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A large, multi-story classical building with a central clock tower and many windows, likely the IIASA headquarters in Laxenburg, Austria.

“Carbon Law” and Sustainable Development Goals

Nebojsa Nakicenovic

Deputy Director General

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

Professor Emeritus of Energy Economics

Vienna University of Technology

ALPS International Symposium, Tokyo – 9 February 2018



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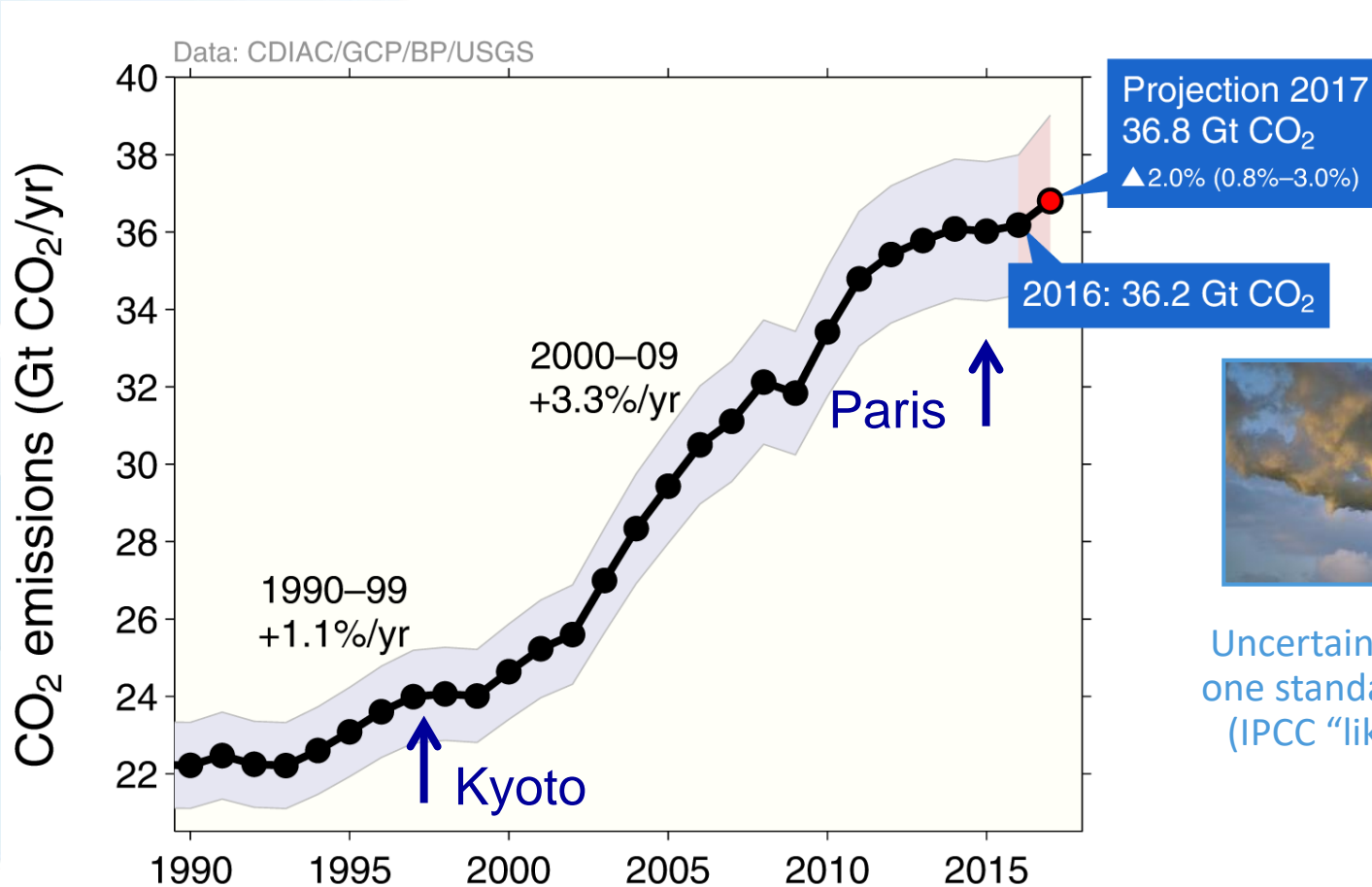


IIASA, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

Emissions from fossil fuel use and industry

Global emissions from fossil fuel and industry: 36.2 ± 2 GtCO₂ in 2016, 62% over 1990

● Projection for 2017: 36.8 ± 2 GtCO₂, 2.0% higher than 2016

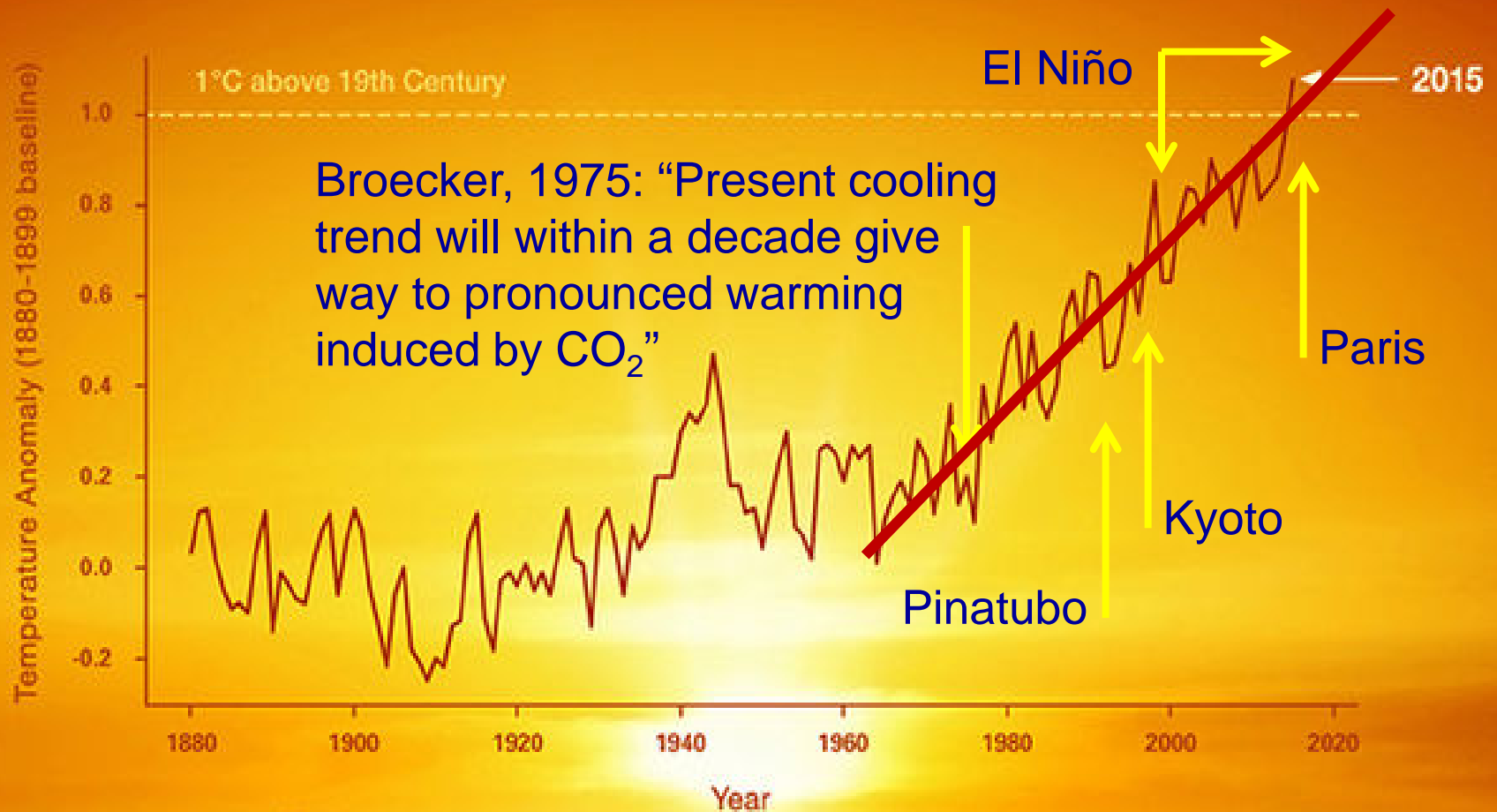


Uncertainty is $\pm 5\%$ for one standard deviation (IPCC “likely” range)

