

Wuppertal Institute
for Climate, Environment
and Energy

**Technologies for climate and resource protection
drive the “lead markets” of the future!**

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Wuppertal Institute

**Presentation at the International Conference on Energy Security and
Climate Mitigation after COP 15 (Copenhagen) ,**

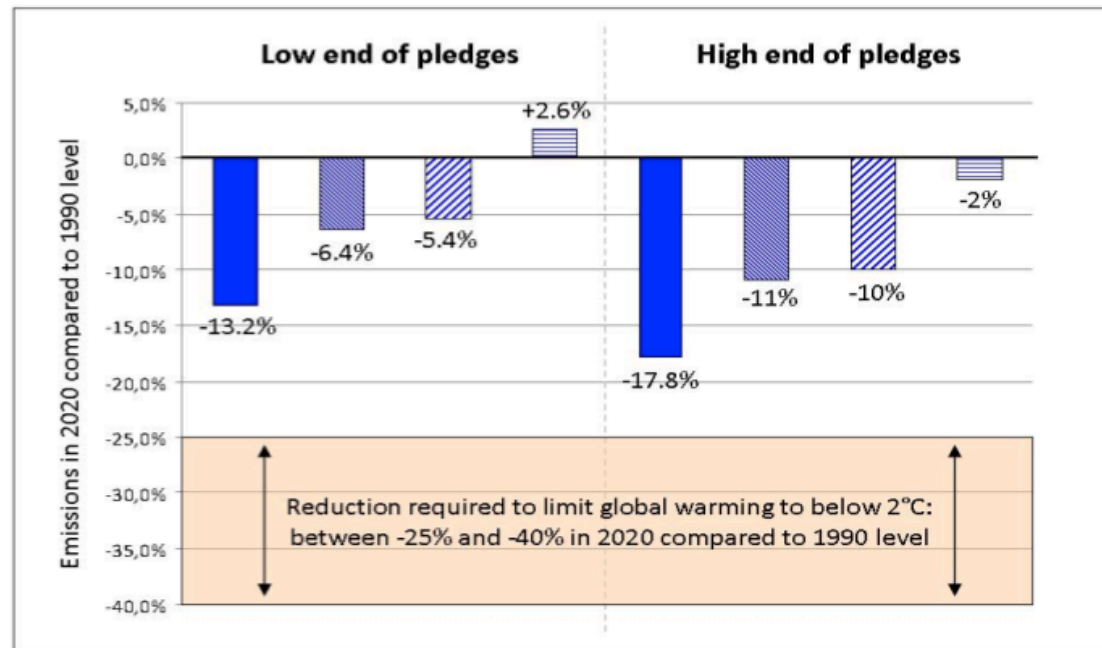
Rio de Janeiro 29. / 30. April

Thesis

1. **Decoupling economic growth from the use of nature** by fostering **resource productivity**: An ecological necessity and a benefit for sustainable development, security of supply and climate mitigation!
 - **Absolute decoupling** in the **North**: Support „Ecological Industrial Policy“, „Sustainable Lifestyles“ and „Lead markets for GreenTech“
 - **Relative decoupling** in the **South**: Avoid lock-in into outdated technologies and unsustainable consumption patterns of the North; reduce energy growth by fostering „leap frogging“-technologies (e.g. energyefficiency)
2. **The key** for sustainable energy systems: Focussing on a **“robust technological corridor”** with **“three green pillars”**: more efficient use of energy, co-/trigeneration and renewables
2. **„The future will be decentralized“ (Siemens)**: Technology and competition driven technologies and power plants will **converge** worldwide - they will be „cleaner, leaner and greener“
3. **A globally coordinated „energy efficiency + renewables initiative“** is needed, it includes:
 - **A vision** (Convergence and reduction to „2000 Watt per capita societies“; at least 60% CO₂-reduction up to 2050)
 - **Binding targets** for IC; **know how transfer and financial support** for DC
 - **A supporting framework** to create world wide **markets for energy services** (e.g.bigEE/SBN; REN21)

