



Low Carbon Asia: Visions and Actions

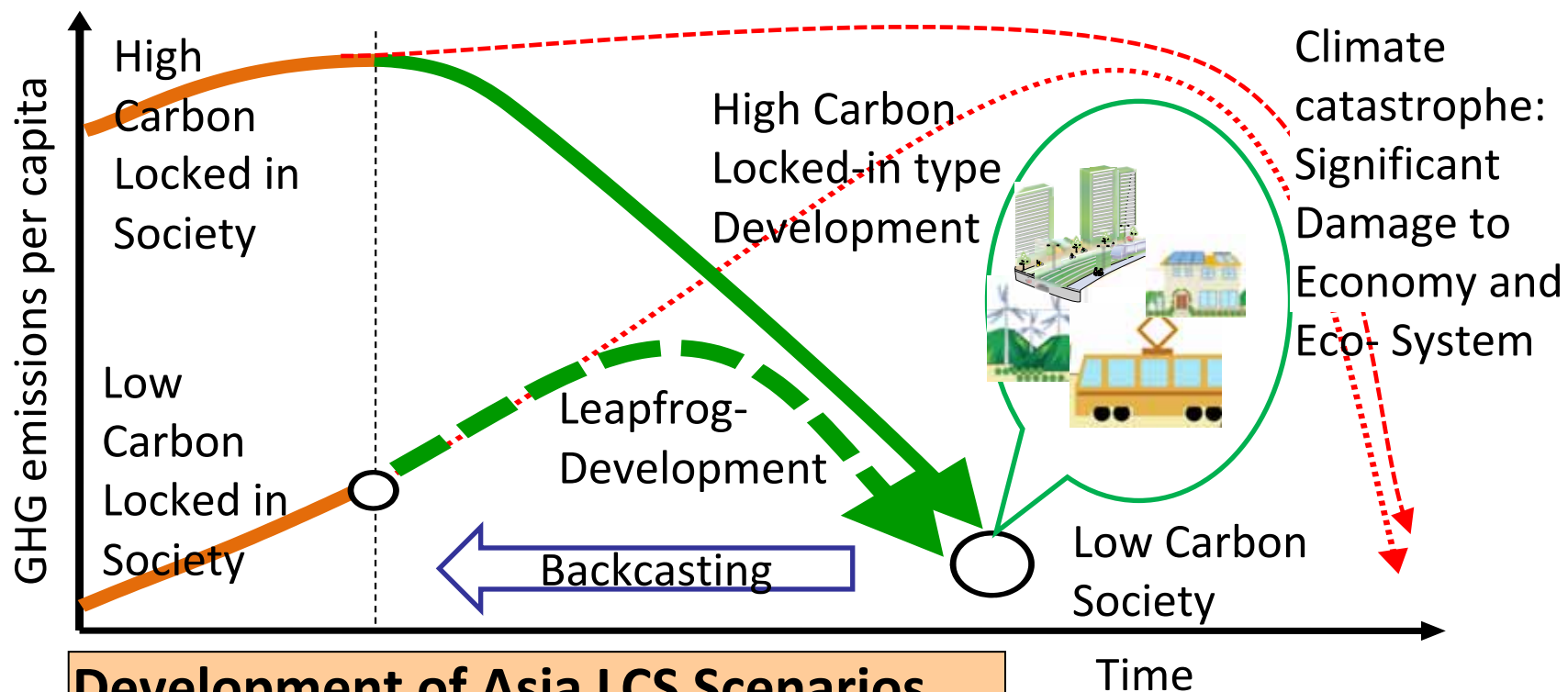
Scenarios for China, India, Japan
and other Asian Countries

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P.R. Shukla (IIM, India),
Kejun Jiang (ERI, China) and
Junichi Fujino (NIES, Japan)

10 December 2009
COP15 and CMP5 Side Event
Bella Center, Copenhagen



How to reach to Low Carbon Society in Asia ?



