

Harnessing systems- analytical tools to develop sustainable energy scenarios for the 21st century

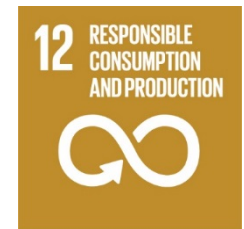
David McCollum
Energy Program, IIASA

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IIASA Systems Analysis 2015 Conference
November 11-13, 2015 (Laxenburg, Austria)

Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)



Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

COP21: 2015 Paris Climate Conference



COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



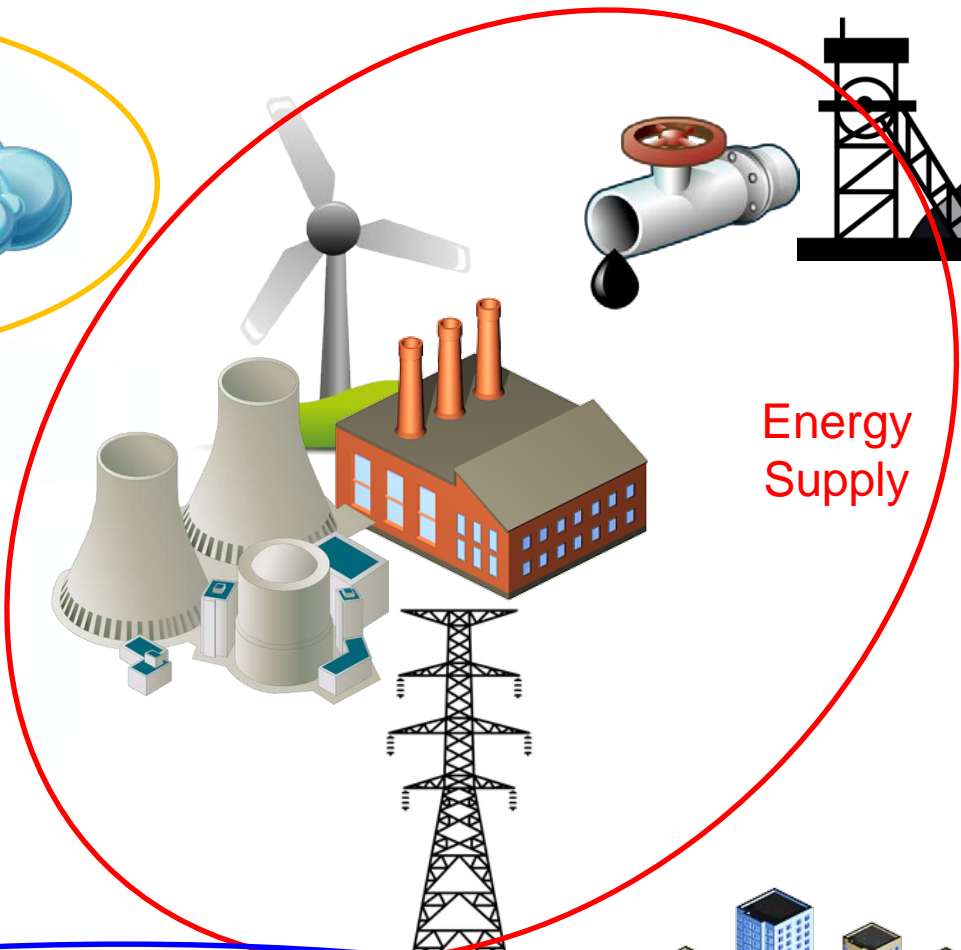
Goal is to achieve a legally binding and universal agreement on climate, with the aim of keeping global warming below 2°C.

Part I: Thinking about *energy as a system*

Climate,
environment



Agriculture,
economy,
geo-politics,...