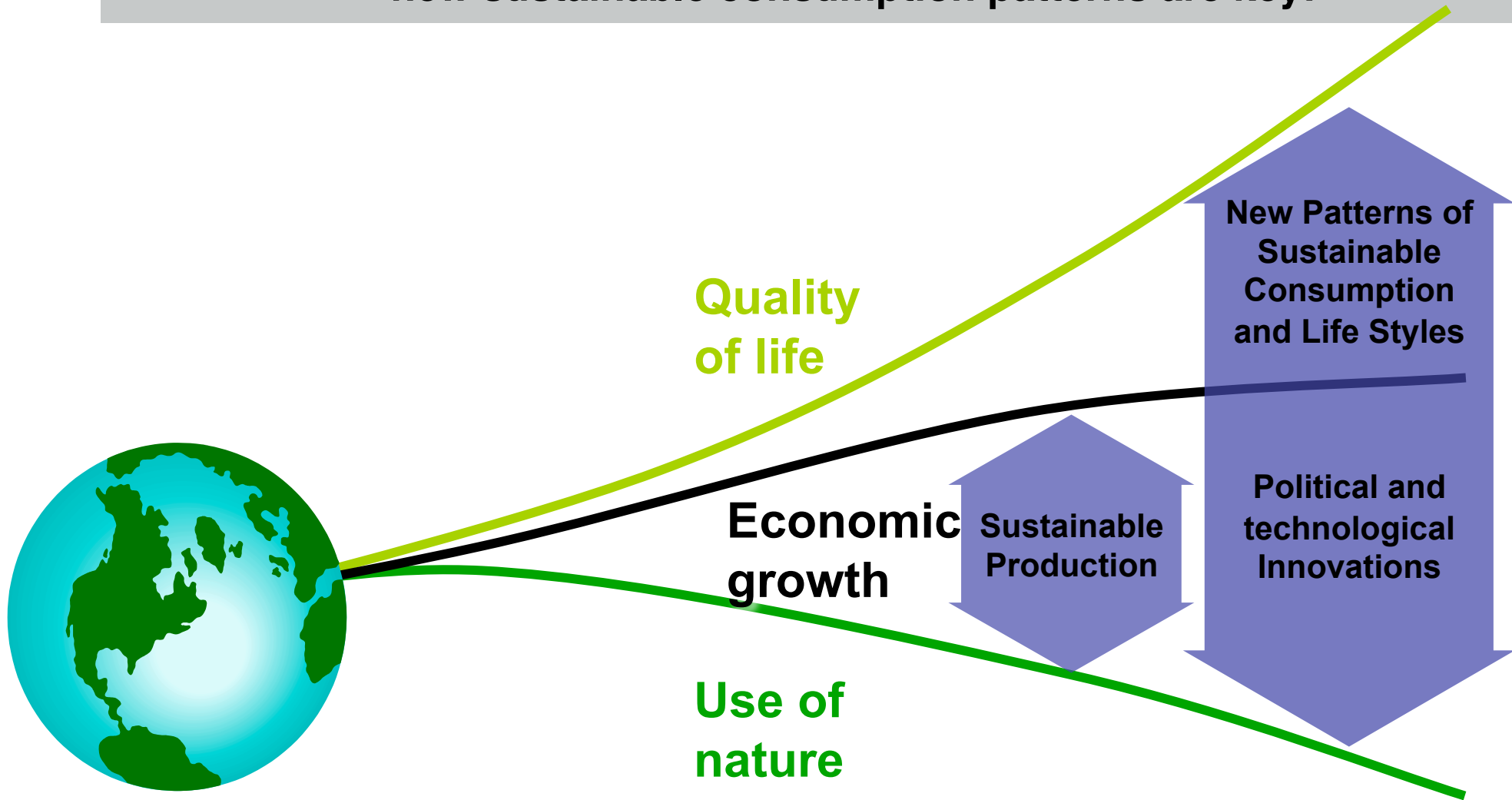
The Post-Copenhagen pledges (1/ 2010) of developed countries: to weak to stop climate change! (Source: EC 2010)

Impact of the Kyoto Protocol's weaknesses (AAU surplus and LULUCF accounting rules) on developed countries' reduction pledges in 2020



- Reduction targets pledged by developed countries in aggregate
- Reduction that would be left if all AAU surplus can be carried forward without restriction
- Reduction that would be left if, in addition, the Kyoto Protocol's LULUCF accounting rules were left unchanged
- Reduction that would be left if, in addition, LULUCF accounting rules were changed to "unconstrained gross-net" (i.e. each country's total net flow of GHG from LULUCF in a given year is accounted for in its GHG balance)