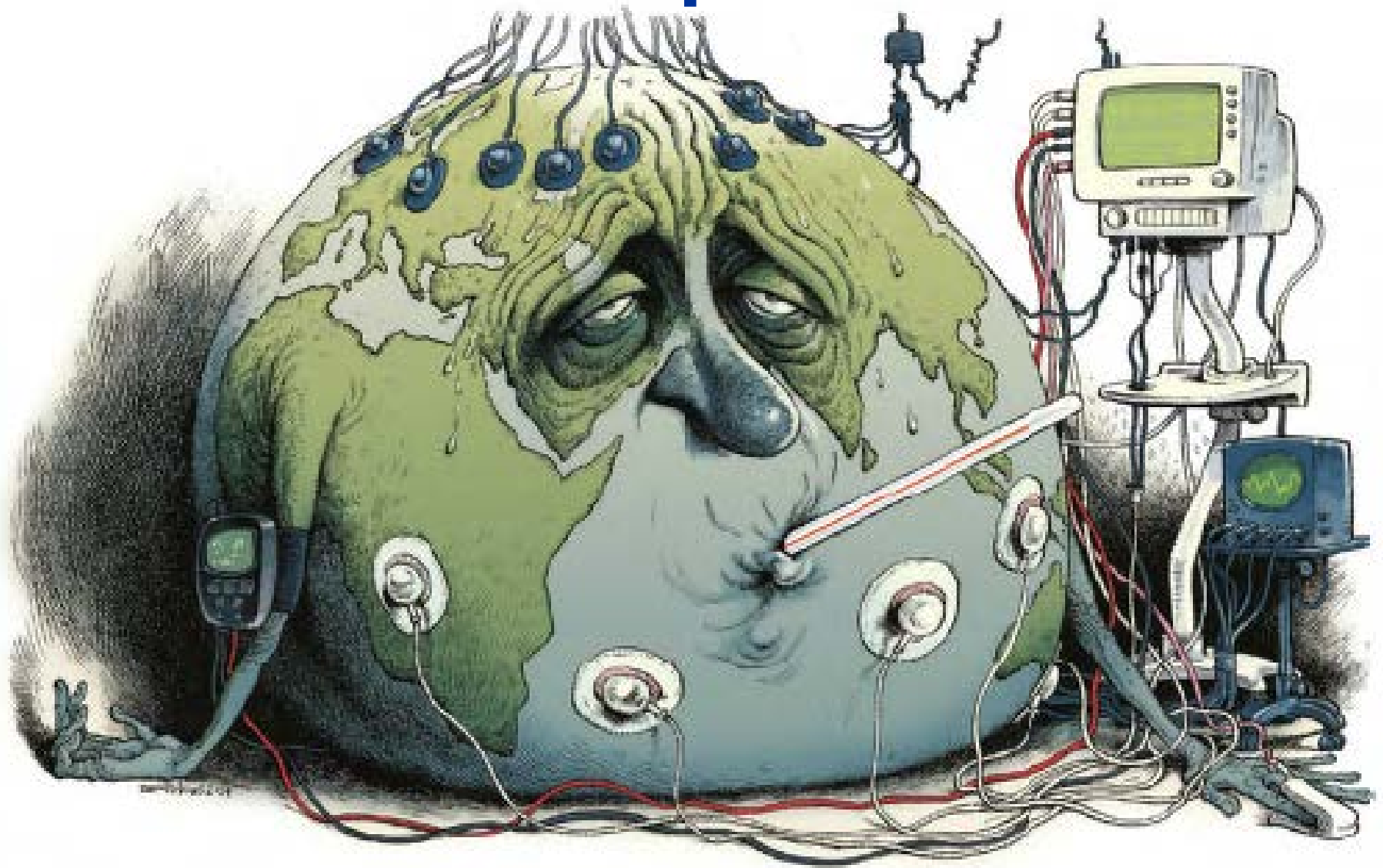


Global Temperature Anomaly

1880 to 2015



Collective Responsibility in the Anthropocene



The Paris Agreement



Bildquelle: <https://v>

Limiting global warming to "well below" 2 degrees celsius

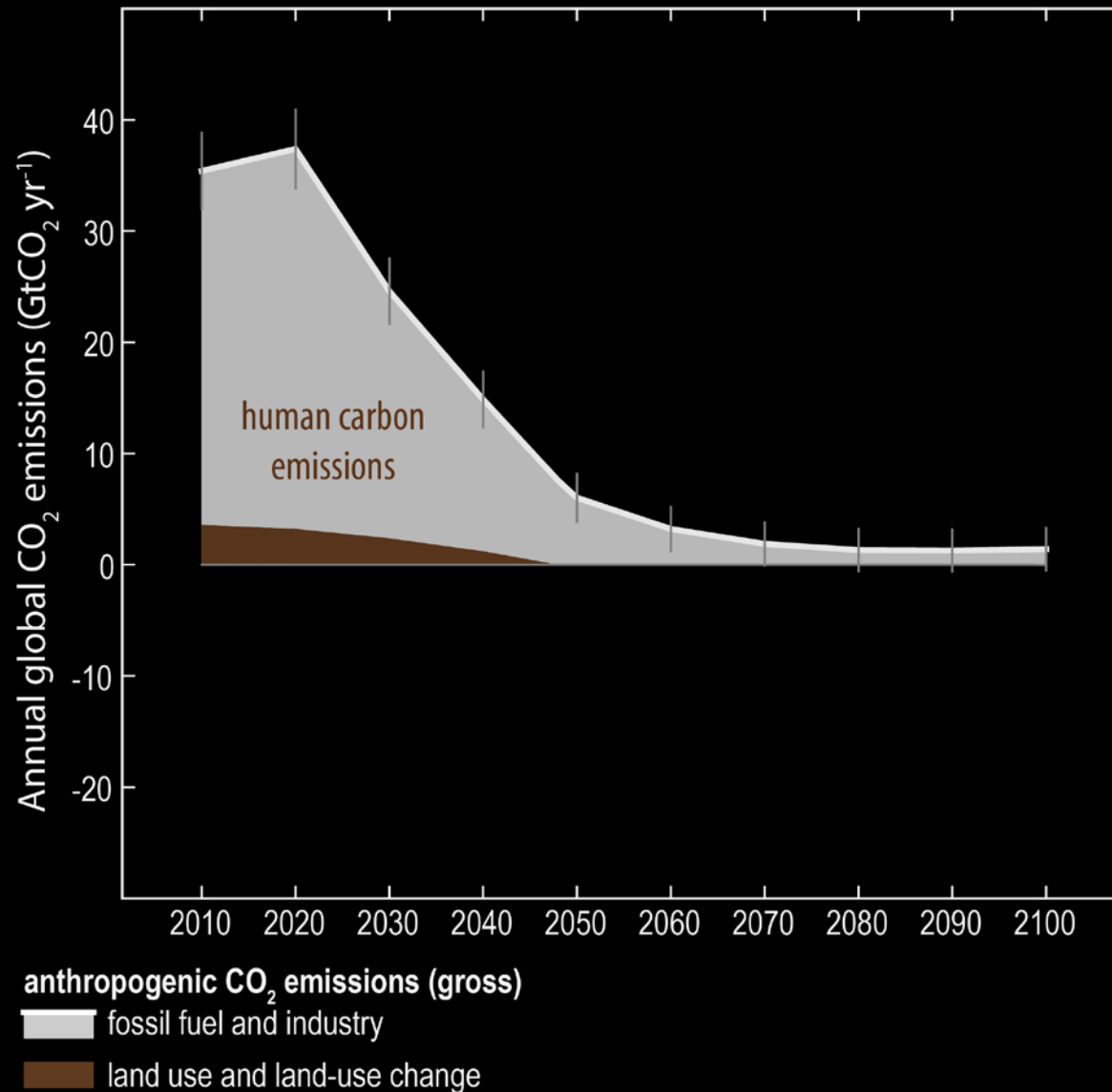
Achieving net-zero GHG emissions by mid of the 21st century

Regular review and improvement of nationally determined contributions

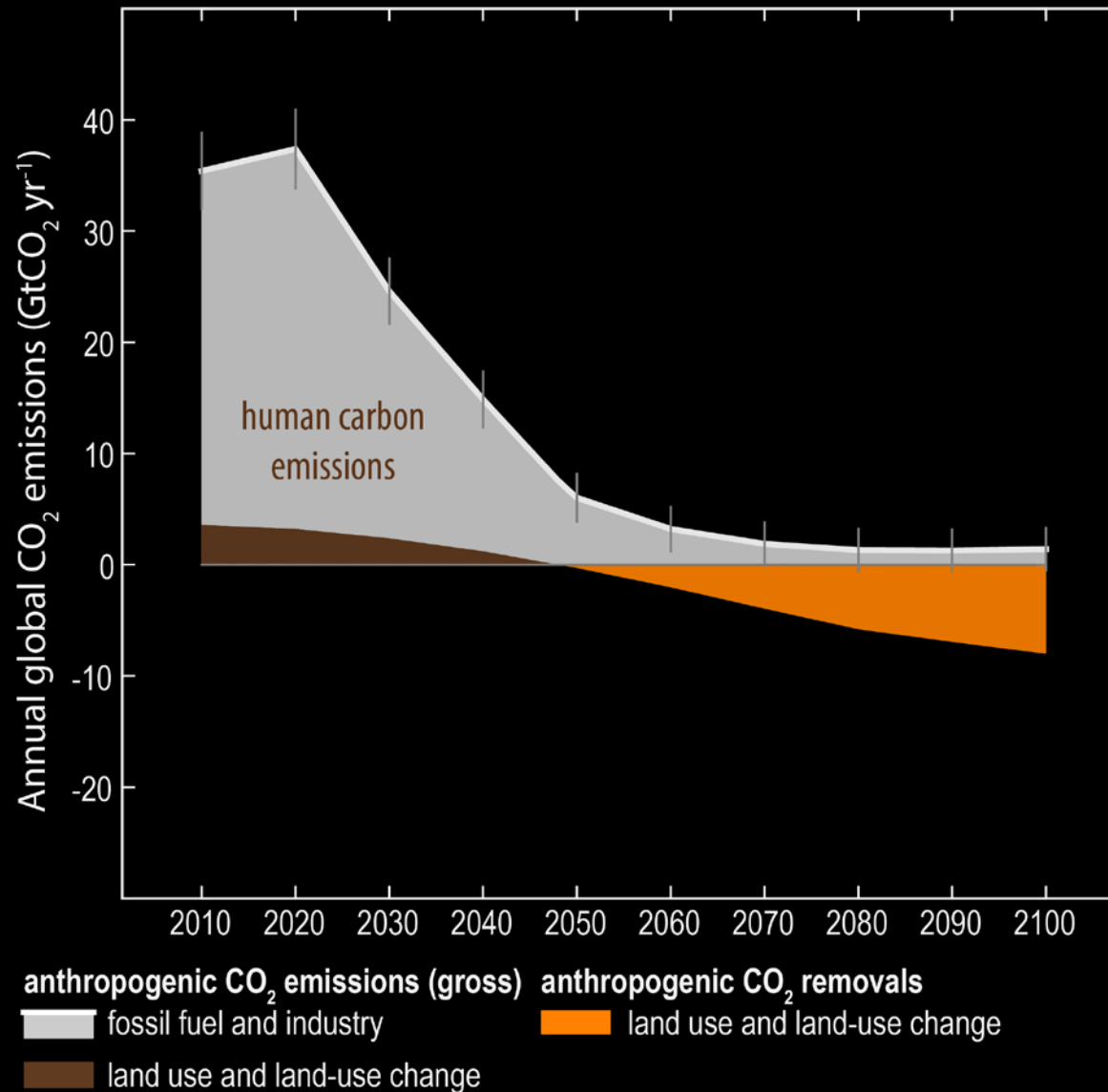
Mobilizing \$100 billion a year in support by 2020 through 2025