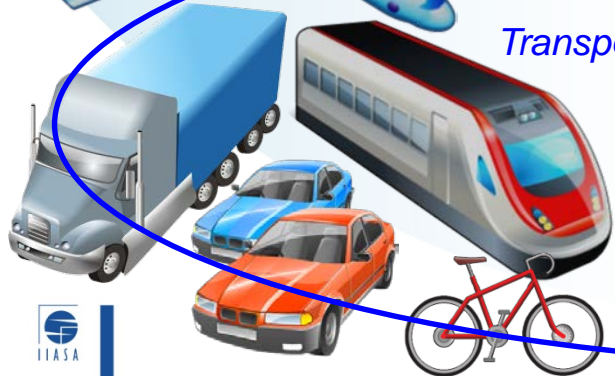


Energy
Supply

Energy Demand



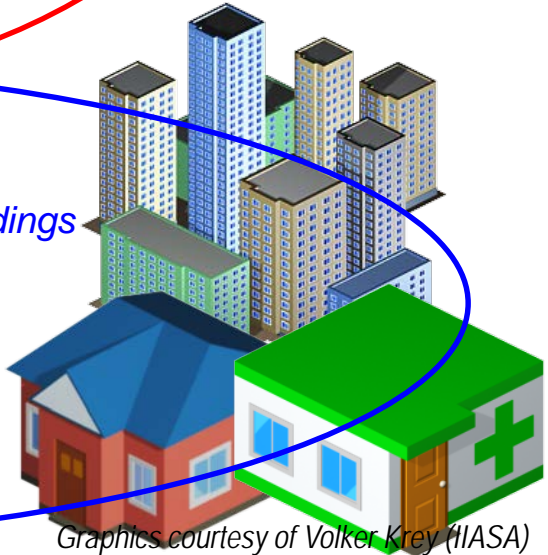
Transport



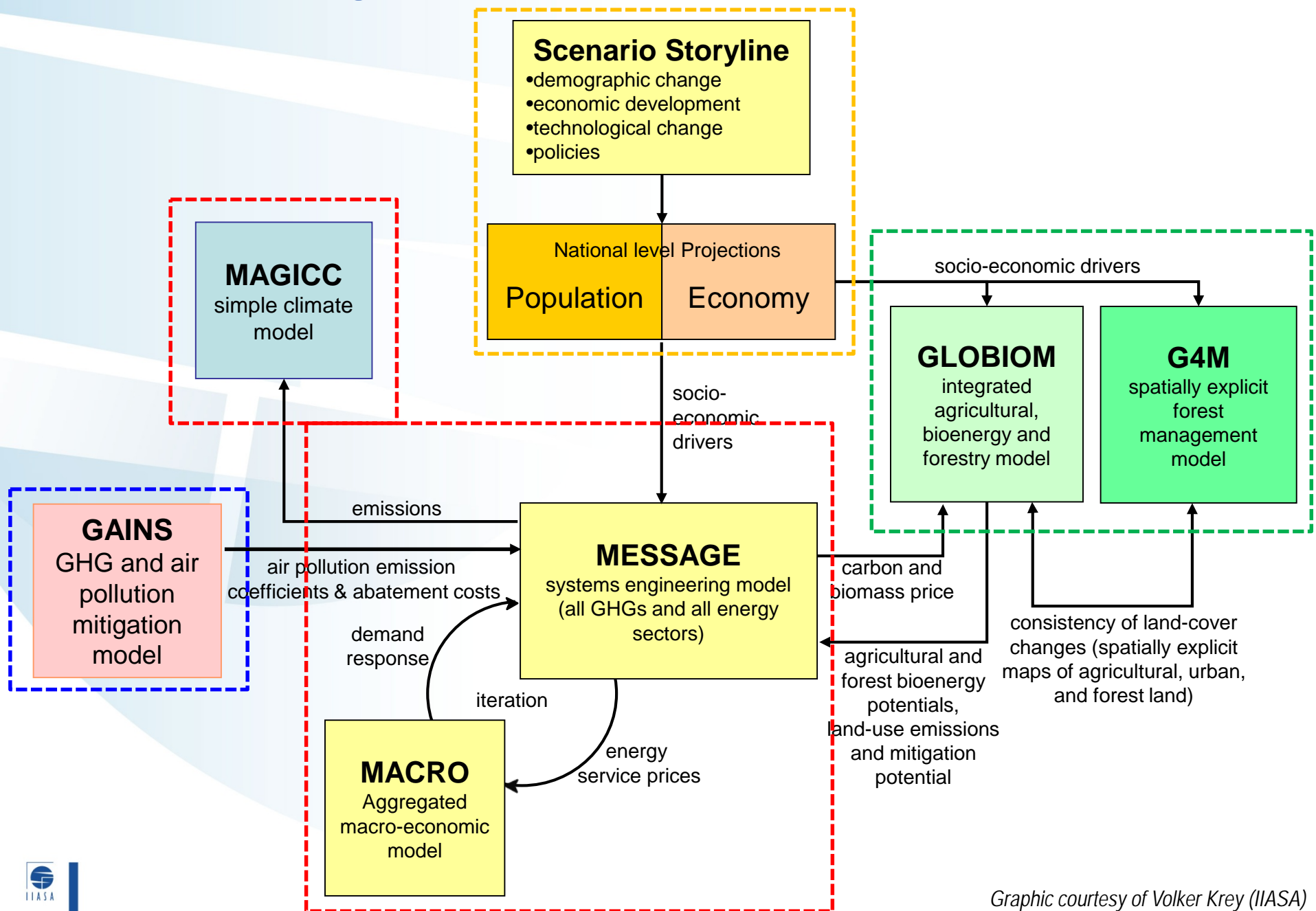
Industry



Buildings



IIASA Integrated Assessment Framework



'Sustainable development' means overcoming several energy challenges



Energy Poverty



Energy Security



Food Security & Biodiversity



Climate Change



Water Scarcity



Air Pollution

Increased diversity;
reduced imports



Energy Security



Affordability of
Energy Services

Air quality guidelines
(e.g., PM2.5 35 µg/m³)

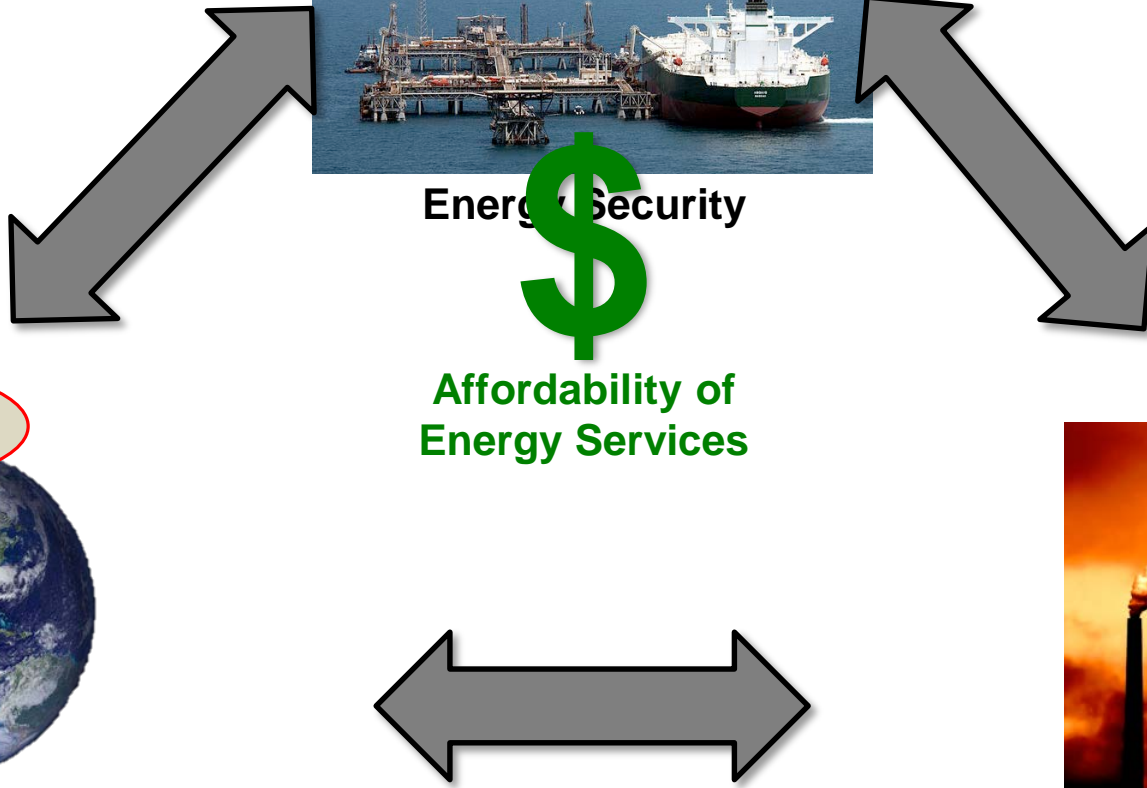


Air Pollution

2°C warming



Climate Change



Modeled policies of varying stringency



Global warming



Energy imports and diversity



Air pollution framework (PM, SO₂, NO_x, BC, ...)