**Absolute decoupling of the quality of life from the use of nature –
increasing resource productivity and
new sustainable consumption patterns are key!**

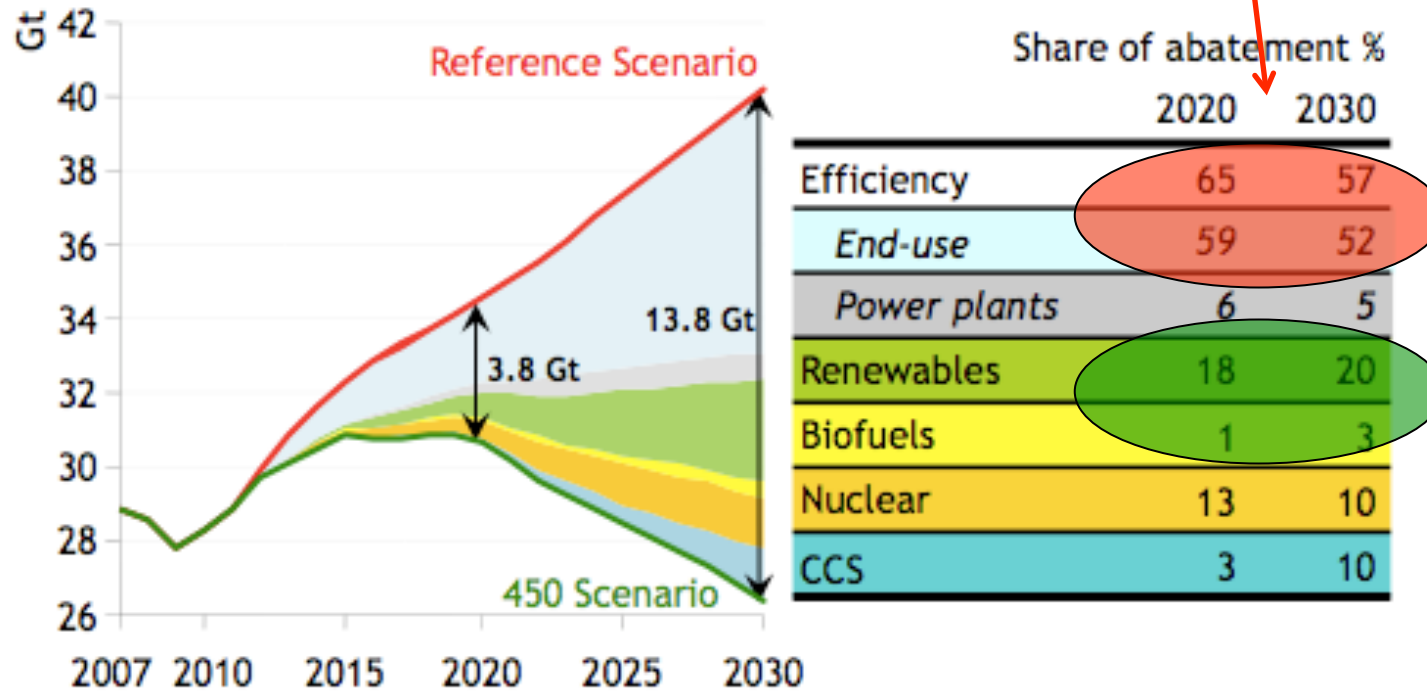


World Energy Outlook: End use efficiency = 50% of the solution!

