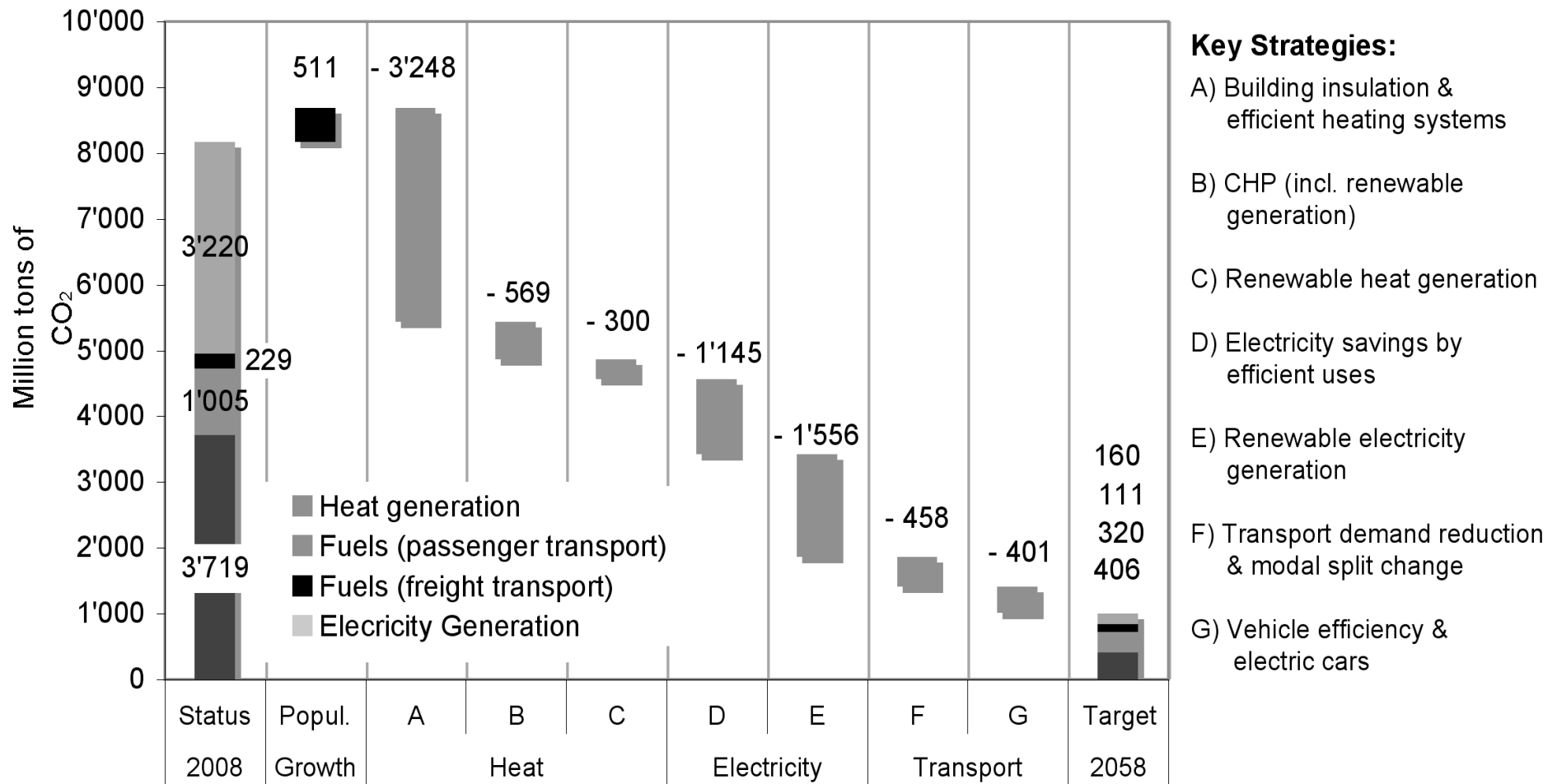
## Munich 2058 – Pathways to a Carbon Free Future

- Blueprint for the restructuring of cities
  - 50% of the worlds population lives in cities, but they consume more than 70% of the energy
  - cities are determining nodes of ressource use and core to the solution
  - 50% of cities of 2050 are still to be built
  - 50% have been already built (including infrastructural backbones)
- 
- Project components:
  - Technology matrix  
(100 local technologies for a CO<sub>2</sub> free future)
  - Scenario analysis „Vision Munich 2058“
    - Two scenarios (Target & Bridge)  
750 / 1300 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/cap
  - Pilot district „CO<sub>2</sub> free“ by 2038
  - ***Economic chances of being a low carbon frontrunner***