> 4°C
⋮
3°C
⋮
2°C
⋮
1.5°C

39 levels



Business-as-usual
Weak effort
Moderate effort
Stringent effort

4 levels



No further improvement
Current legislation
Stringent legislation
Maximum feasible reduction

4 levels

A large scenario ensemble was generated



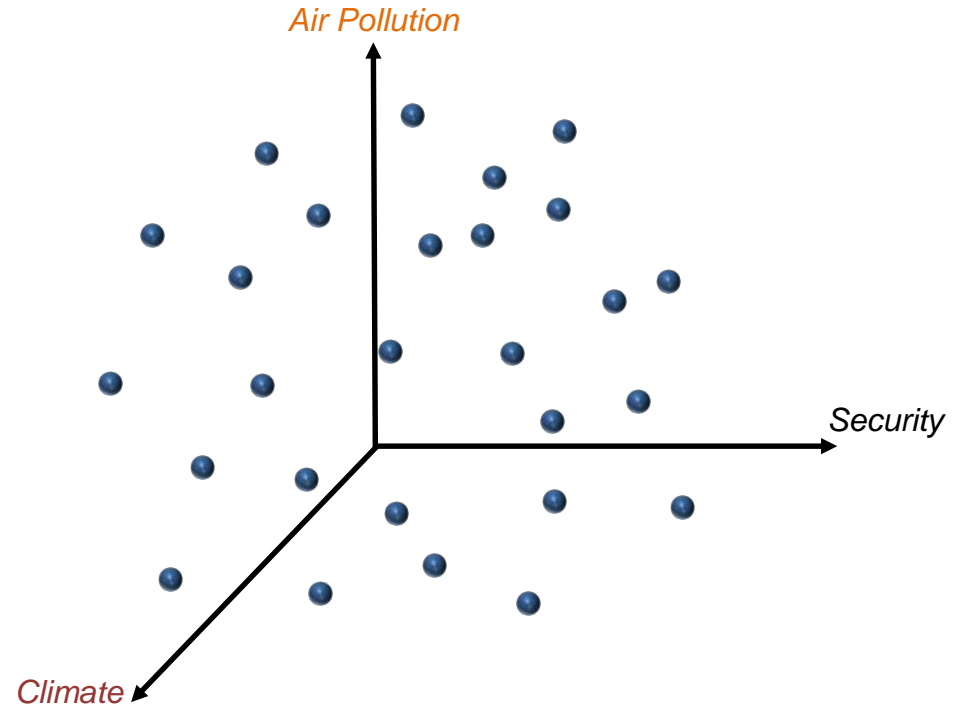
Climate Change



Energy Security



Air Pollution



>600 unique scenarios spanning the feasible scenario space (energy-climate-pollution-security futures)

Synergies of *energy efficiency and decarbonization* accrue in multiple dimensions

1. **Co-benefits for air pollution and human health**

→ improved air quality

(22-32 million fewer disability-adjusted life years globally in 2030)

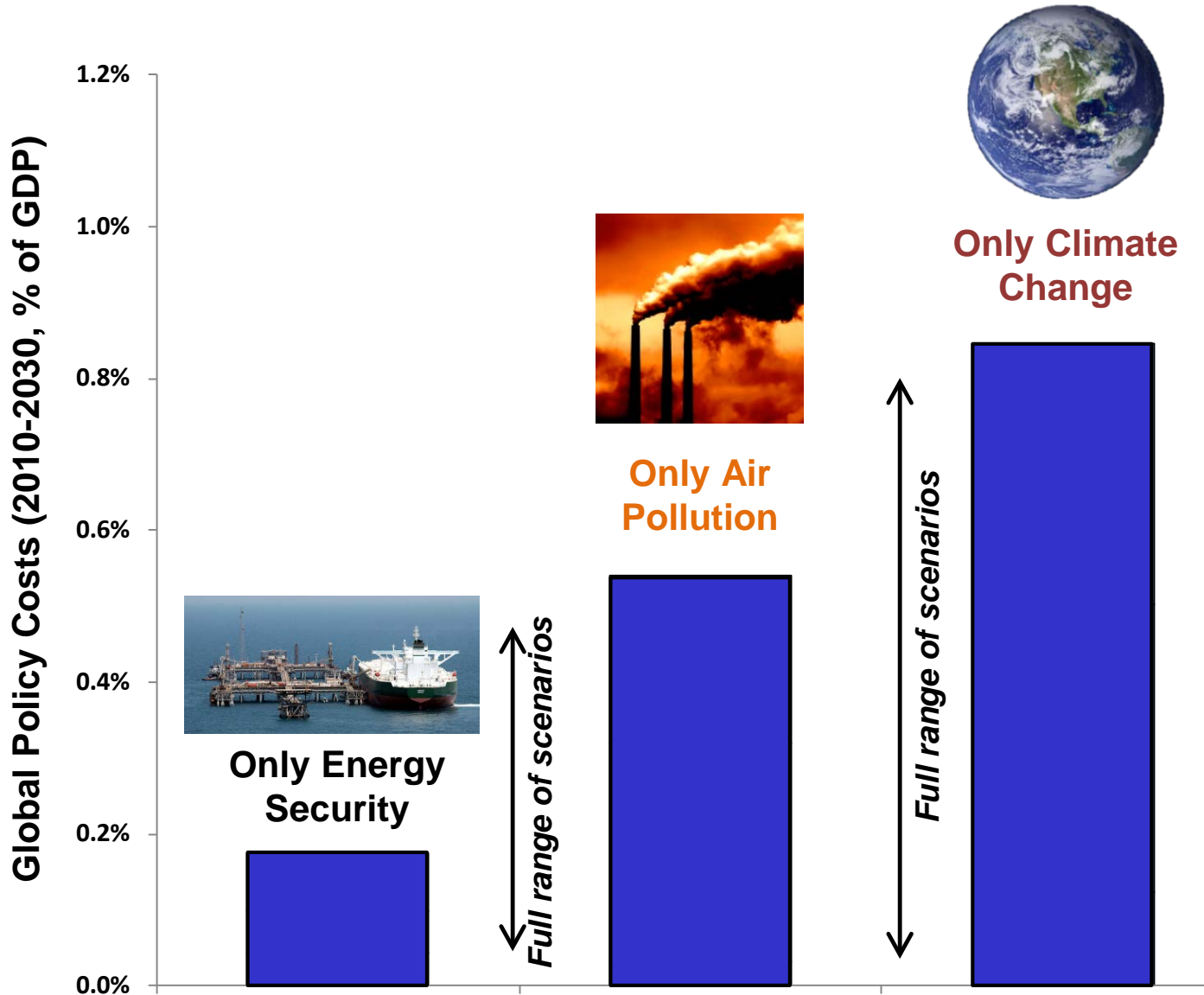
2. **Synergies for improved energy security**