IEA 450 ppm CO_{2eq} scenario to achieve 2° target



Main strategy elements energy efficiency and renewables

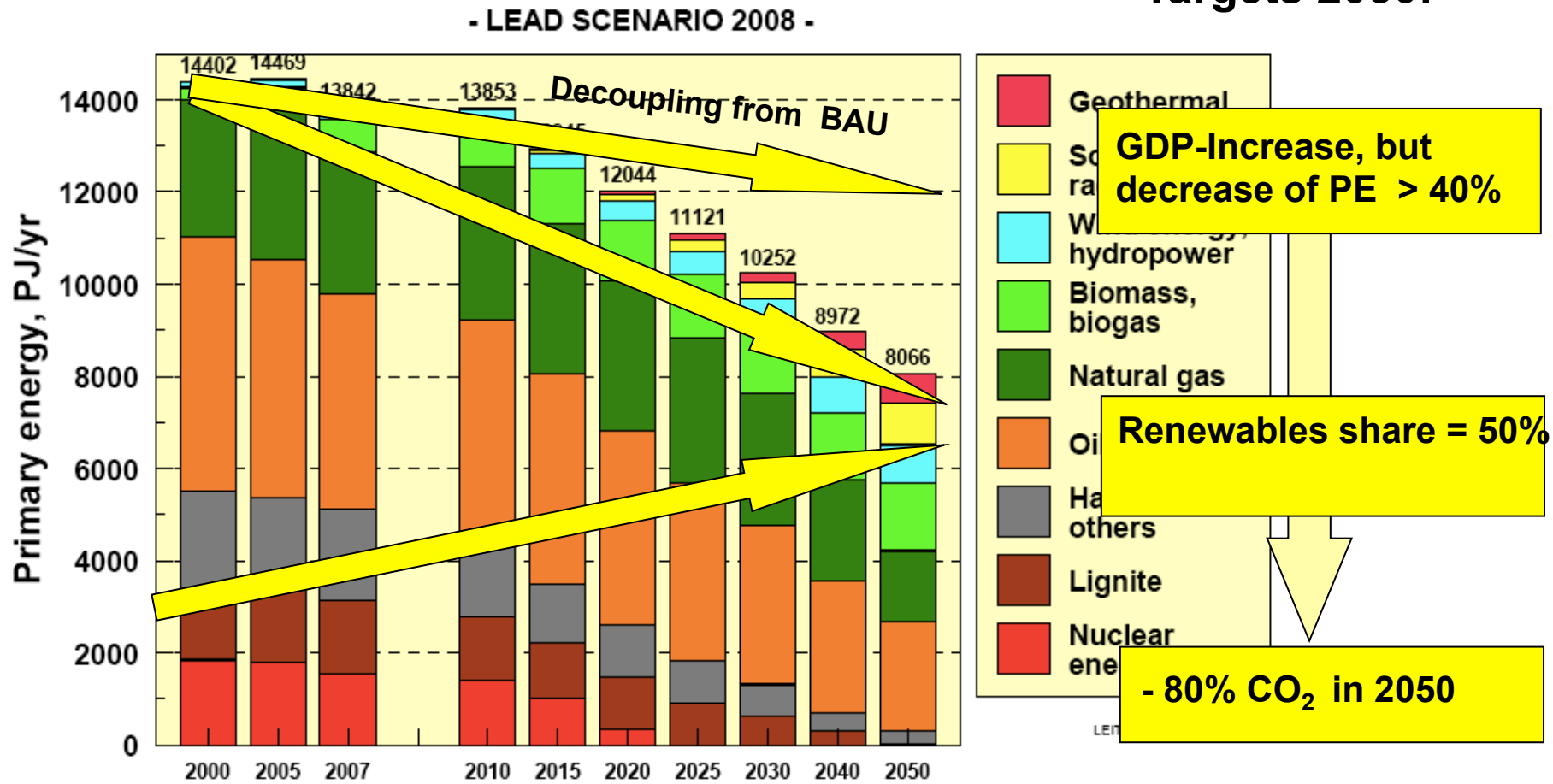


Decoupling of energy and GDP in Germany is possible:

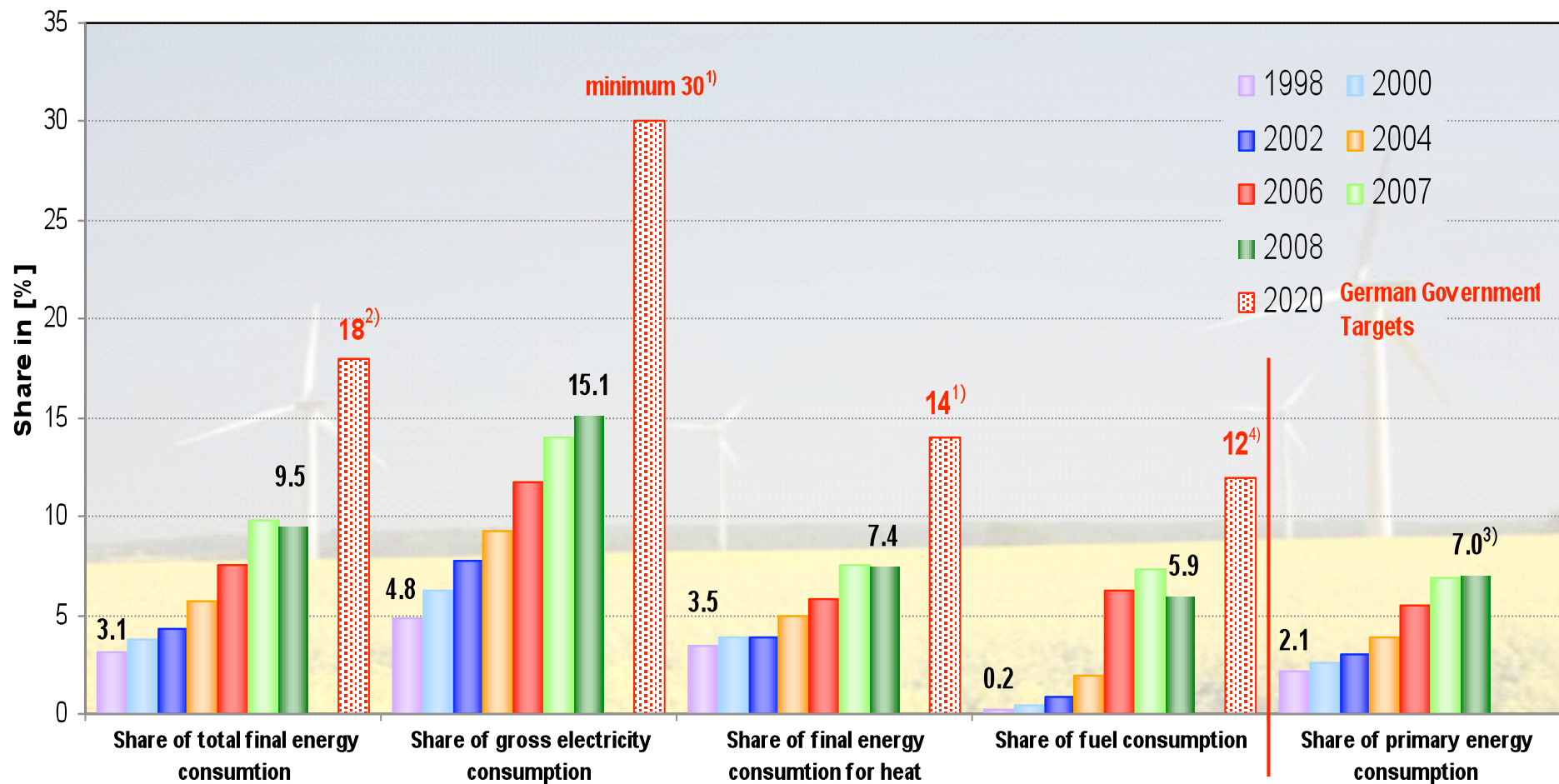
“Lead Scenario“ of German Ministry of Environment: Climate mitigation increases economic benefits - from renewables and energy efficiency

Primary energy demand in PJ

Targets 2050:



Renewable energy sources as a share of energy supply in Germany



¹⁾ Source: Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG 2009) from 25.10.2008 and Renewable Energies Heat Act (EEWärmeG) from 7.8.2008

²⁾ Source: Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009/28/EC);

³⁾ For calculating the share of primary energy consumption (PEC), the (official) physical energy content method has been used (acc. to the substitution method: 92%);