Source: Schellhuber, 2016

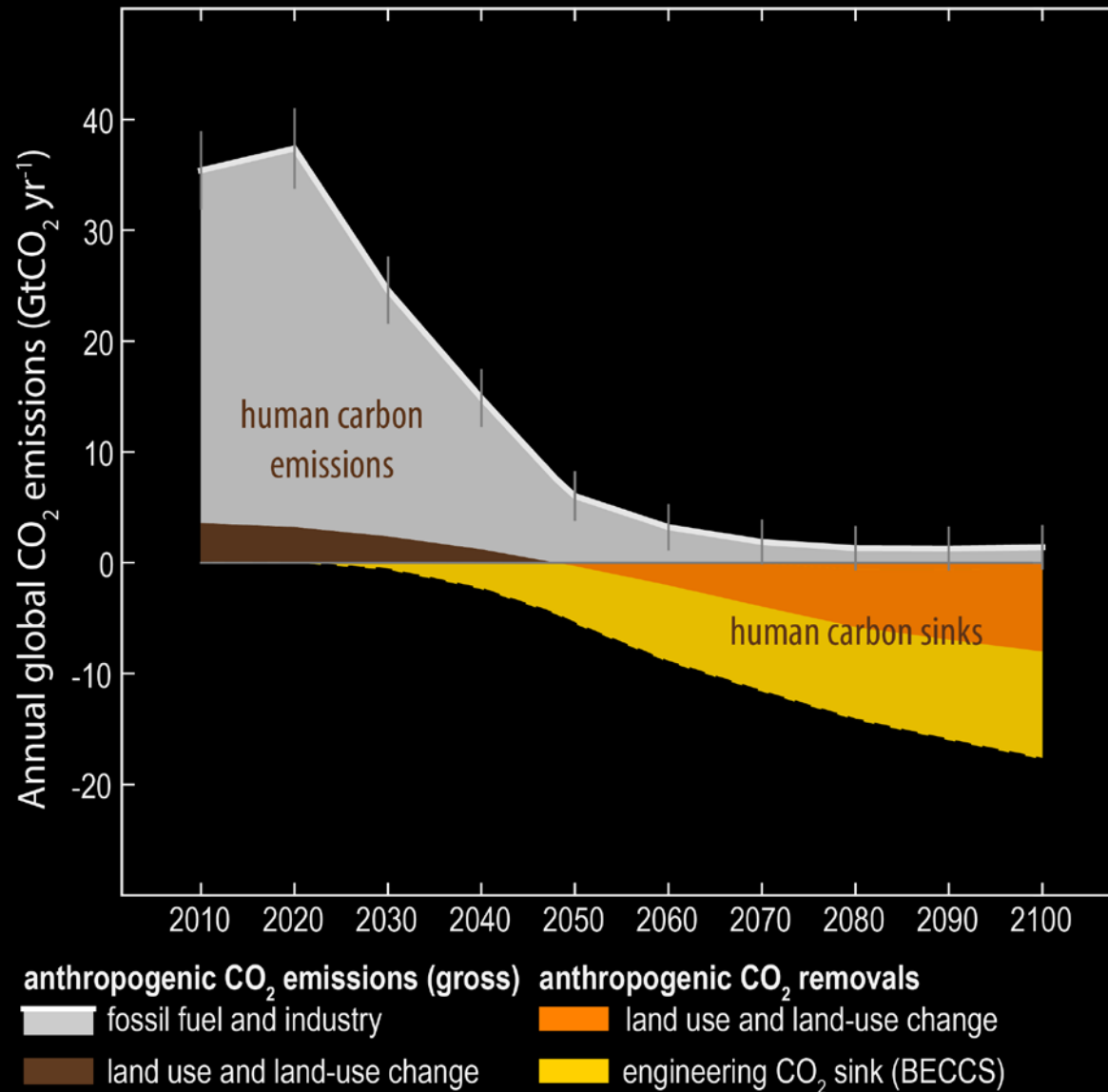
“Carbon Law”



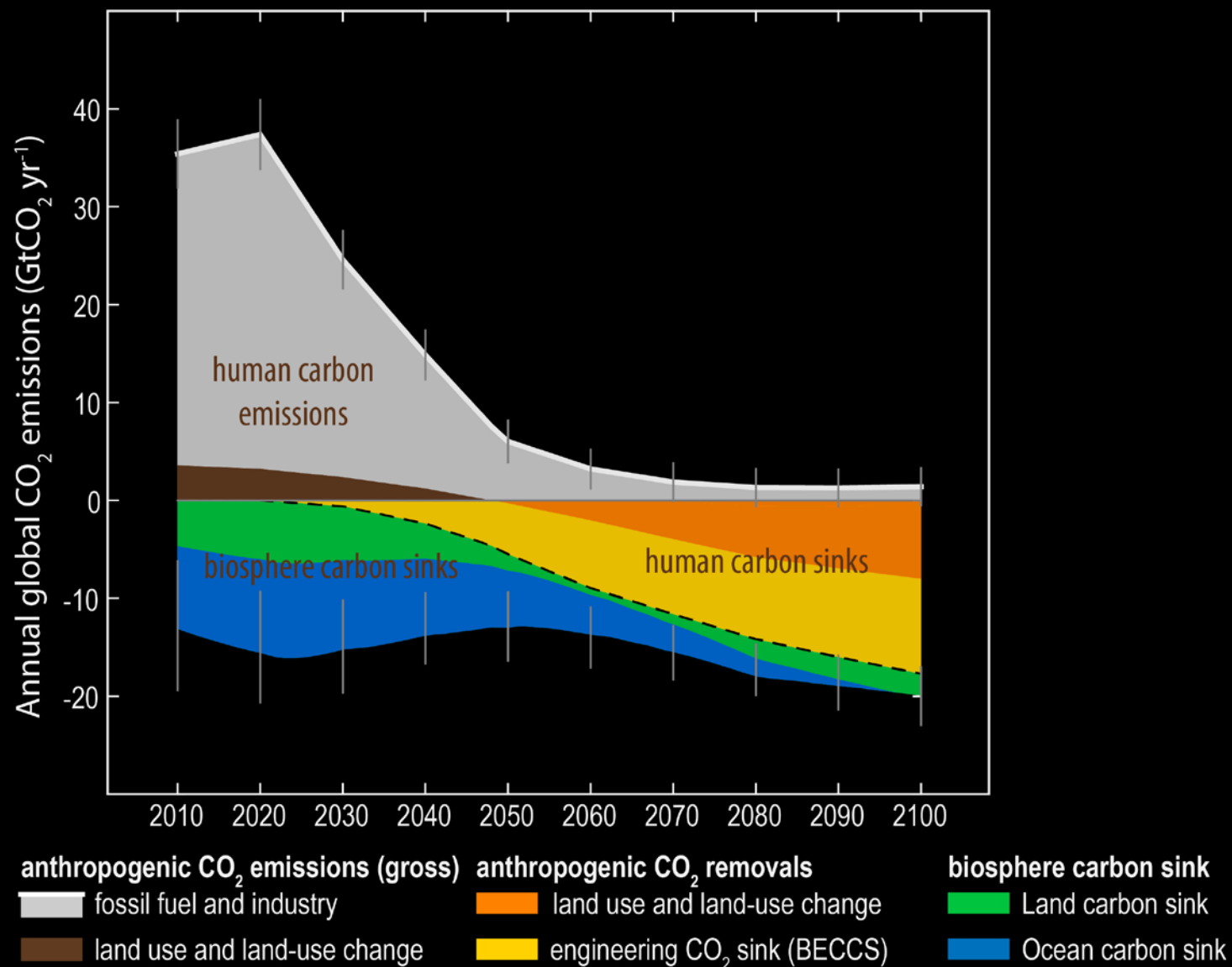
“Carbon Law”



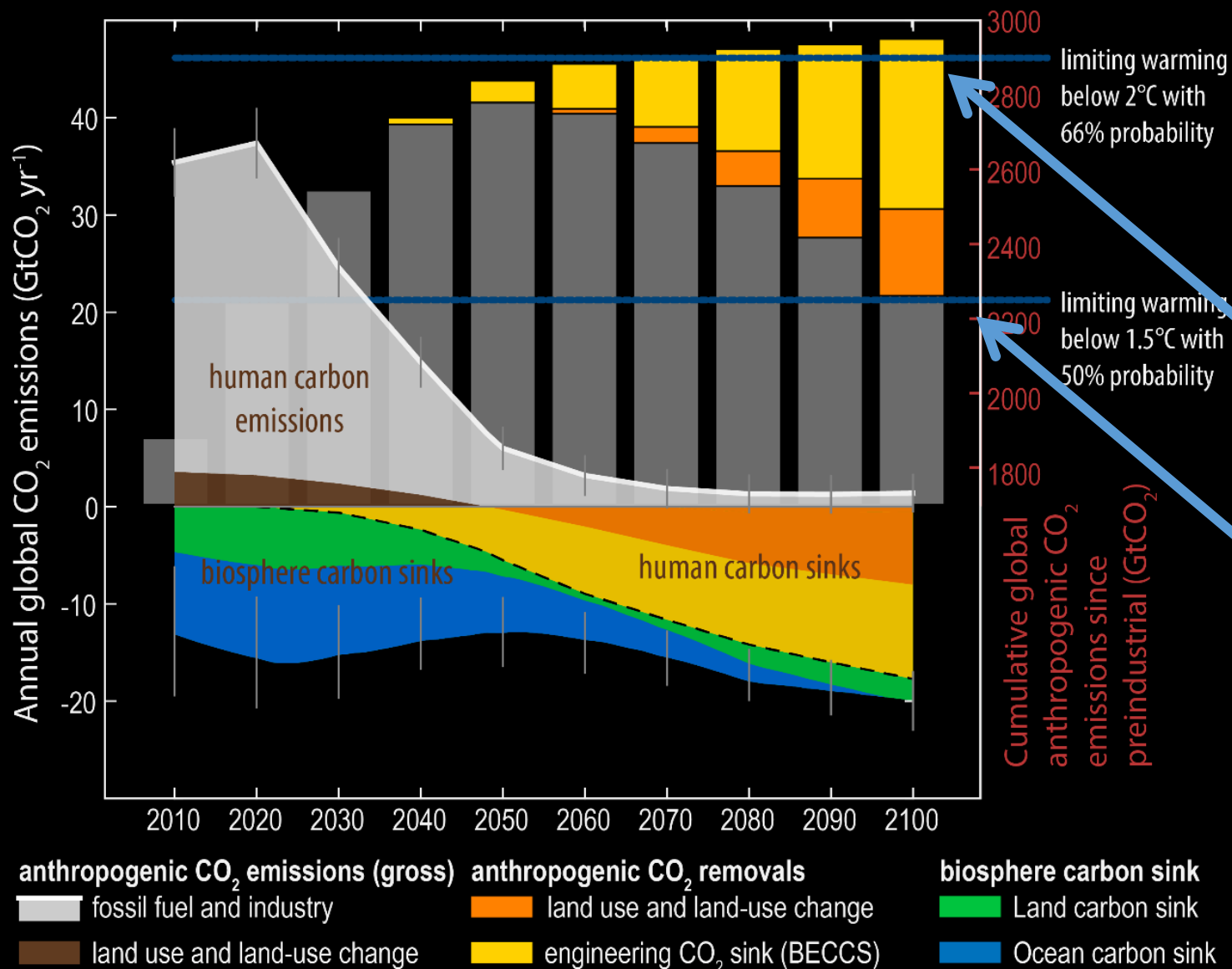
“Carbon Law”



“Carbon Law”