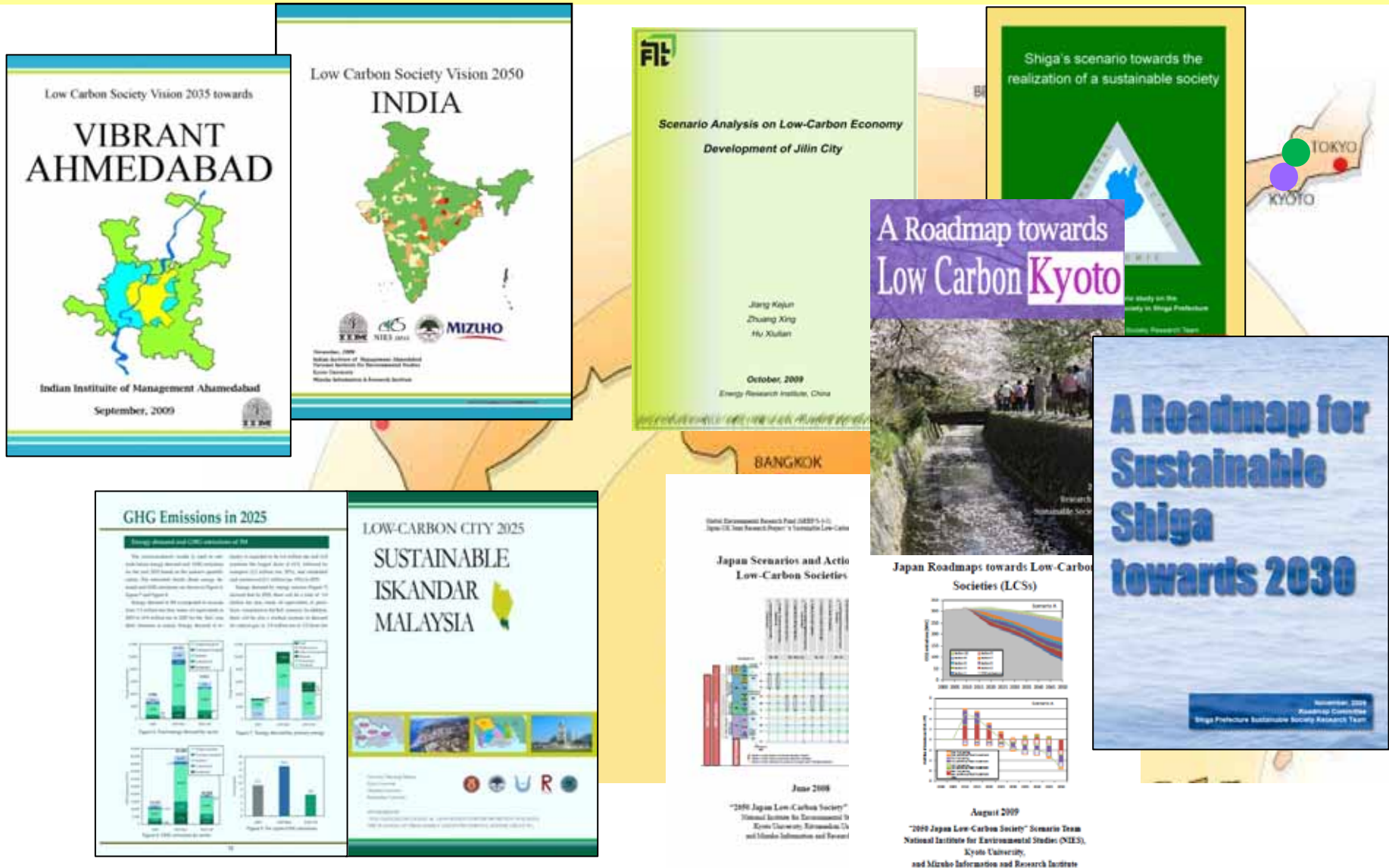
Development of Asia LCS Scenarios

- (1) Depicting narrative scenarios for LCS
- (2) Quantifying future LCS visions
- (3) Developing robust roadmaps by backcasting