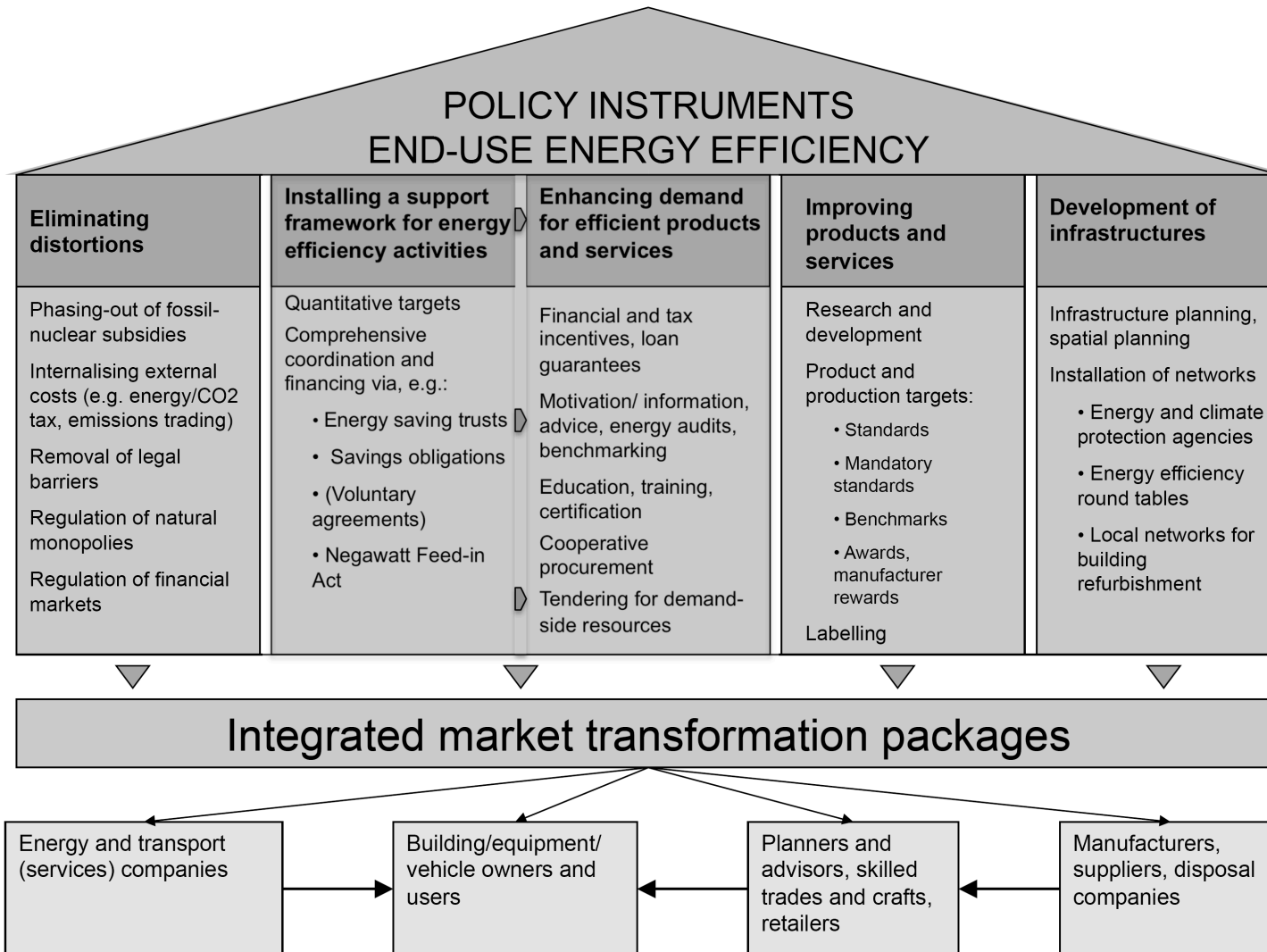
⁴⁾ Goal: 12% energetic; Source: National Biomass Action Plan for Germany

RES - Renewable energy sources; Source: BMU-Brochure "Renewable energy sources in figures - national and international development", KI III 1; Version: June 2009; all figures provisional