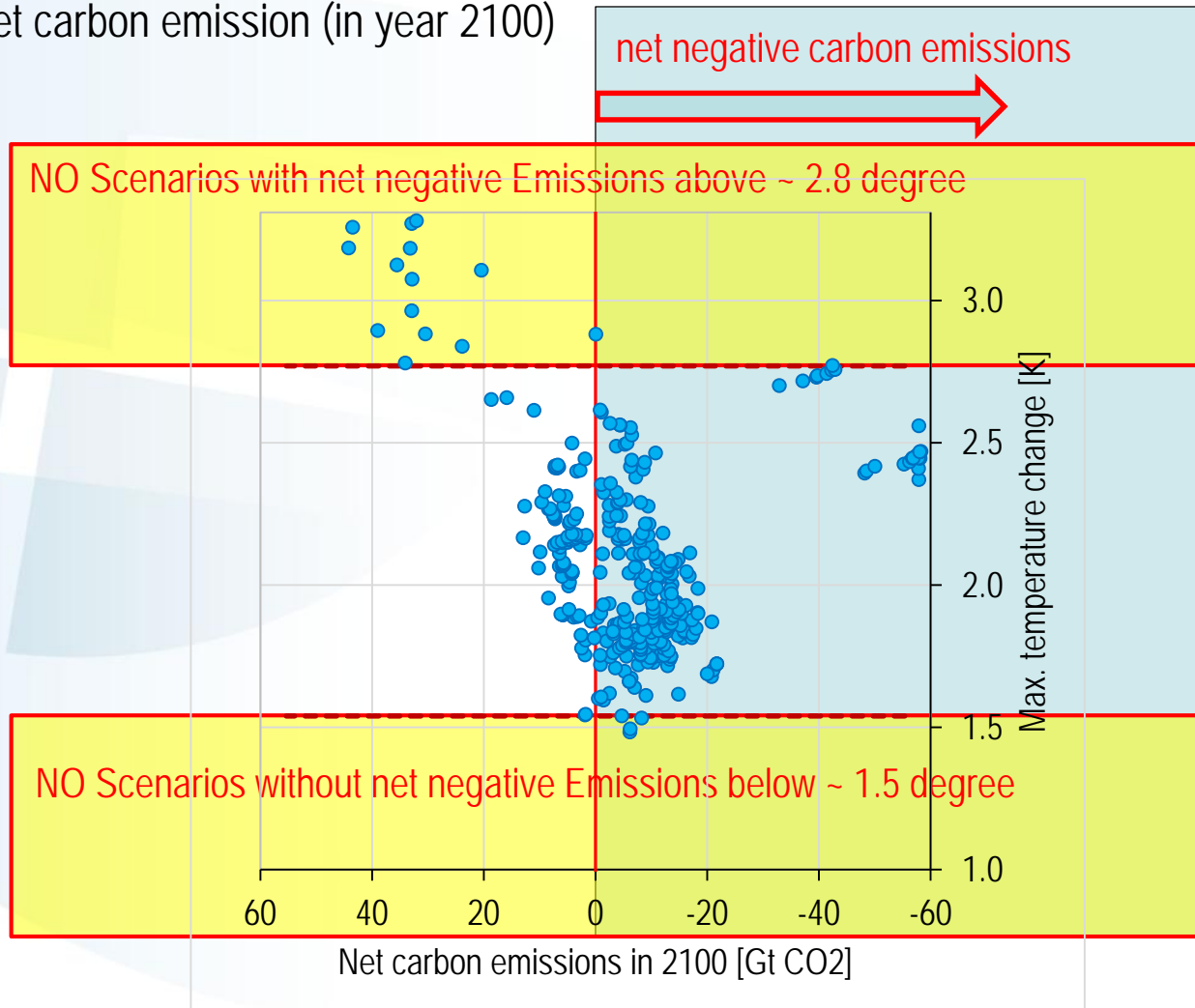


“Carbon Law”



Net-negative CO₂ Emissions

Max. temperature change in 21th century
Net carbon emission (in year 2100)



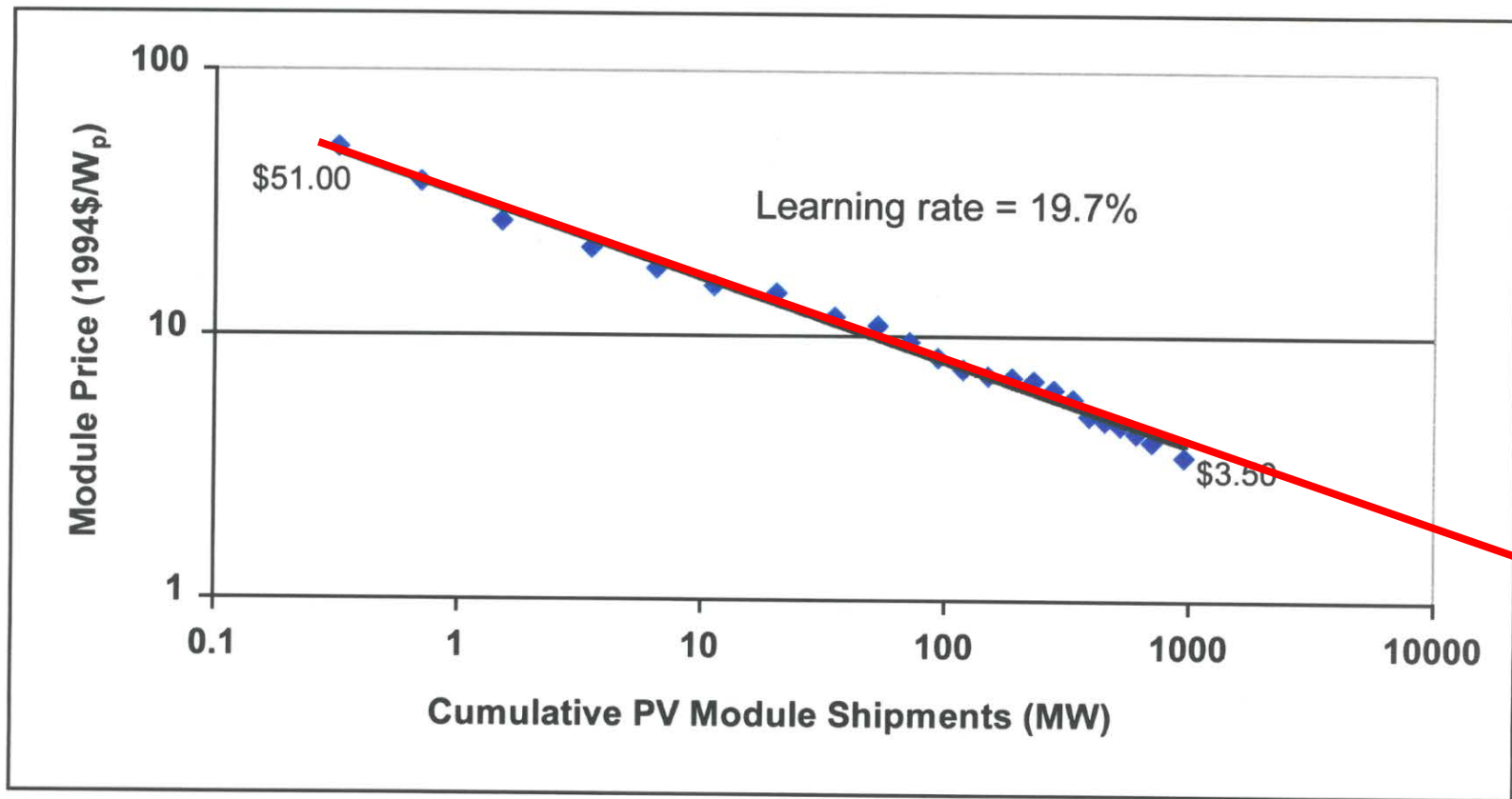
STI Transformational Change

Dynamic, Cumulative, Systemic and Uncertain

- ➔ Incremental – gradual (continuous) and cumulative improvements
- ➔ Abrupt – radical, discontinuous and disruptive as “gales of creative destruction”
- ➔ Add as many mail-coaches as you please, you will never get a railroad by so doing. [Schumpeter, 1935/1951, 136]

Solar PV Modules 1976–1998

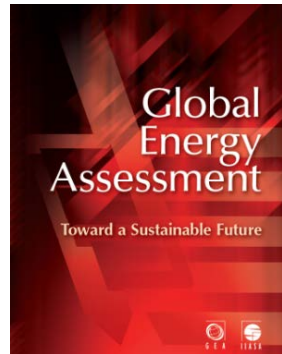
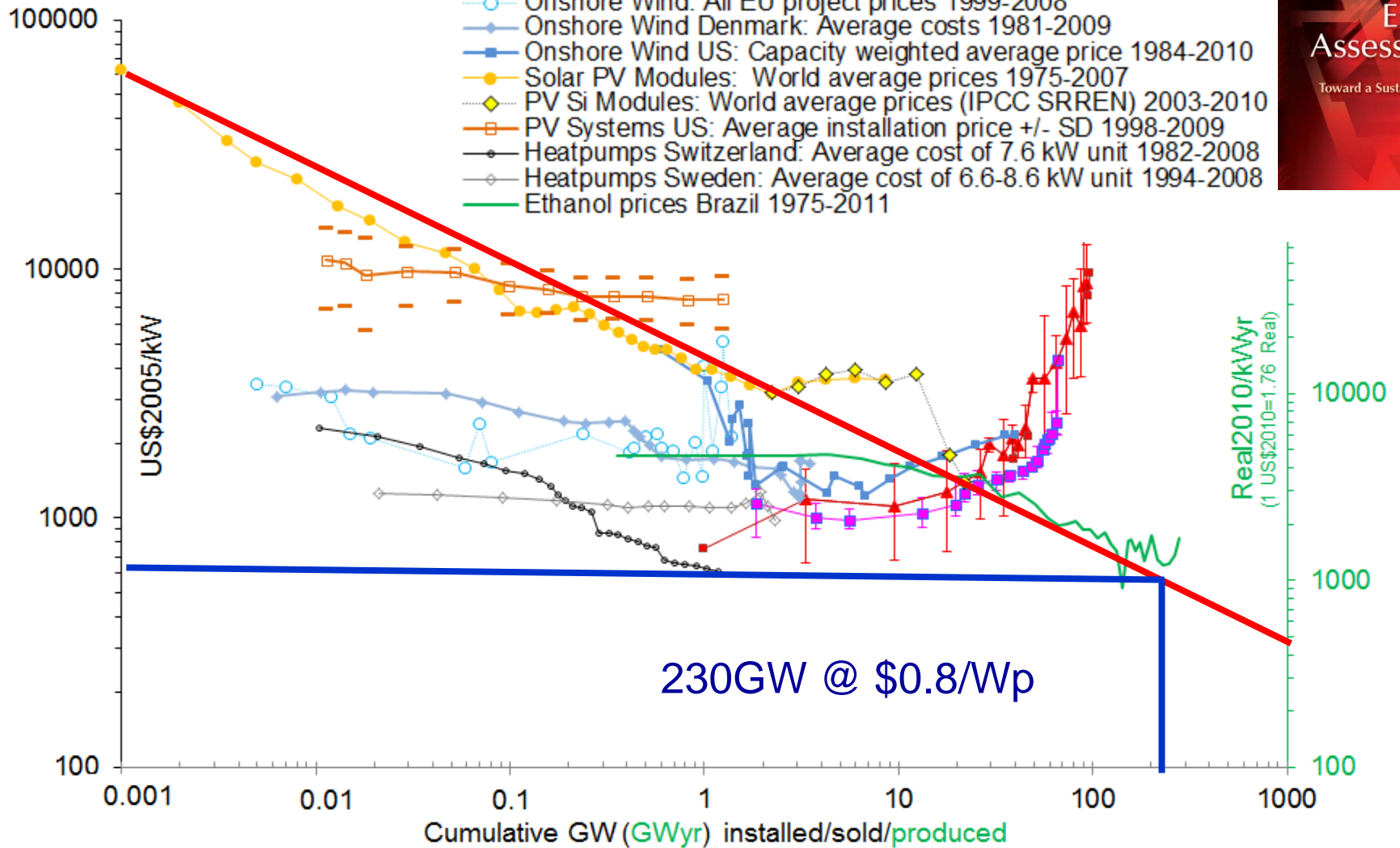
(Harmon, 1999)