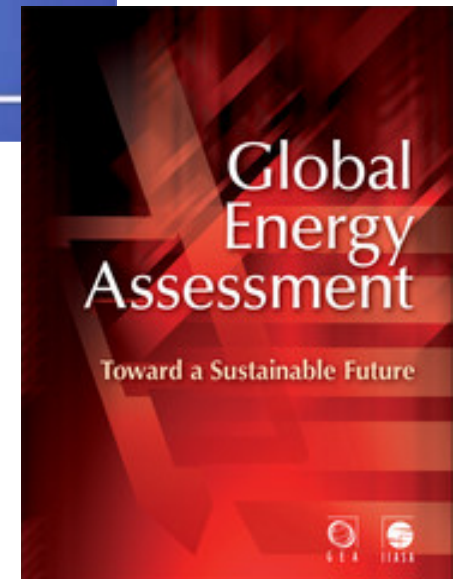
→ more dependable, resilient, and diversified energy portfolios

3. **Cost savings and spillovers**

→ up to \$600 billion/yr globally in reduced pollution control and energy security expenditures by 2030 (0.1-0.7% of world GDP)

An integrated approach saves >\$5 trillion (~0.5% of GDP)





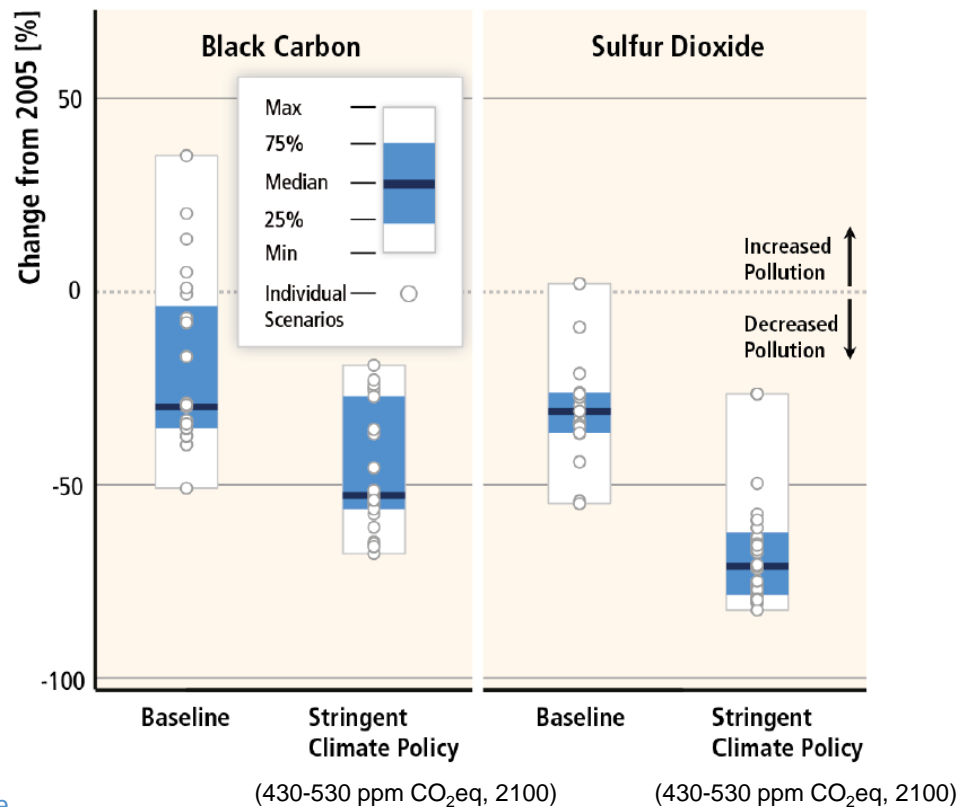
Kandeh Yumkella, DG UNIDO, referred to the GEA report as the “energy bible”.



Josè Goldemberg, Yong Ha Kim, H.E. Nguyen Thien, L. Gomez-Echeverri, Pavel Kabat, Hasan Mahmud, Kuntoro Mangkusubroto

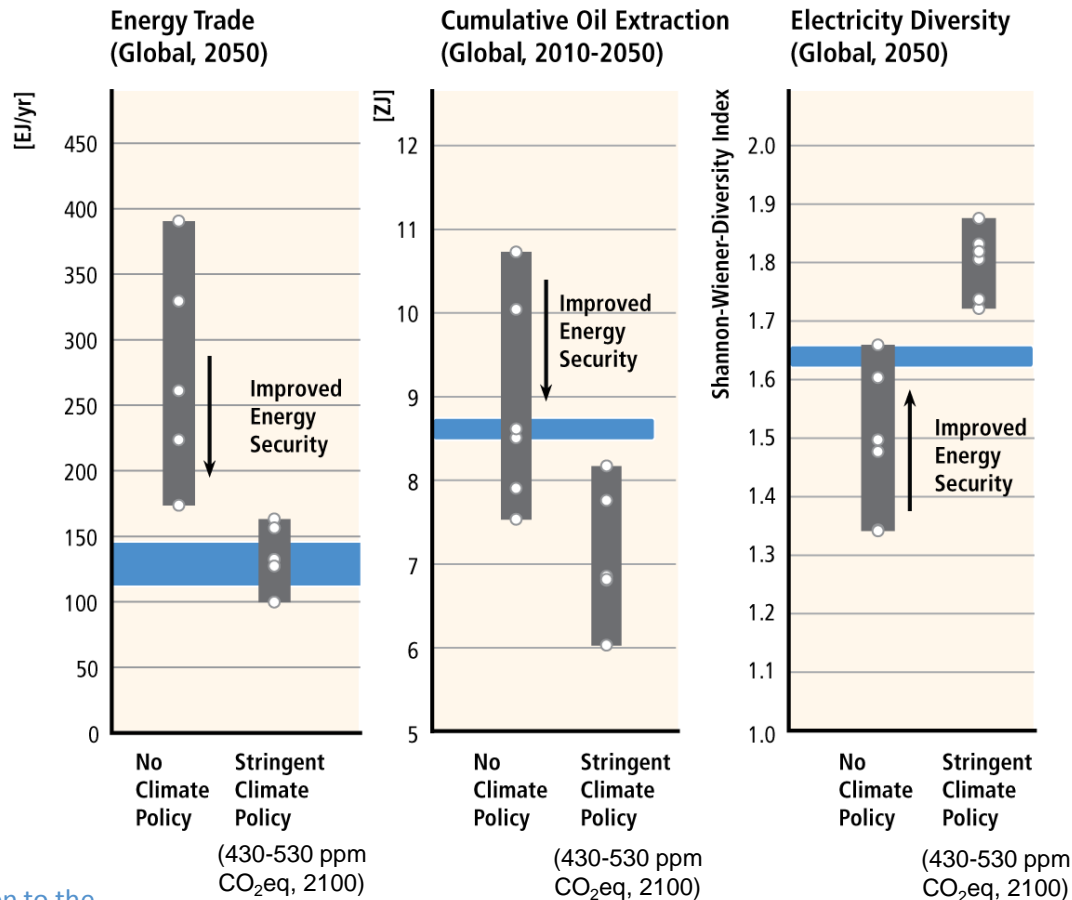
Low-carbon scenarios show reduced costs for achieving [air quality](#) and energy security objectives, with significant co-benefits for human health, ecosystems, and energy resource sufficiency and resilience.