Policy Packages for Asia LCS

Funded by Ministry of Environment, Japan and NIES

Low-Carbon Scenarios for countries and sub-countries in Asian



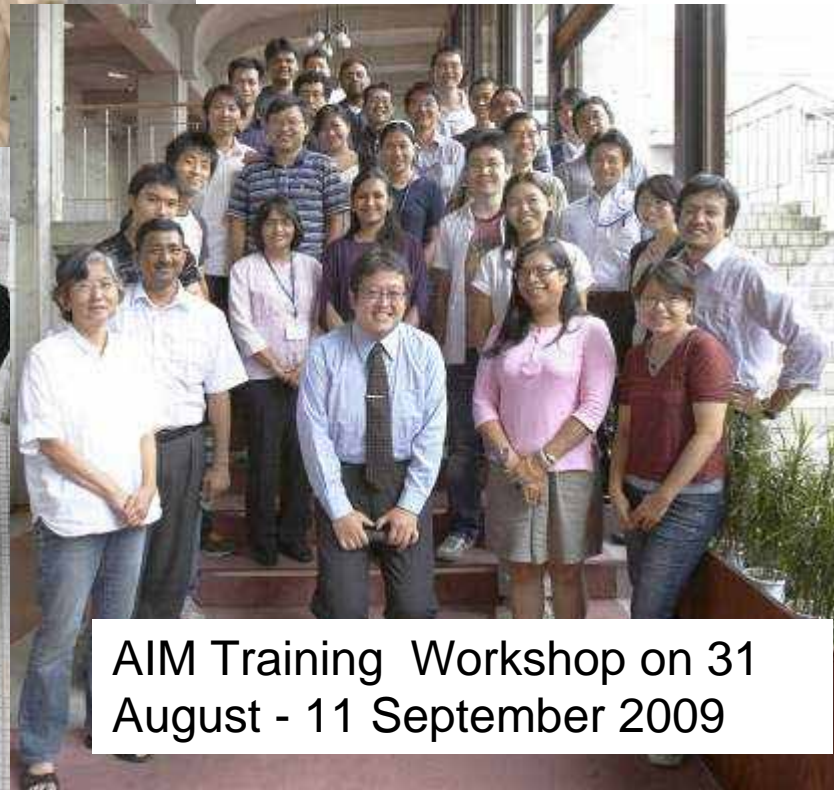
Asia Modeling Network



Asian Modeling Meeting at Tsukuba on 17-18
September 2009

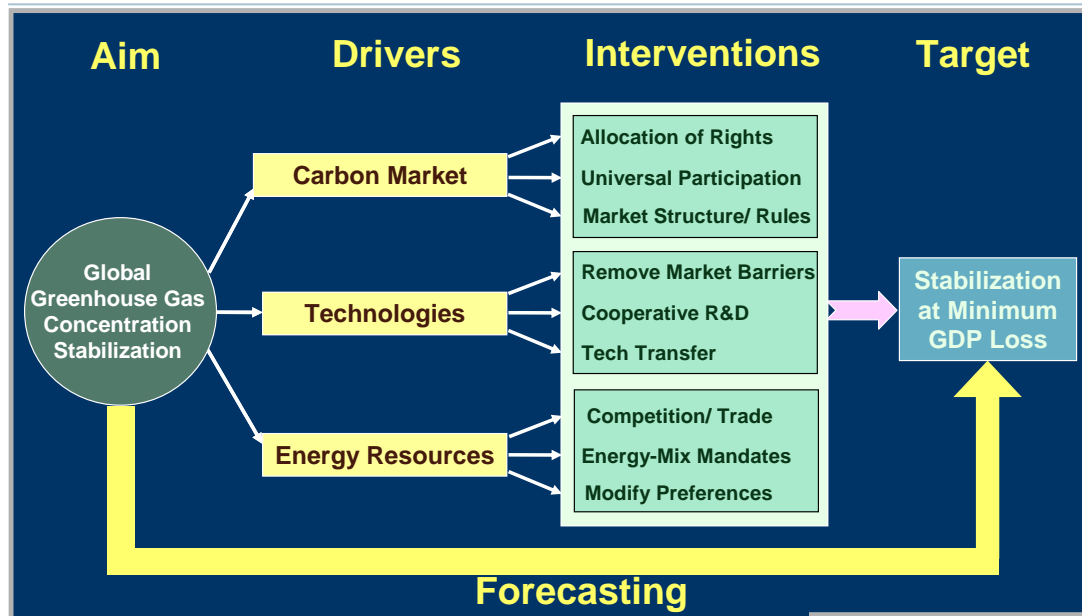