Data: Ayres (1998), Thomas (1999), Williams and Terzian (1993)

Supply Technologies Cost Trends

- ▲ Nuclear US: Average and Minimum/Maximum 1971-1996
- Nuclear US: Single Reactor (No Range) 1971-1996
- Nuclear France: Average and Min/Max 1977-1999
- Offshore Wind: All EU project prices 1999-2008
- ◆ Onshore Wind Denmark: Average costs 1981-2009
- Onshore Wind US: Capacity weighted average price 1984-2010
- Solar PV Modules: World average prices 1975-2007
- ◆ PV Si Modules: World average prices (IPCC SRREN) 2003-2010
- PV Systems US: Average installation price +/- SD 1998-2009
- Heatpumps Switzerland: Average cost of 7.6 kW unit 1982-2008
- ◇ Heatpumps Sweden: Average cost of 6.6-8.6 kW unit 1994-2008
- Ethanol prices Brazil 1975-2011



Unsubsidised clean energy world records since April 2016

Solar PV



Country: Mexico
 Bidder: FRV
 Signed: September 2016
 Construction: 2019
Price: US\$ 2.69 c/kWh

Onshore wind



Country: Morocco
 Bidder: Enel Green Power
 Signed: January 2016
 Construction: 2018
Price: US\$ 3.0 c/kWh

Offshore wind

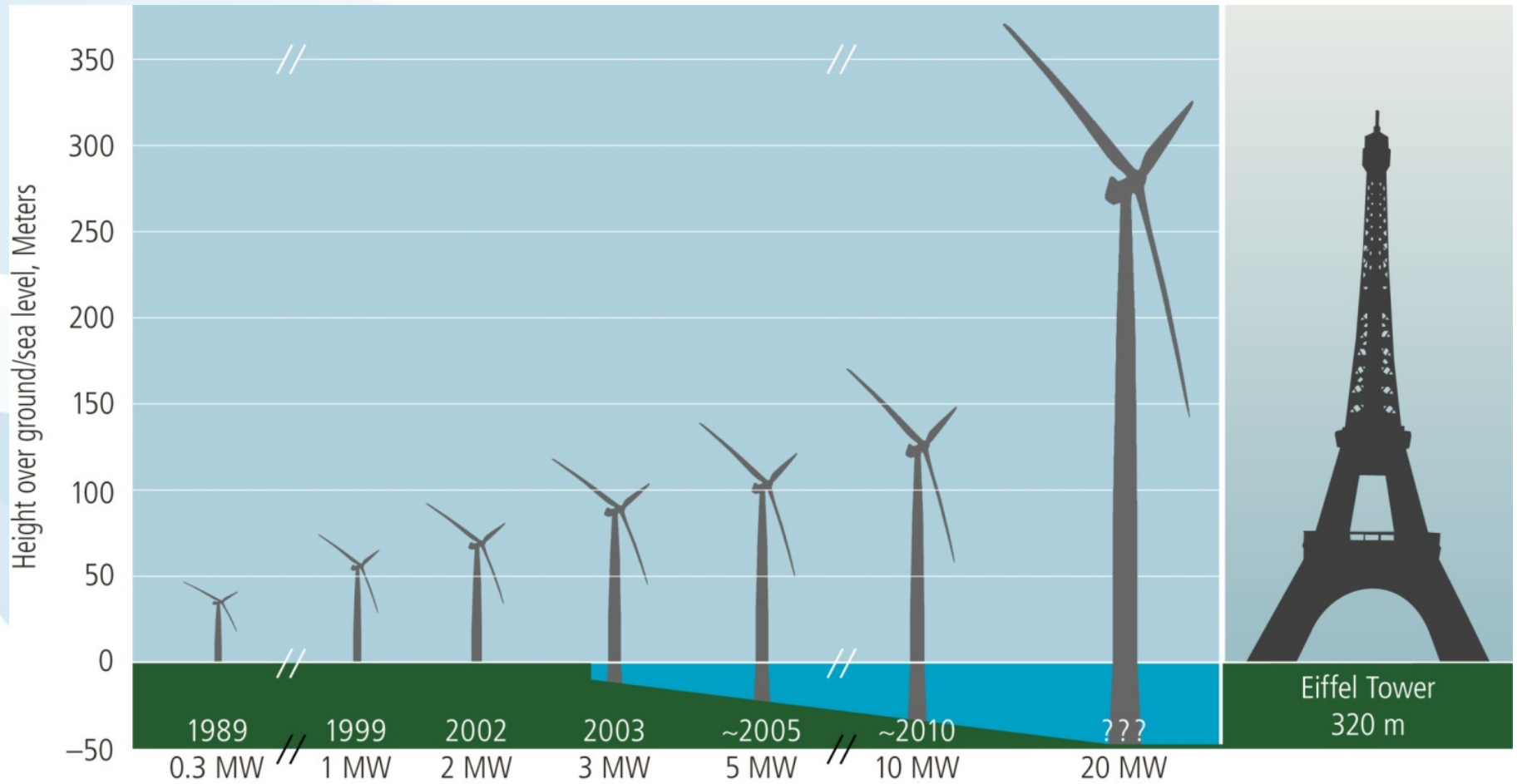


Country: Germany
 Bidder: DONG/EnBW
 Signed: April 2017
 Construction: 2024
Merchant Price: US\$ 4.9 c/kWh

Note: The offshore wind merchant price is estimated based on project LCOE in real 2016 terms

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance; ImagesSiemens; Wikimedia Commons

“Learning” Through Scale



Economies of scale, US wind turbines

Possible Transformational Technologies



Conventional Turbine Offshore Wind Farm;

- No risk of it being hugely profitable.
- Typical IRR 5-7%

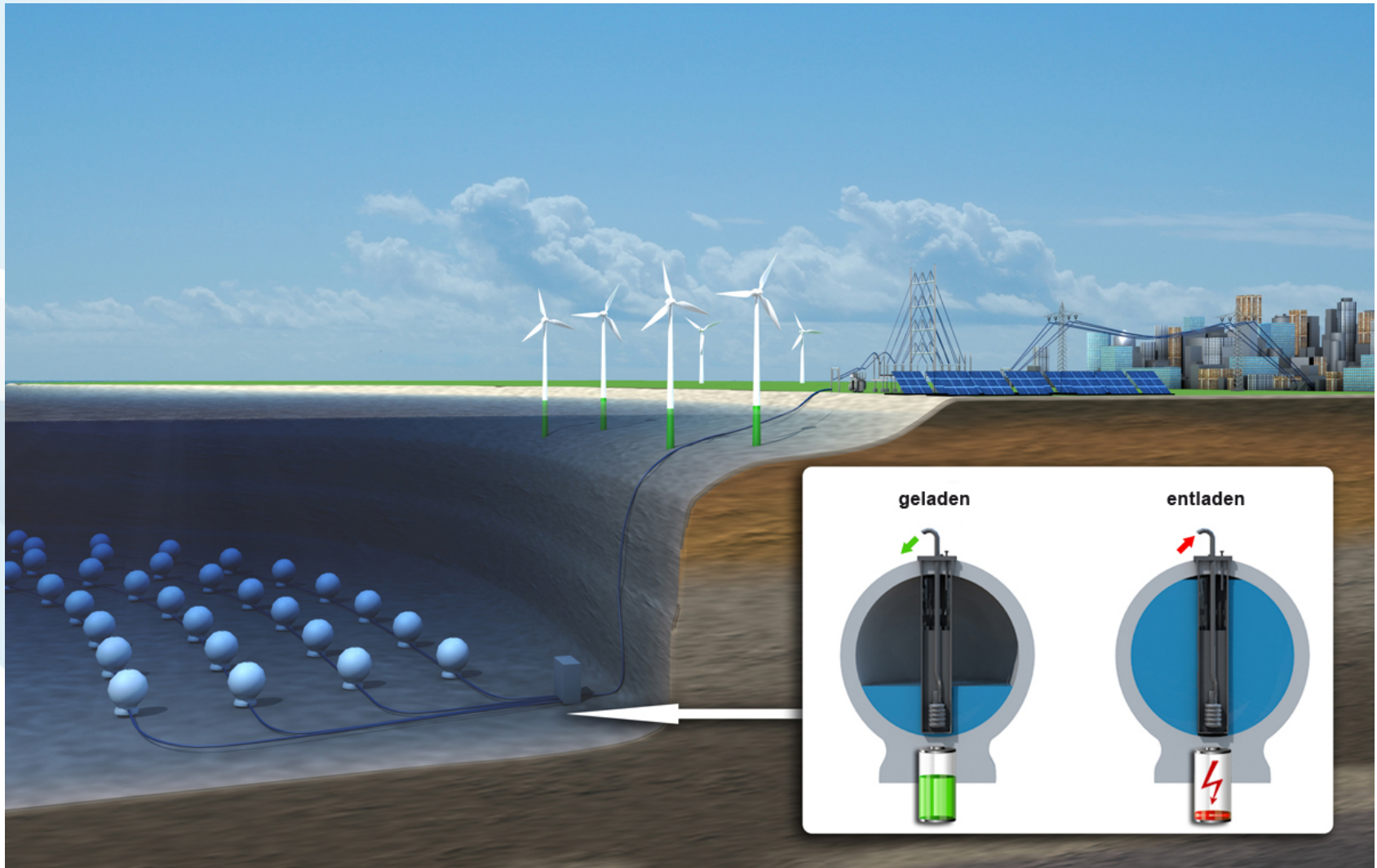
Accelerator Turbine Offshore Wind Farm;