Co-Benefits of Mitigation for Air Quality
Impact of Stringent Climate Policy on Air Pollutant Emissions
(Global, 2005-2050)

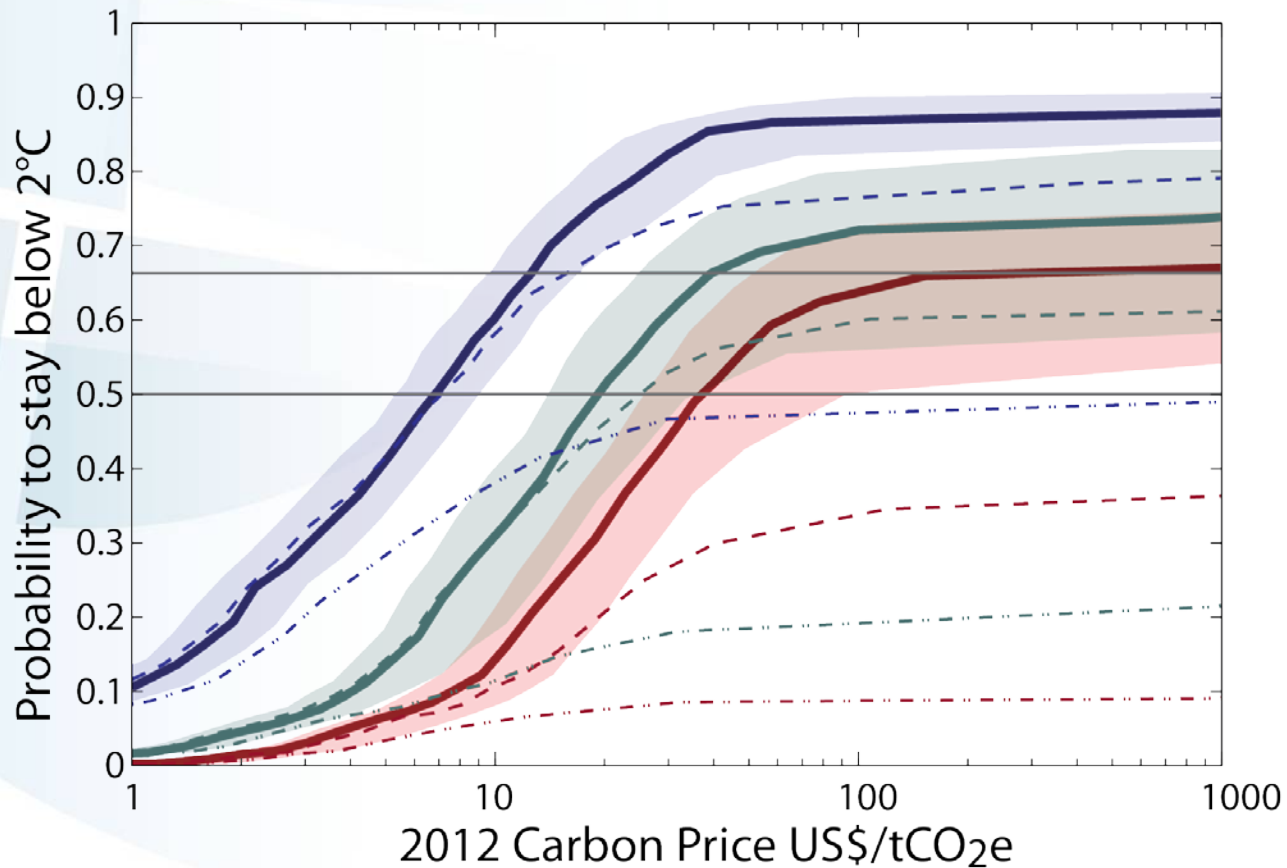


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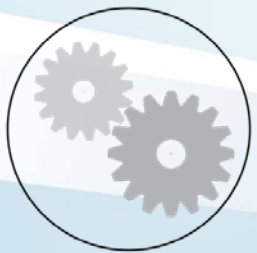
Impact of Climate Policy on Energy Security



Part II: Integrating uncertainties for climate change mitigation



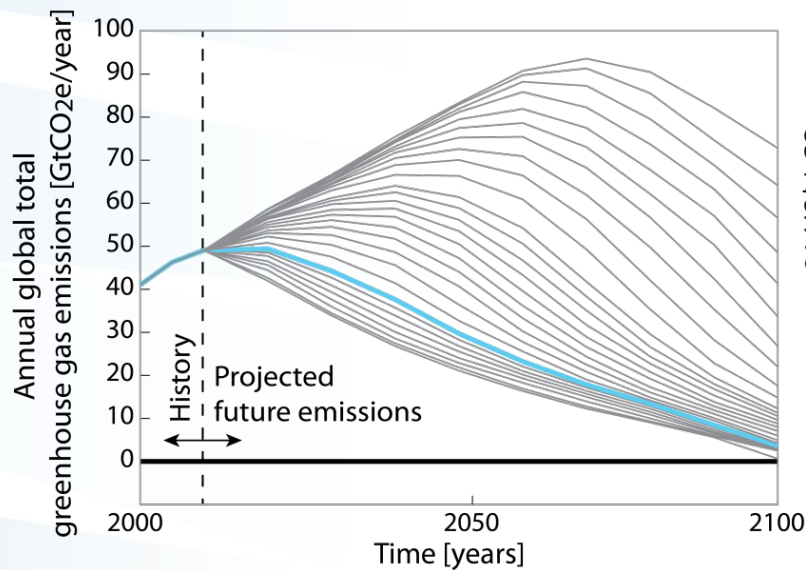
Integrating uncertainties for climate change mitigation