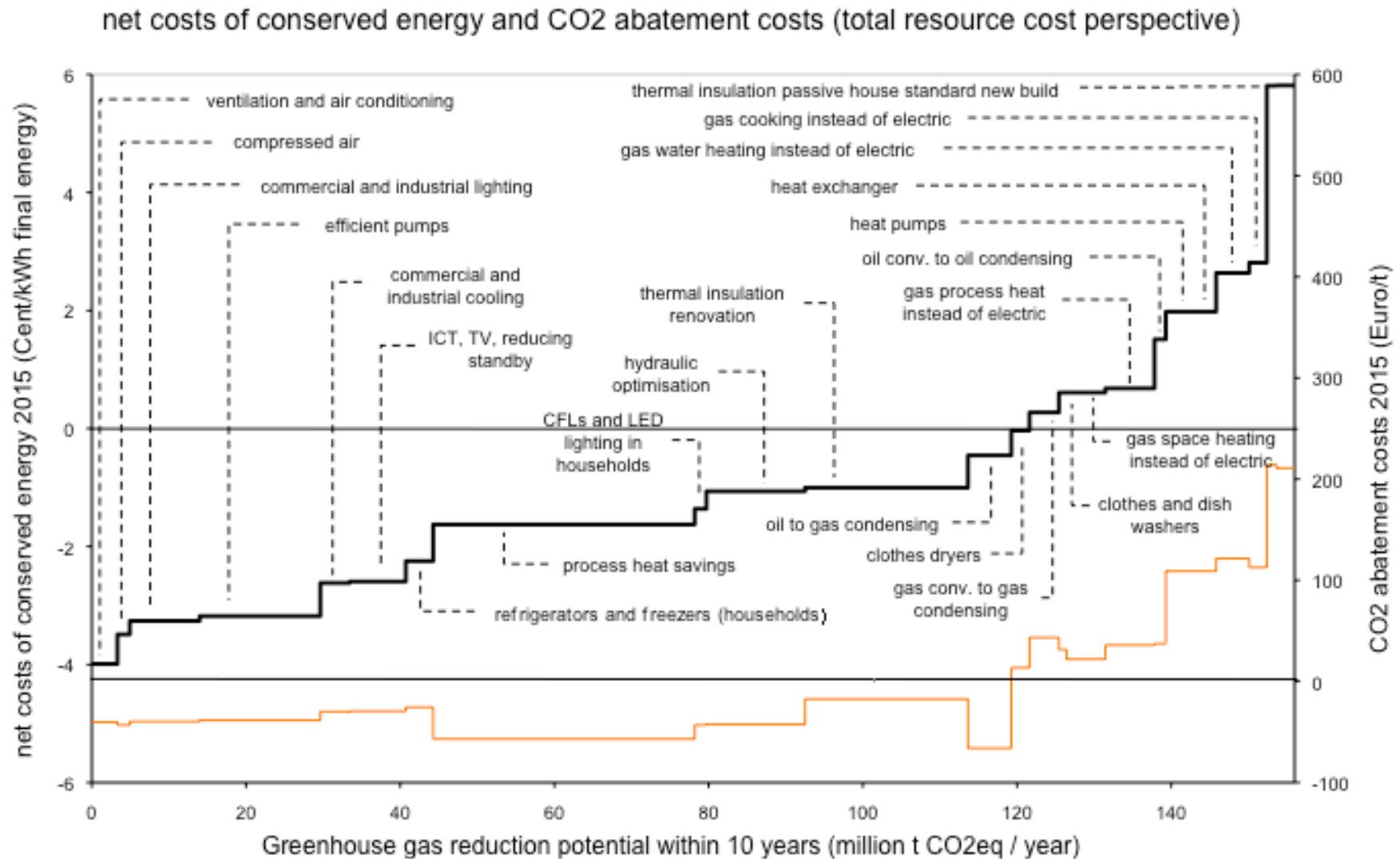
Source: BMU - KI III 1 Version: June 2009

Policies for energy efficiency are cross cutting and built on five pillars.

The ideal „Policy Mix“ (Source: Thomas/Irrek 2010)