- Excellent chance of being hugely profitable.
- Typical IRR 20-30%

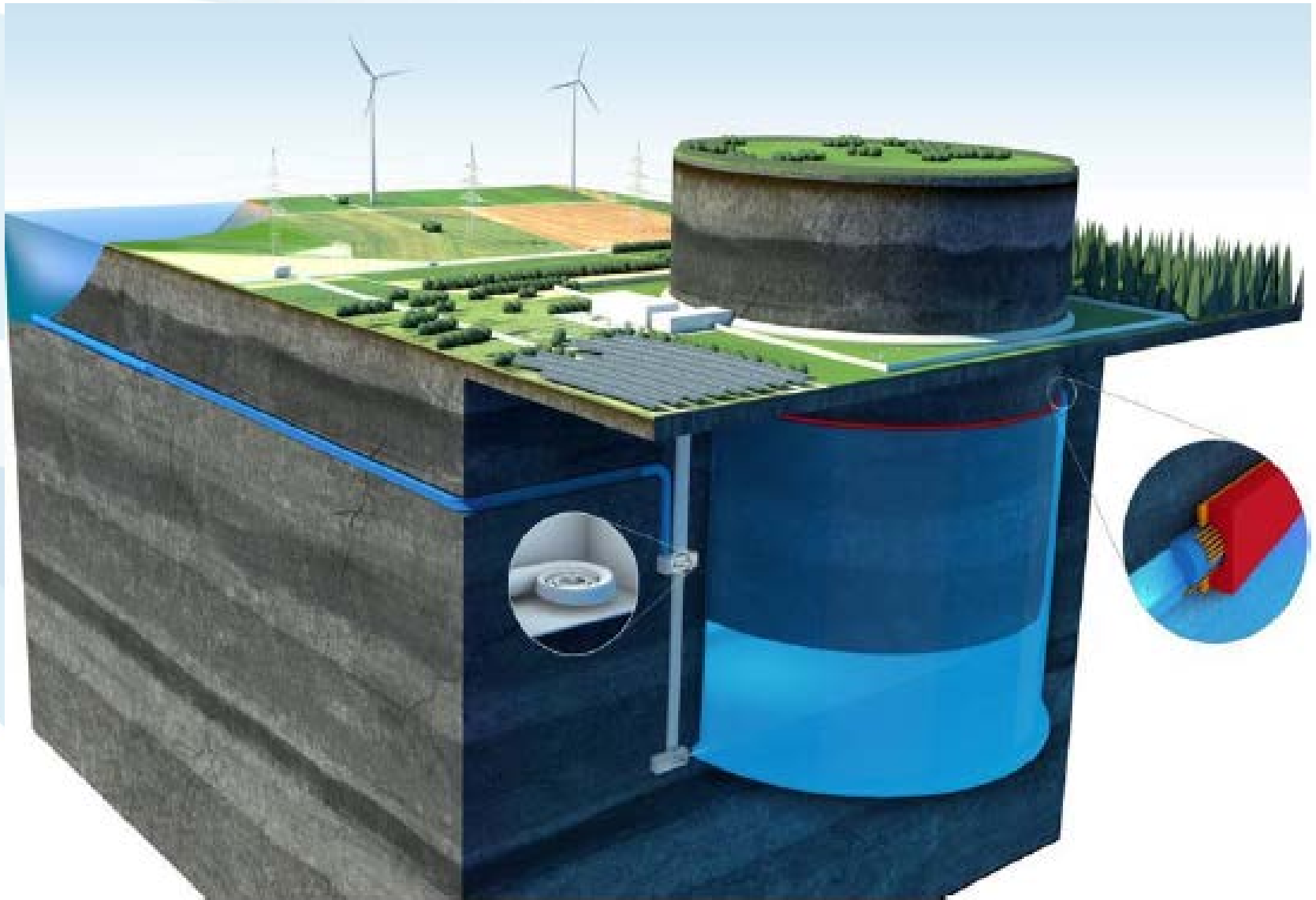
STERLING

Deep Ocean Storage Sphere

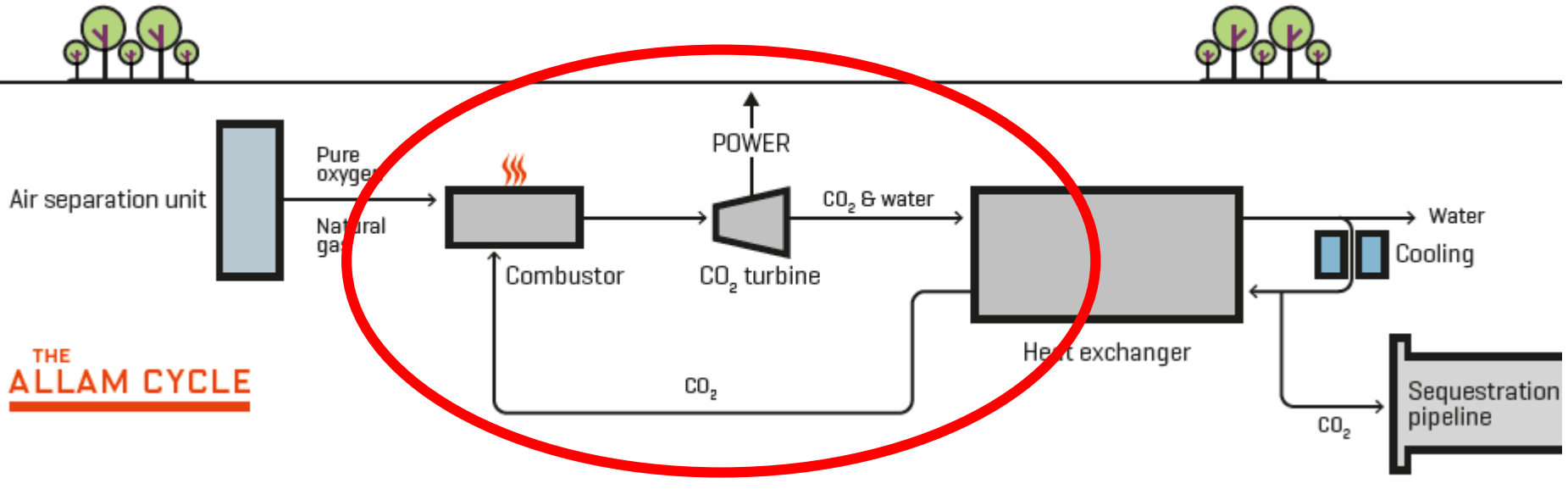
@700m, Ø30m ≈ 20MWh



Hydraulic Electricity Storage

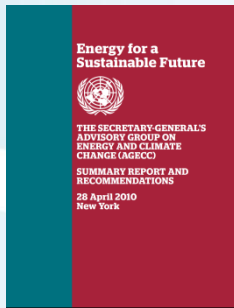
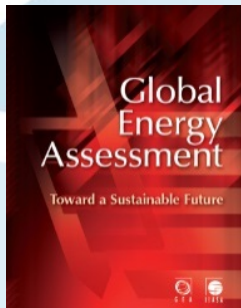


Breaks Ground on Demonstration Plant for Oxyfuel, Natural Gas ZEP, La Porte, Texas



Carbon Dioxide Storage Sleipner since 1996





SUSTAINABLE ENERGY
FOR ALL



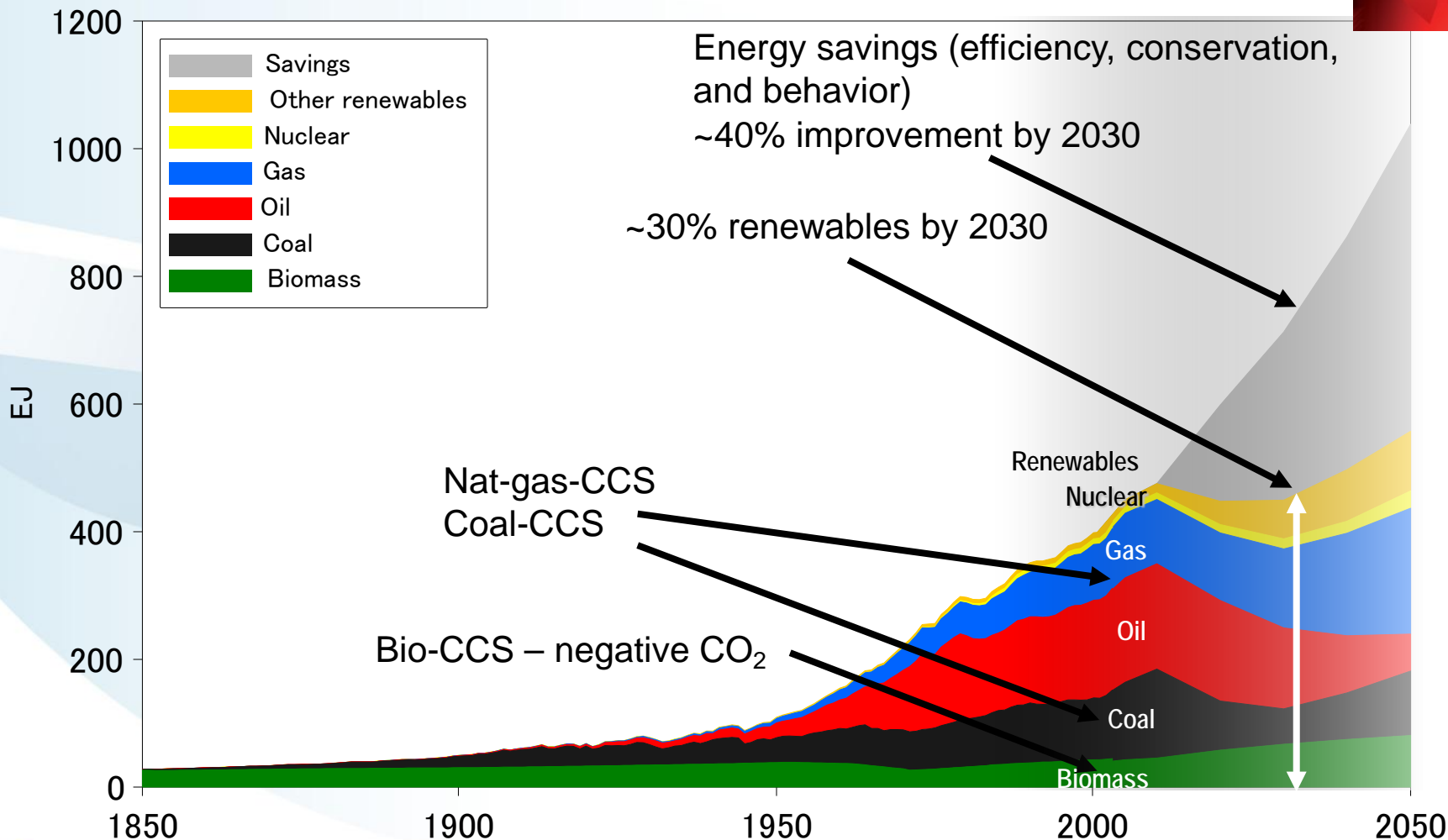
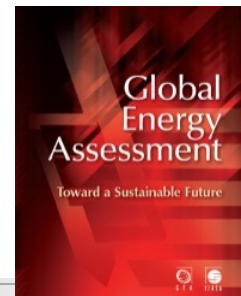
2030 GEA Goals and Targets