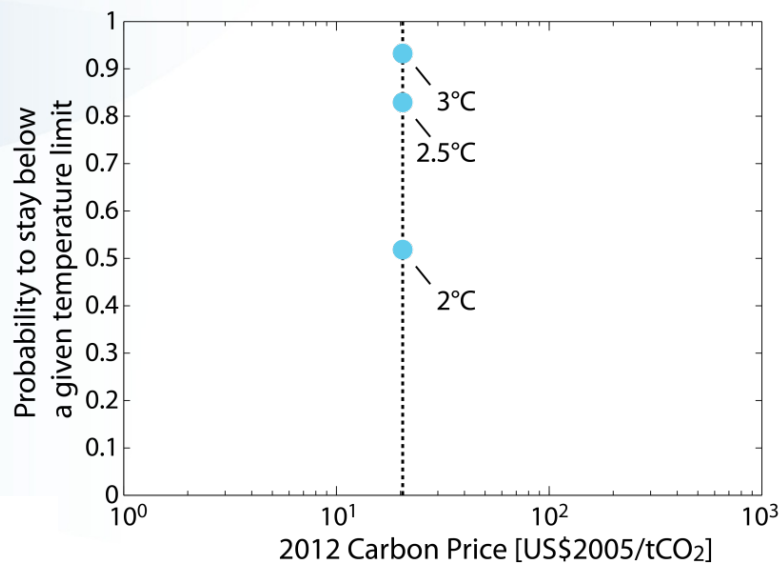
Methodology: developing cost-risk distributions for climate protection



MESSAGE

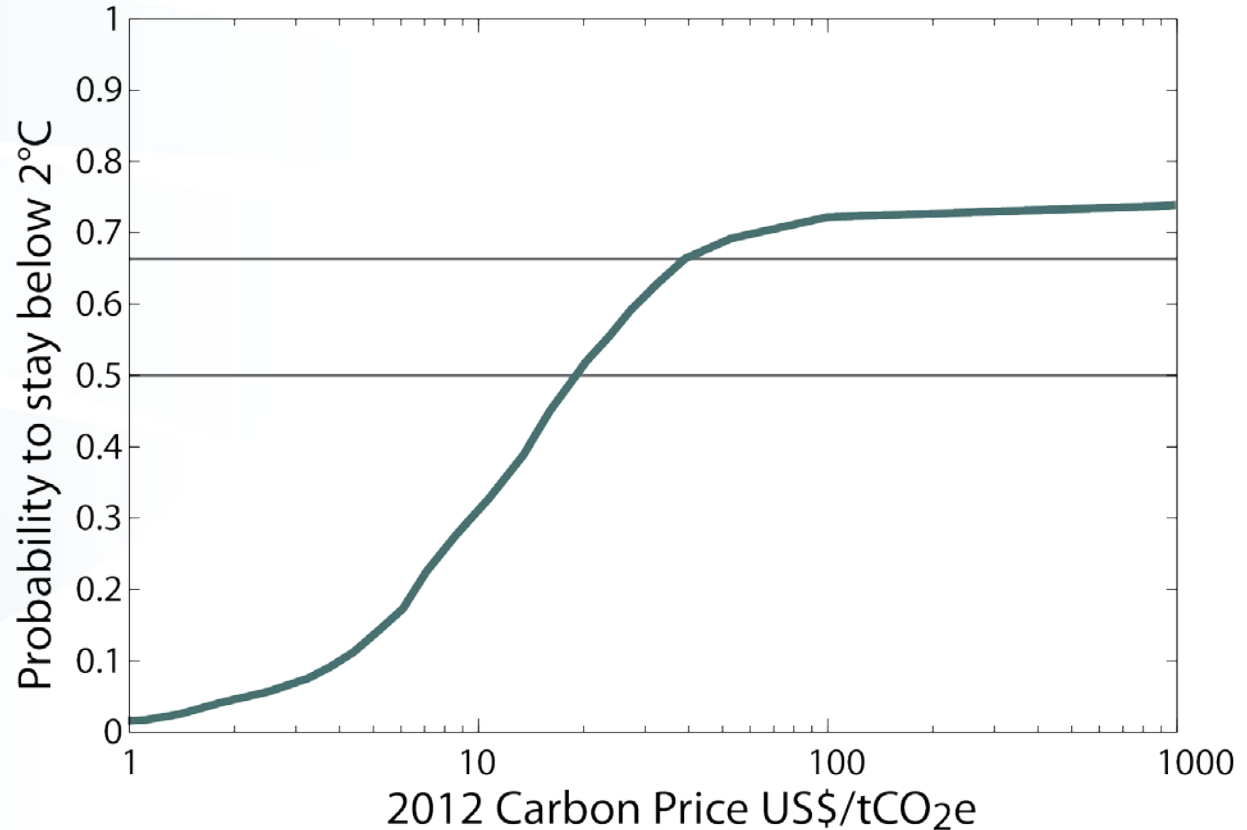
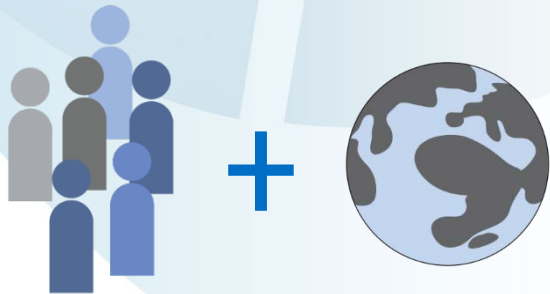


MAGICC



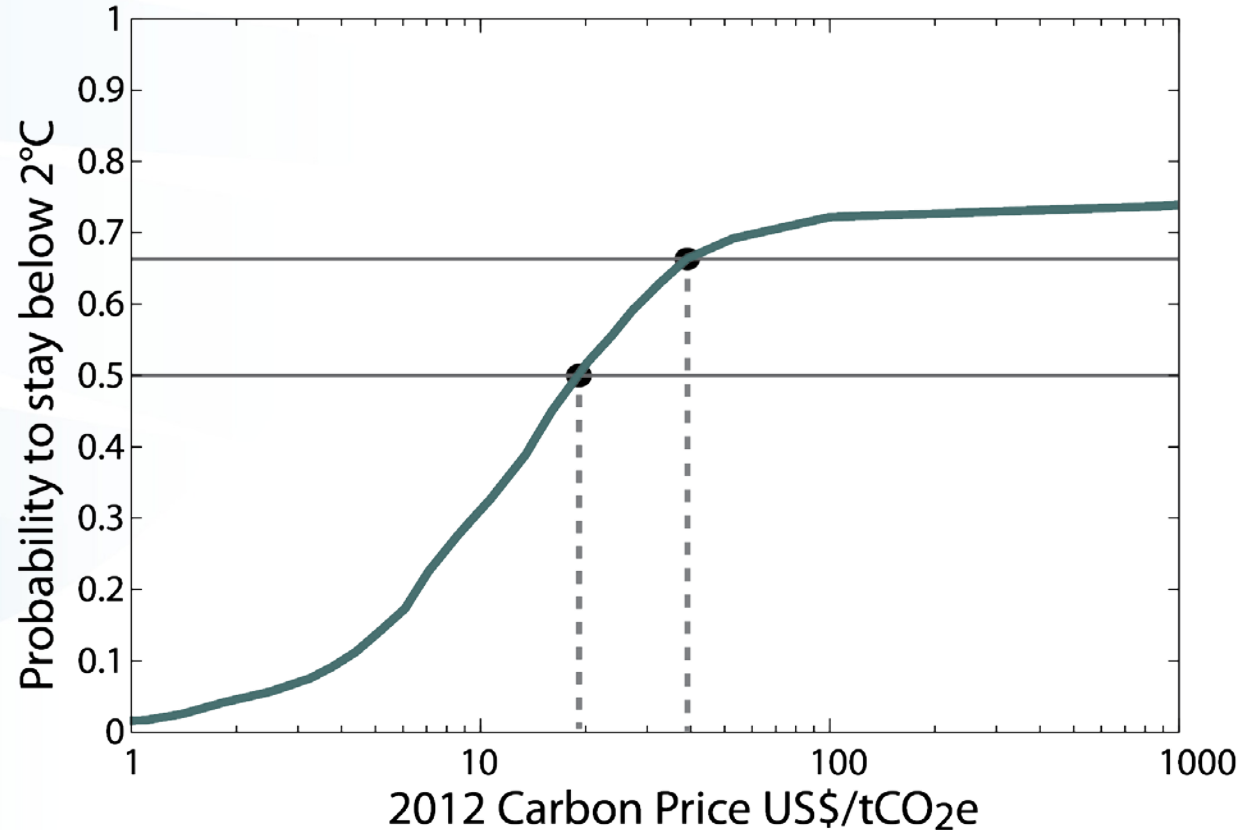
Cost-risk framework for summarizing the importance of socio-political, technological, and geophysical uncertainties