14th AIM International
Workshop on 14-15
February 2009



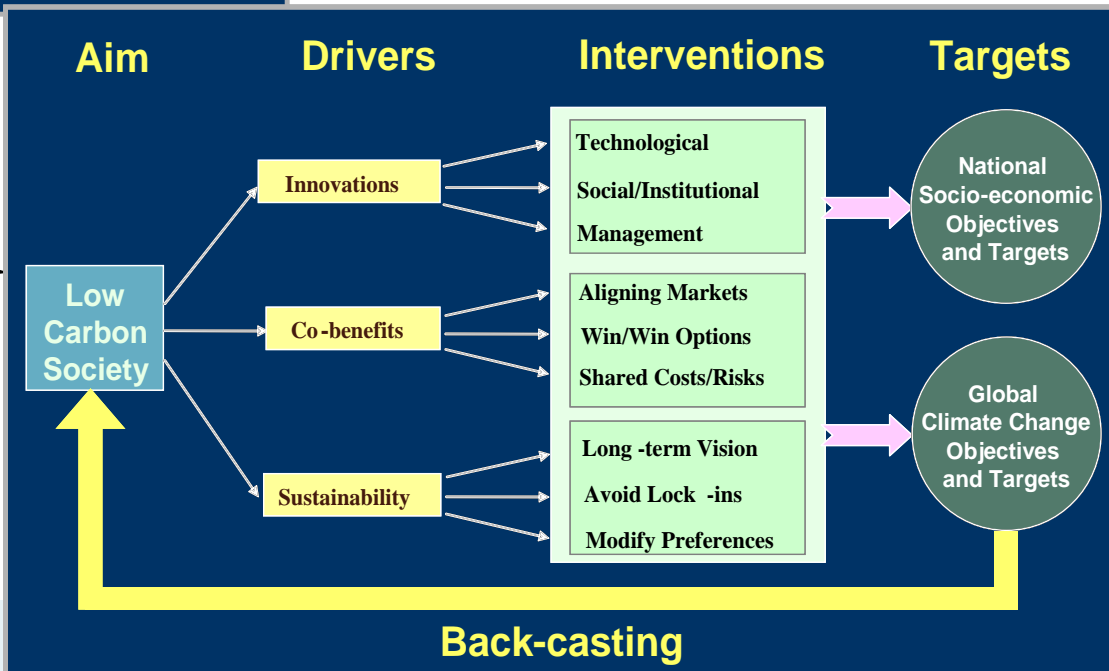
AIM Training Workshop on 31
August - 11 September 2009

Modeling Alternate Development Perspectives

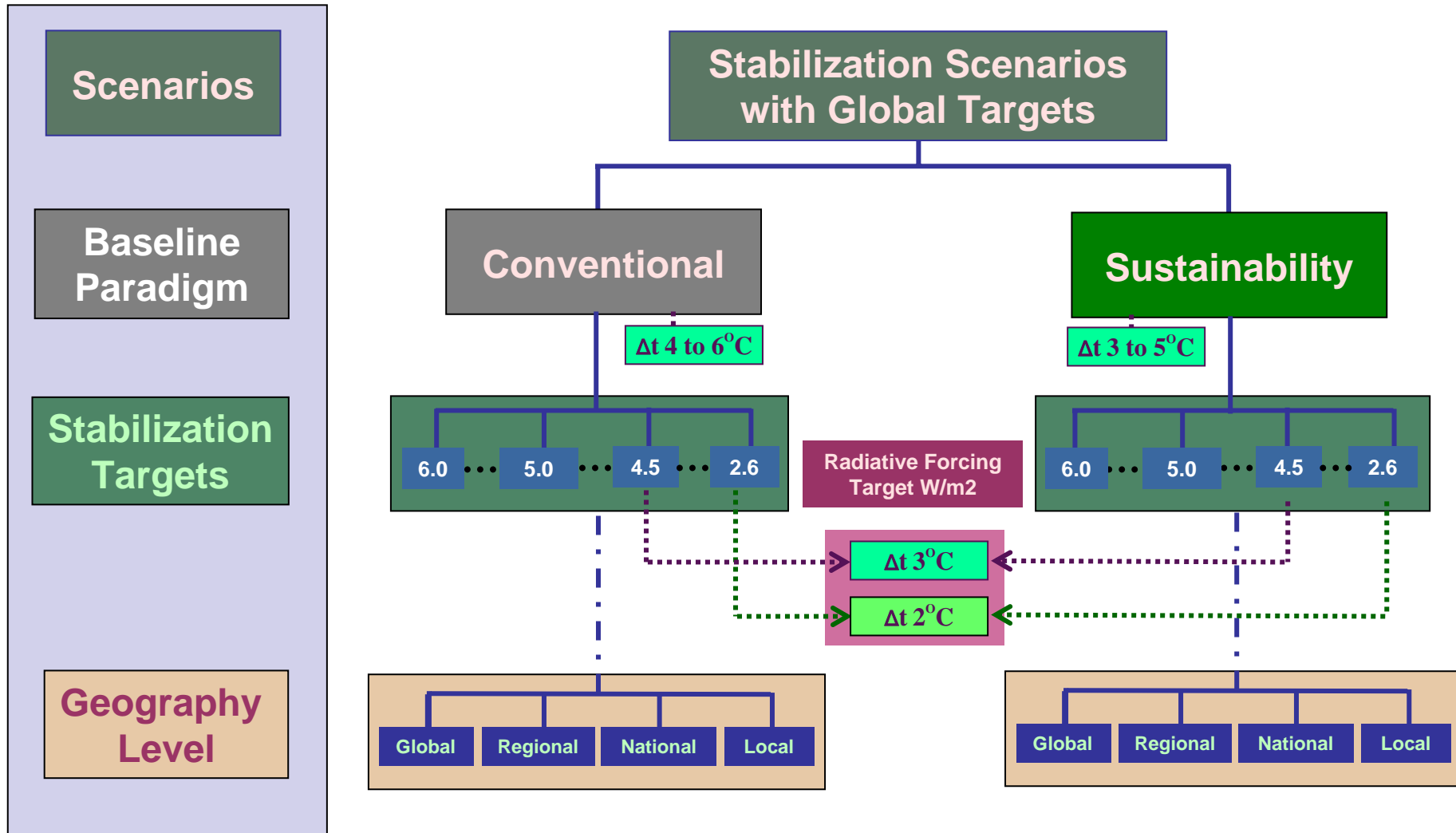
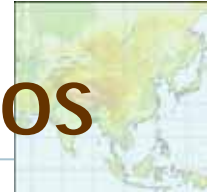