- Universal Access to Modern Energy
- Double Energy Efficiency Improvement
- Double Renewable Share in Final Energy

Aspirational & Ambitious but Achievable

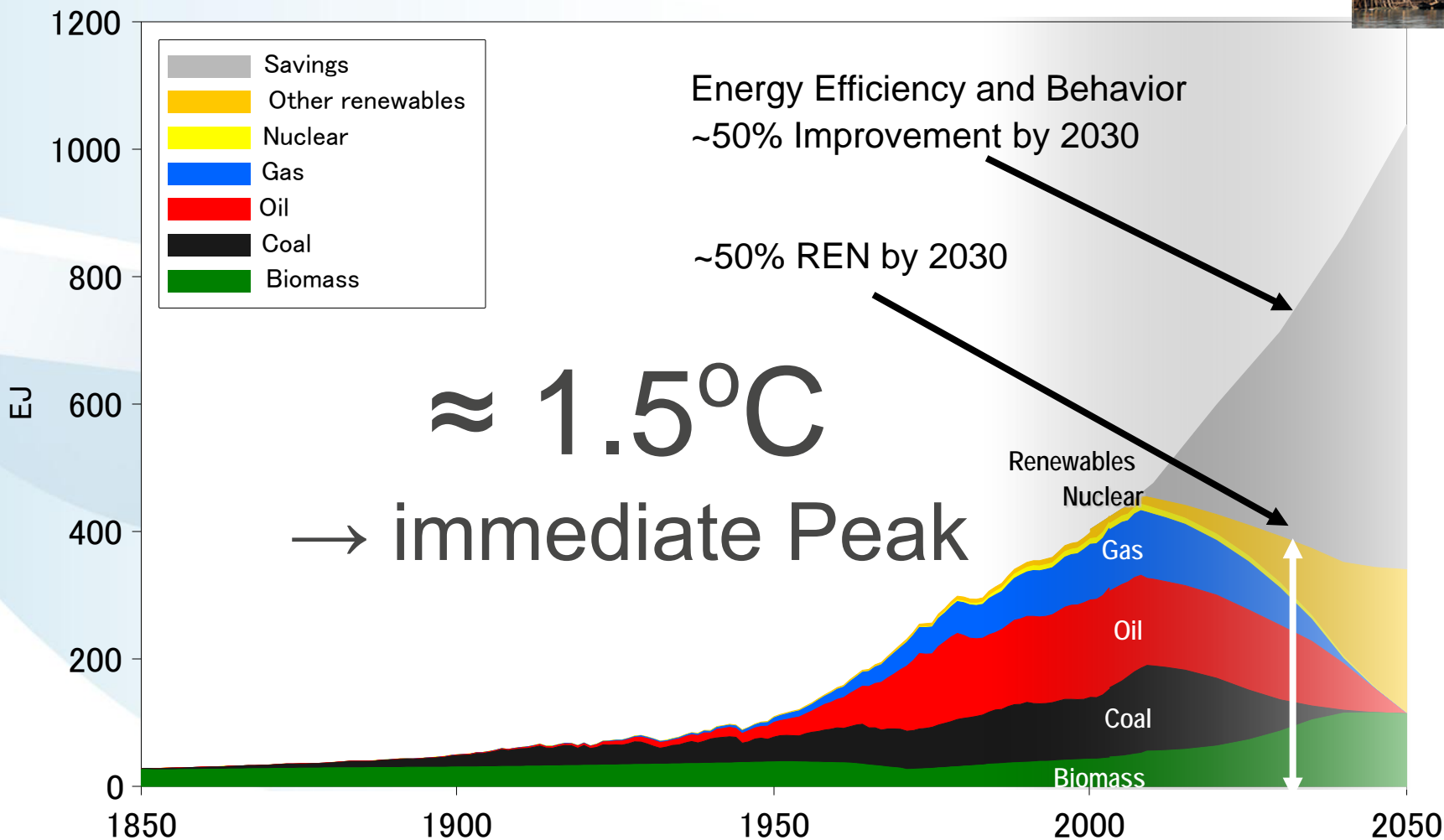
Global Primary Energy

A Transformational Pathway



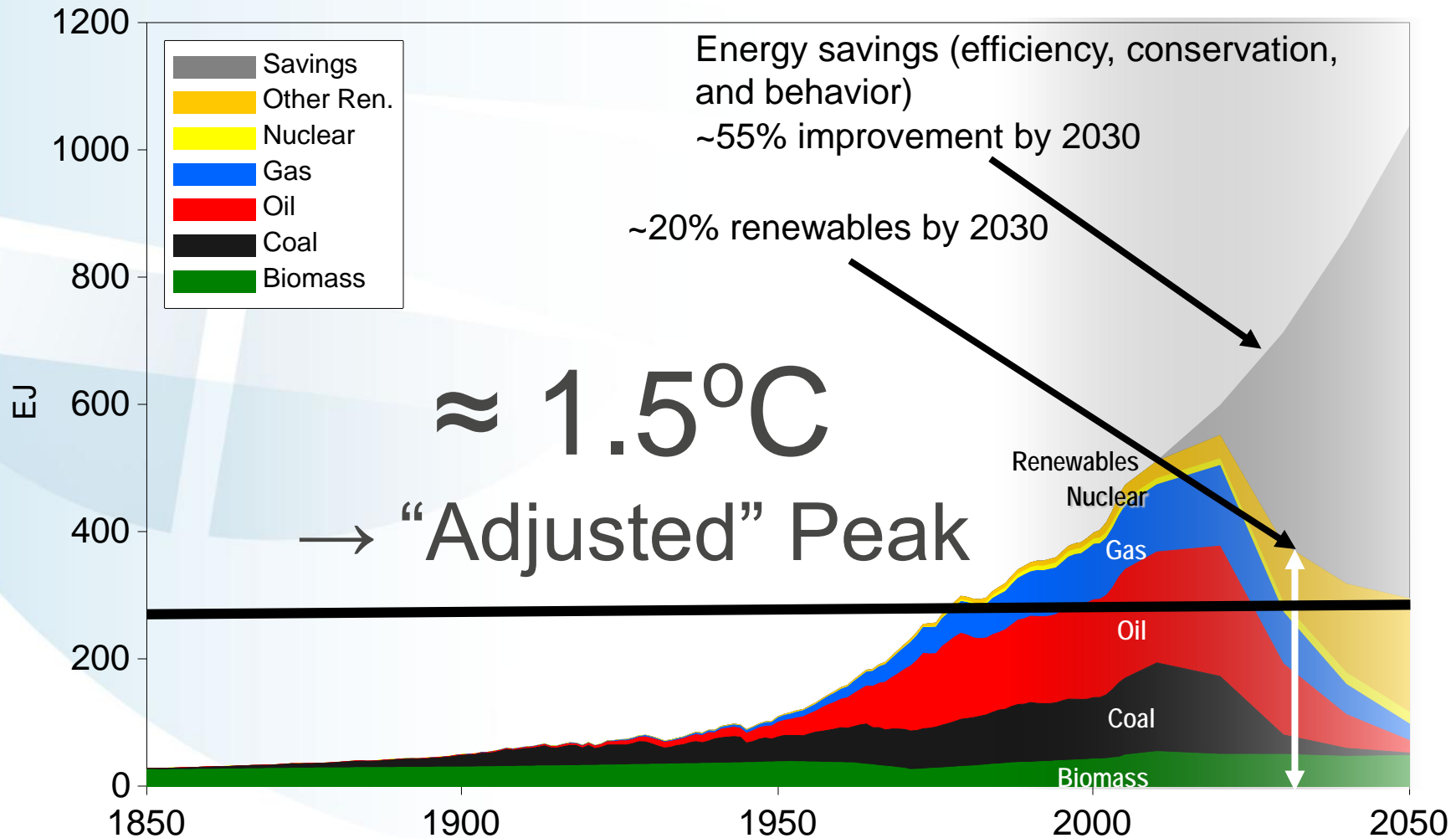
Global Primary Energy

Zero Emissions by 2050

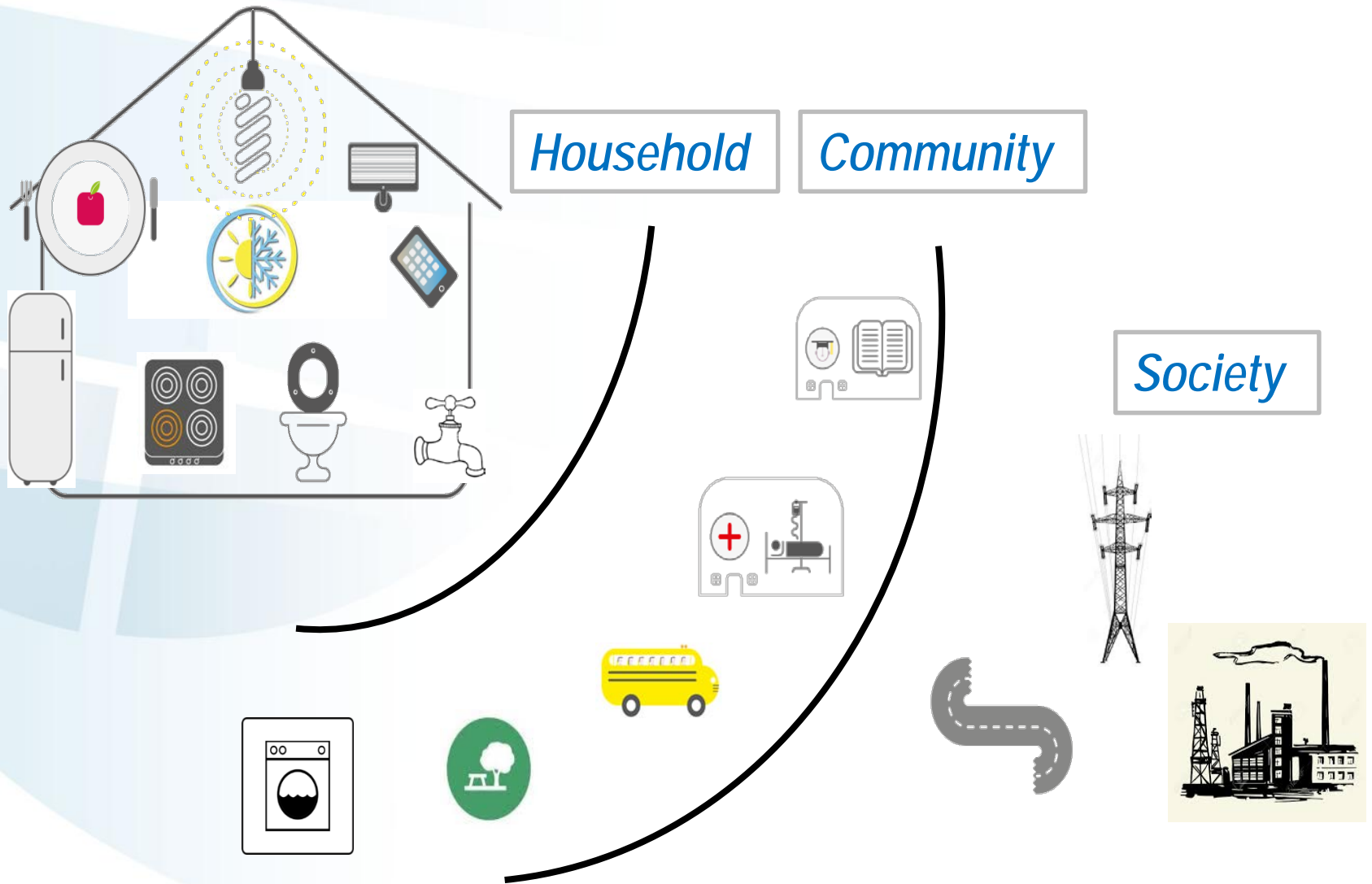


Global Primary Energy

ALPS Low Energy Demand (LED)



ALPS LED Energy for 'Decent Living'



ALPS LED Decent Living (DL)

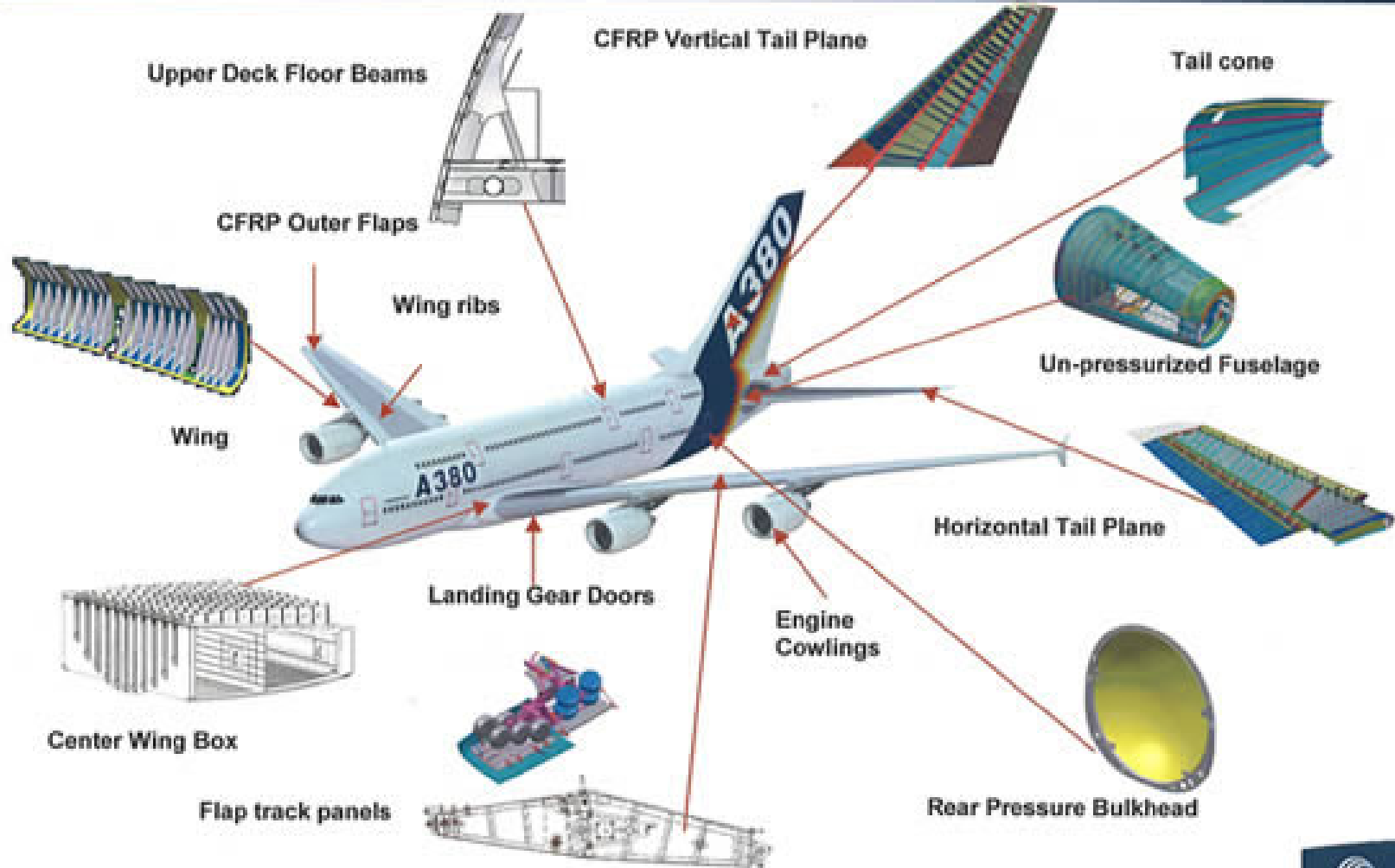
DL Indicator	Minimum DL
Food intake, <i>cal/day/capita</i>	2500
Shelter (residential), <i>m²/capita</i>	10
Consumer goods, # of devices/Household <i>GJ/capita</i>	A/C, clean cooking, refrigeration, washing, TV, phone: >6 3.5-4.1
Mobility, <i>pass-km/yr/capita</i>	7000
Total DL Final Energy inputs, <i>GJ/capita</i>	12-26 (today's technology, range India-Brazil)

DSL requirements ensure that people have the means to pursue a decent life, and avoid harm to their basic interests (Rao & Min, 2017). DSL requirements include amenities that ensure good health, quality of life, and those that enable people to engage with society. DSL energy requirements include “upstream” infrastructure and ancillary services (education, culture, materials, goods transport, etc.)

ALPS LED Highlights

- ➔ Higher levels of energy services than GEA
- ➔ Decent living for all (well above poverty)
- ➔ “Peak” energy driven by (technological and service) efficiency
- ➔ Lowest demand scenario (<250EJ by 2050)
- ➔ End-use transformations (efficiency, electrification) lead to decarbonization
- ➔ **Below 1.5°C with no negative emissions**
- ➔ Significant SDGs synergies (>6 SDGs)