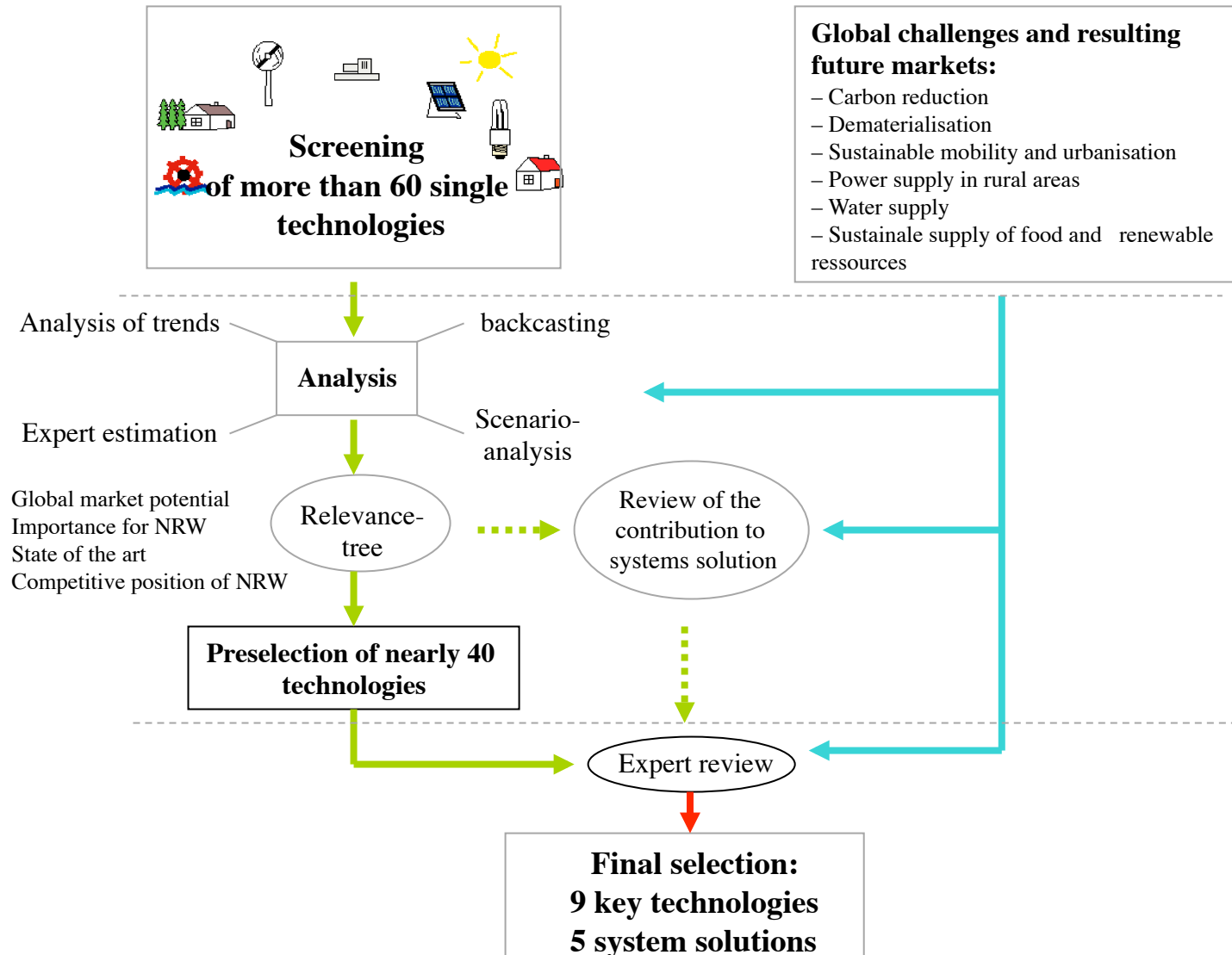
# Selected projects II: Sustainable Urban infrastructure on behalf of Siemens

## Munich 2058: Key strategies for 90% CO2 reduction



# Selected projects III: Future Technology Demand

Using long term scenarios for identification of robust technology needs  
(Technology push and demand pull approach)





# Selected projects III: Future Technology Demand

Promising (needed) technologies are often system solution

## Thinking in Systems:

- **Efficient Buildings (Demand side)**

*Residential buildings with focus on passive houses*

*Commercial buildings, (including air conditioning engineering, energy management)*

*Sustainable cooling (including passive cooling, solar cooling)*

- **Efficient Buildings (Supply side)**

*Efficient buildings + combined heating/cooling and electricity generation*



## Thinking in Systems:

- **Intelligent Energy Systems for Integration of Renewable energies**

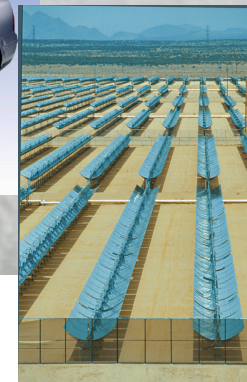
(including net connection, system integration, storage battery, load management, virtual power stations)

- **Rural Electrification**

(including stand alone systems)

- **New Fuels & Energy Carriers**

(E-Mobility, Hydrogen)



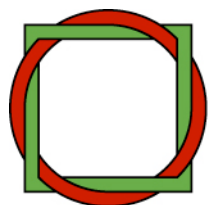
## Further research questions for Low Carbon Society Research Network (research gaps and challenges)

- **How can LCS (in particular sustainable energy and mobility) structures be shaped in the future?**
- **How to implement changes towards LCS?**
  - How can the transition to such structures take place
  - Further analysis of technology needs: Are there robust technologies? What are the needs and possible priorities for R&D policy?
  - Analysis of the role of behavioural changes: How a LCS culture looks like and how it can be shaped, how can behavioural changes be introduced?
  - Analysis of policy towards LCS and necessary institutions
  - etc.

### **Sustainable Development is more than “Low Carbon”**

- Identification of further challenges and environmental goals: further development of Low Material Society scenarios and instruments (cross problem oriented, cross sectoral system analysis: sustainability scenarios)





**Wuppertal Institut**  
für Klima, Umwelt, Energie  
GmbH

**Thank you for your attention!**

Have you visited our website?  
<http://www.wupperinst.org>