Conventional Climate Centric Paradigm

Sustainable Development and Climate Paradigm



Global Climate Stabilization Scenarios



National Analysis: MARKAL & End-Use Models



Base Scenario: Growth of Economy and Population

From 2005-2050:

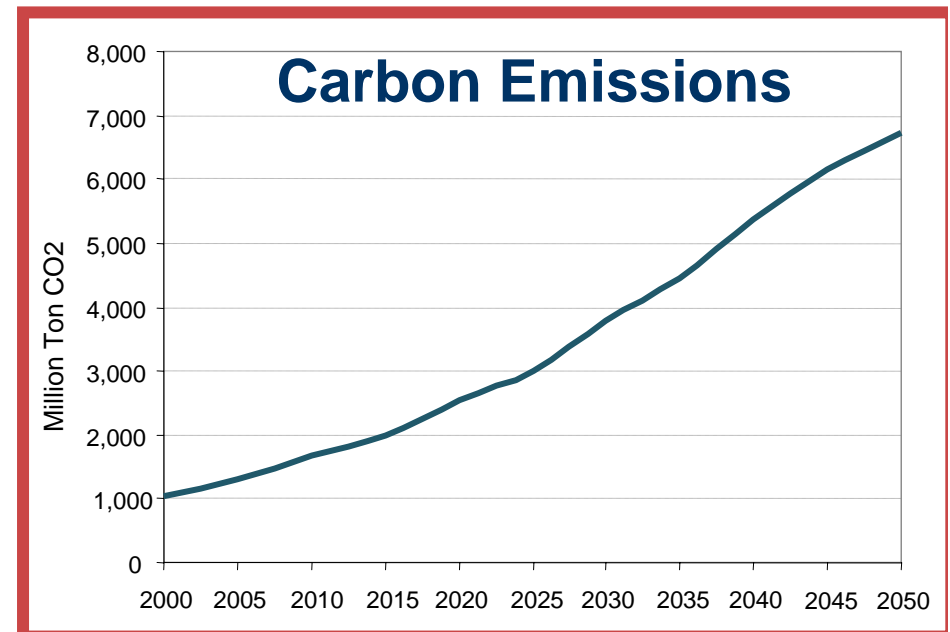
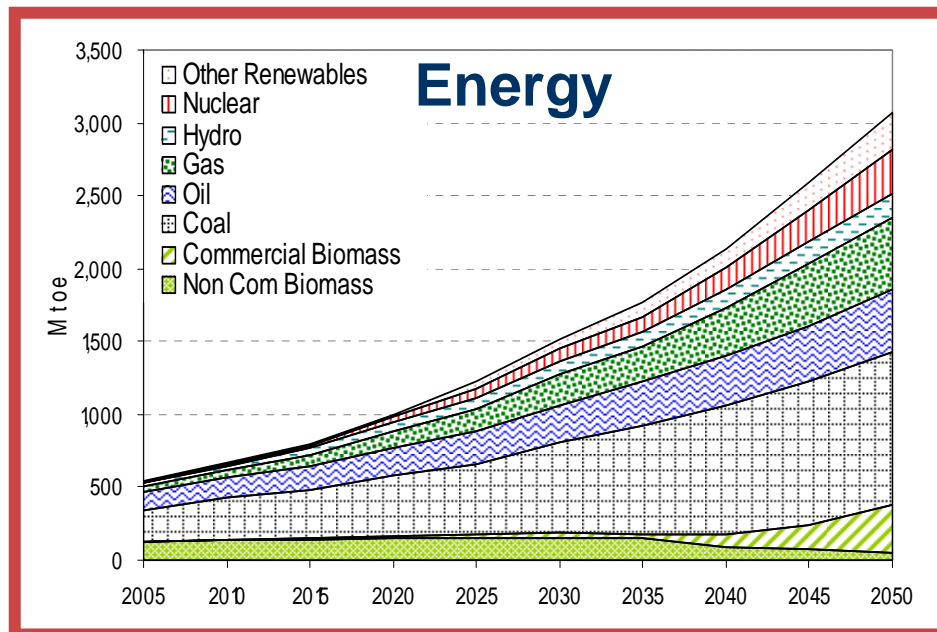
Annual Economic Growth: 7.2%