Major monolithic Carbon Fiber Reinforced Plastic (CFRP) and Thermoplastics applications



©AIRBUS



Varialift Airship



Varialift Airship



Carbon Composite BMW i3



Carbon Composite BMW i3 & i8





厦门甲壳虫复材有限公司

Xiamen Beatles Composite Material Co.,Ltd



Carbon Composite Train



Carbon Composite Train



Carbon Composite Bridge in Madrid



Proposed Carbon Composite Bridge Over I-5 at Northgate Seattle

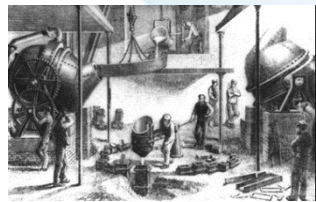


Grand Transformation

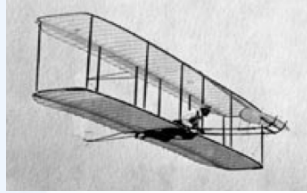
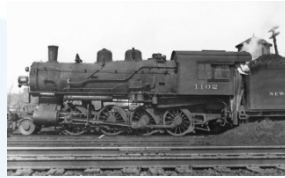


Transformational Change

1850



1900



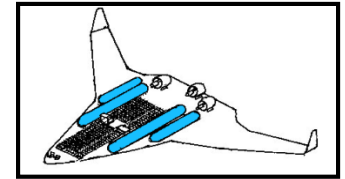
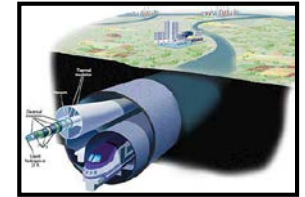
1950



2000



2050





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

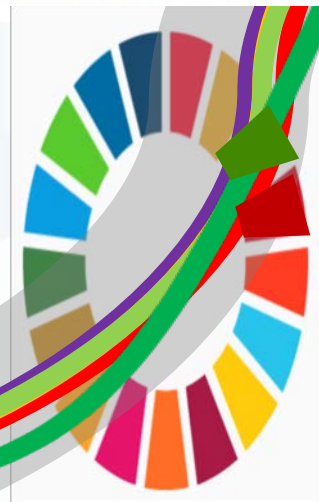
The World in 2050 (TWI2050.org)

“Doing More with Less” within Planetary Boundaries

Target space 2050+ →

Vision:
Sustainable
Future

Transformation Diffusion



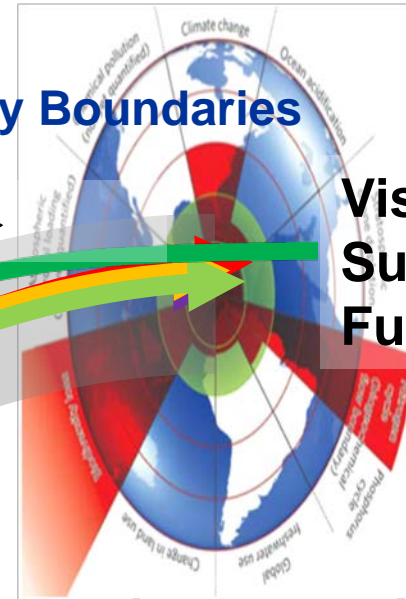
One “backcasting” storyline and many transformational pathways

← Target space 2030

Legitimacy of
BAU eroding

2030

2050



Disruptive Change

Easter Parade on Fifth Avenue, New York, 13 years apart

1900: where's the car?

1913: where's the horse?



Images: L, National Archive, www.archives.gov/research/american-cities/images/american-cities-101.jpg
R, shorpy.com/node/204.

Inspiration: Tona Seba's keynote lecture at AltCar, Santa Monica CA, 28 Oct 2014,
<http://tonyseba.com/keynote-at-altcar-expo-100-electric-transportation-100-solar-by-2030/>

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ありがとう



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