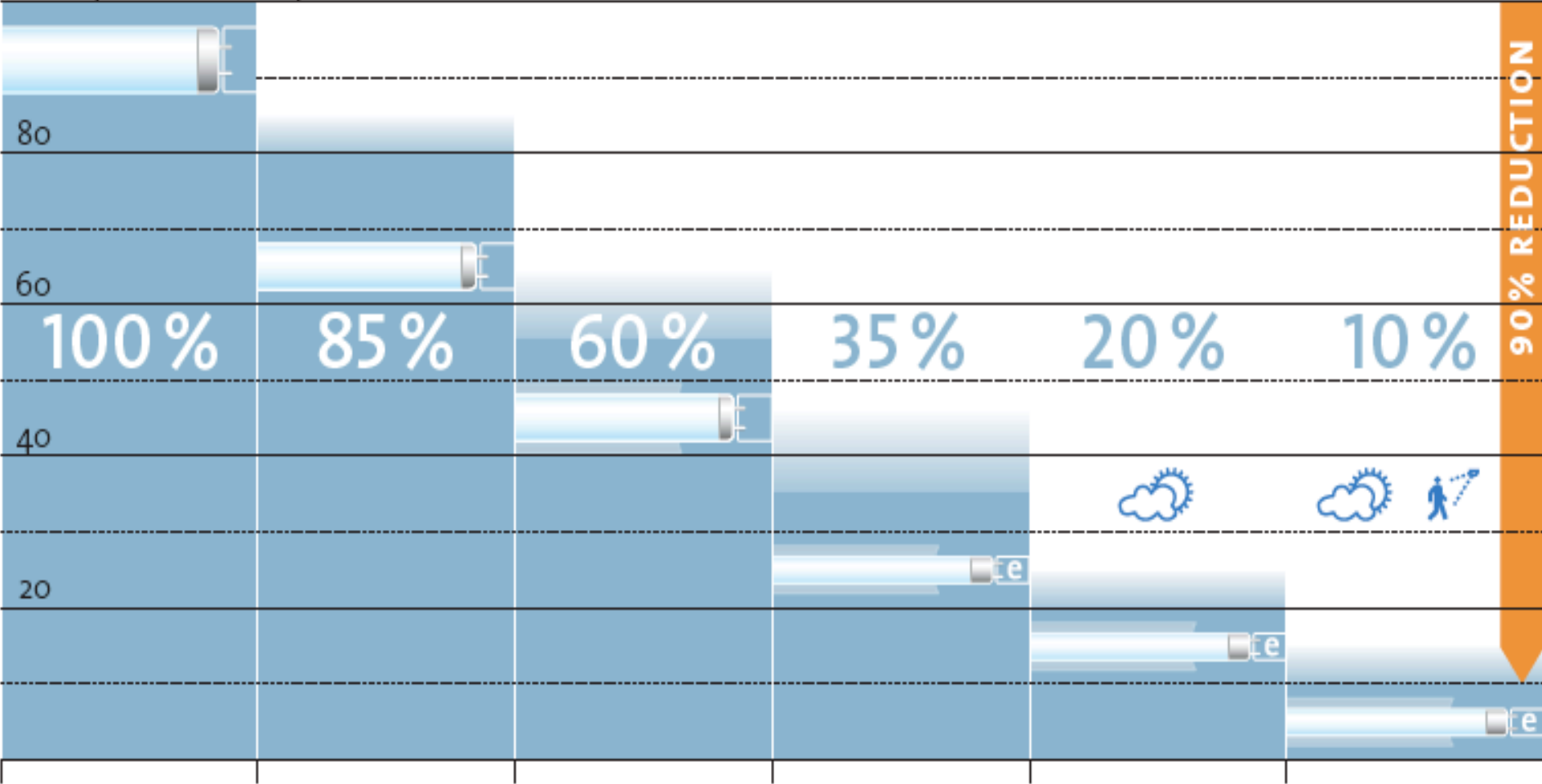
**„Cost potential curves“ to allocate investments - the German example:
120 TWh of electricity can be saved with a profit! (Source: W/E.ON 2007)**



Optimal lighting in offices can cut electricity consumption up to 90%

(Source: Seifried 2009)

100 % power consumption



T12 tubes
38 mm Ø
conventional
ballast

T8 tubes
28 mm Ø
conventional
ballast

T8 tubes in
efficient lights
with good
reflectors

T5 tubes
16 mm Ø
electronic
ballast

Daylight
controlled
lighting

Presence
detector

90% REDUCTION

Feasibility study and pilots for efficient lighting at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM: 350.000 students) (Source: Seifried 2009)



- Investment of US\$ 14 million saves electricity costs of US\$ 48 million over life time
- Investment cuts electricity costs at UNAM by 25% and can be refinanced within 7 years
- Implementation by a local contractor (plus CDM) is possible with no costs for UNAM