2°C



Cost-risk framework for summarizing the importance of socio-political, technological, and geophysical uncertainties

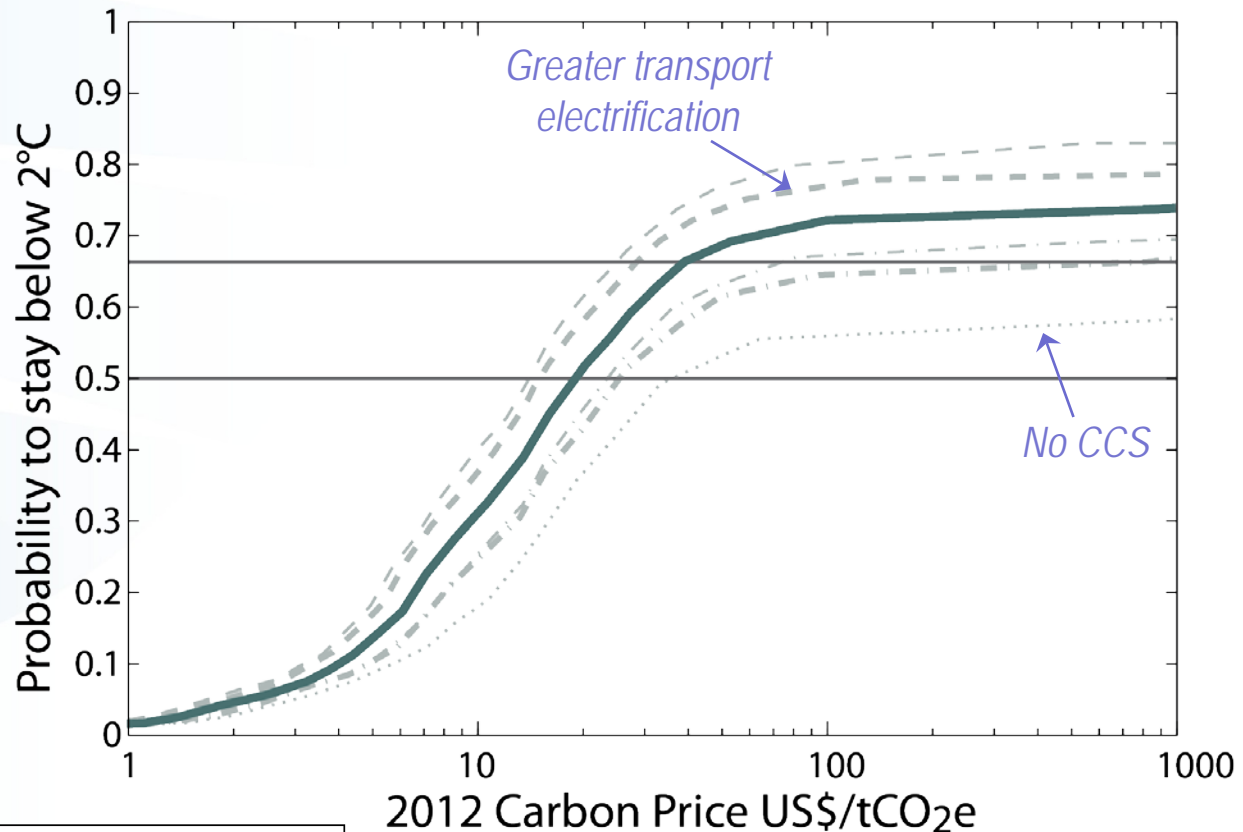
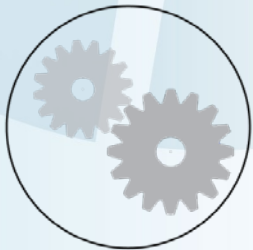
2°C



Technological uncertainties are large

*Cost-risk
distribution*

2°C



Legend

- Reference full technology portfolio
- - - Advanced long-term non-CO₂ mitigation
- - - Advanced transportation
- · - · - No new nuclear
- · - · - Limited land-based mitigation measures
- No CCS

Cases based on:

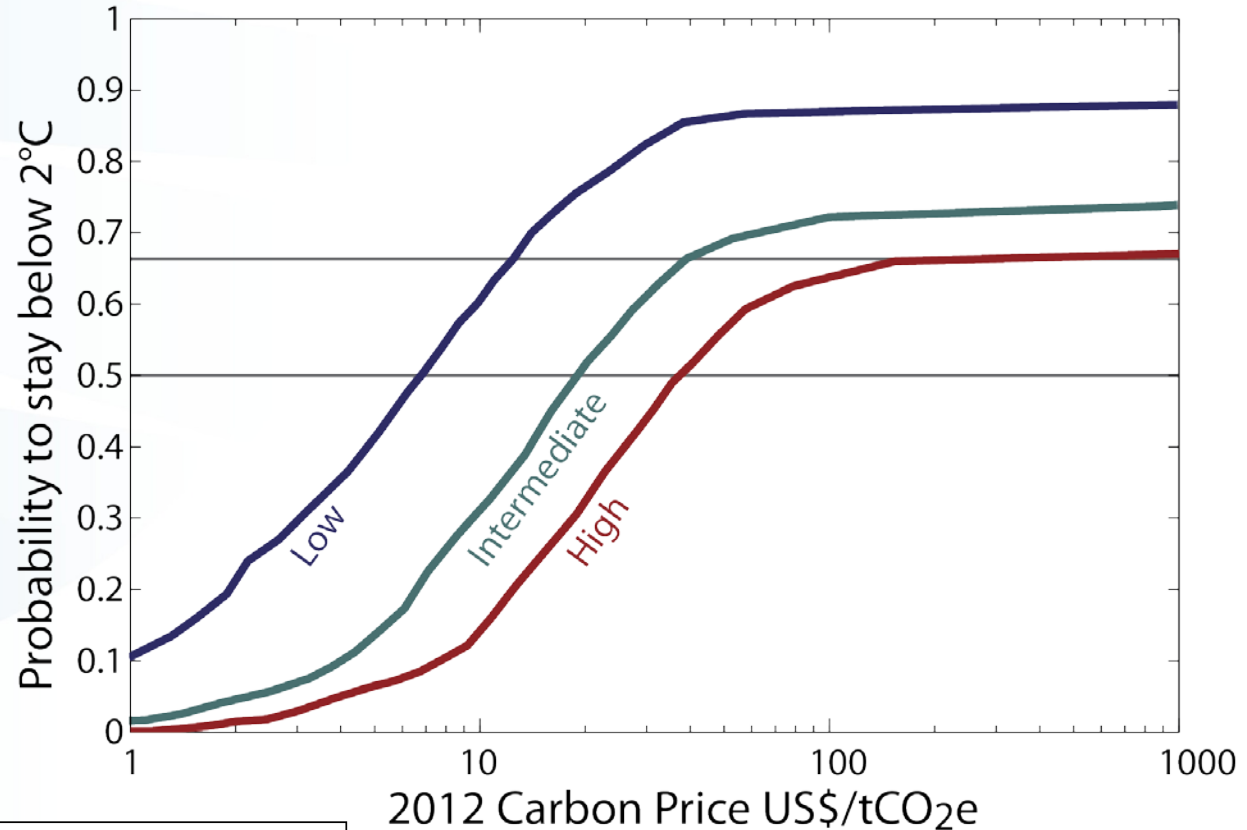
Global Energy Assessment (Riahi et al. 2012)

Reisinger et al. (2012), Beach et al. (2008), Van Vuuren et al. (2006)

Social (energy demand) uncertainties are larger

Cost-risk distribution

2°C



Legend

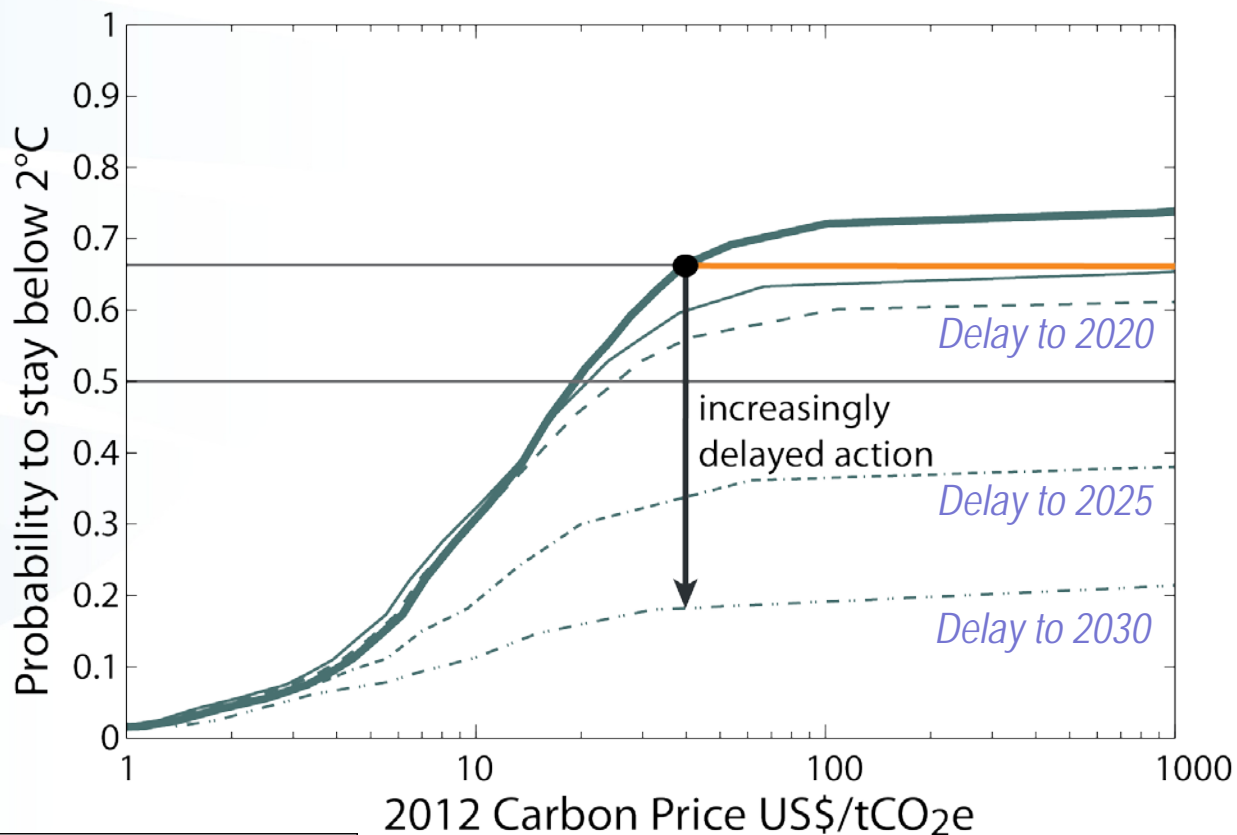
- Reference full technology portfolio
- - - Advanced long-term non-CO₂ mitigation
- - - Advanced transportation
- · · · No new nuclear
- · · · Limited land-based mitigation measures
- · · · No CCS
- Intermediate future energy demand
- Low future energy demand
- High future energy demand

Cases based on:
Global Energy Assessment (Riahi et al. 2012)

Political (delayed action) uncertainties are largest

Cost-risk distribution

2°C



Legend

- Immediate action
- Delayed action until 2015
- - - Delayed action until 2020
- · · Delayed action until 2025
- · - · Delayed action until 2030

Intermediate future energy demand
Low future energy demand
High future energy demand



Systems analysis provides a lens through which complex interlinkages can be explored



Questions? Comments?



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