Annual Population Growth: 0.9%

Absolute Growth in 2050 over 2005

Economy 23 times

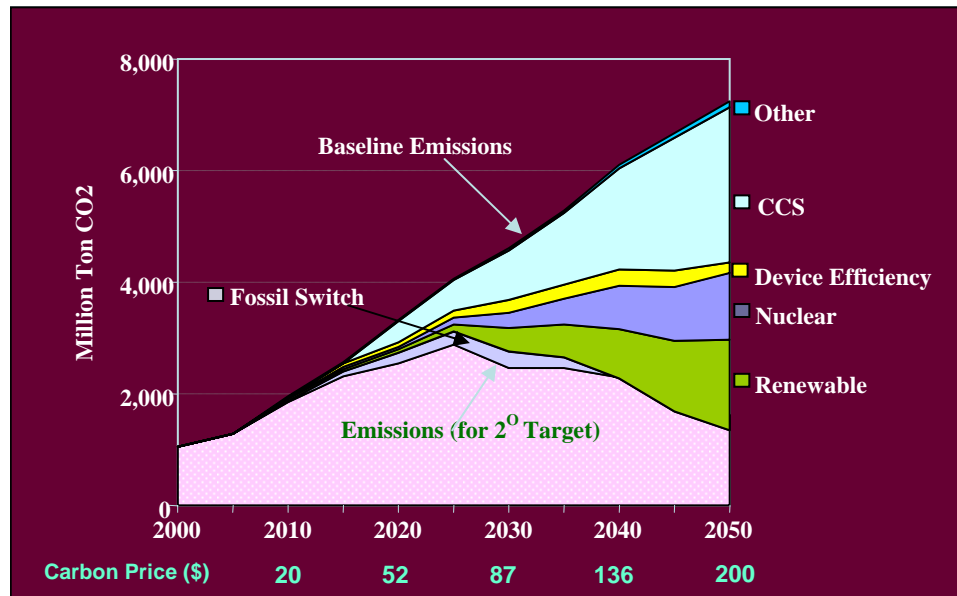
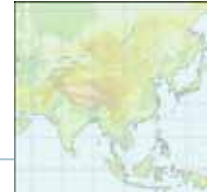
Population 1.56 times



Global Stabilization Target: 2°C



Mitigation Technology Options



Conventional Approach: transition with conventional path and carbon price

- High Carbon Price
- Climate Focused Technology Push
- Top-down/Supply-side actions

Technology Co-operation Areas

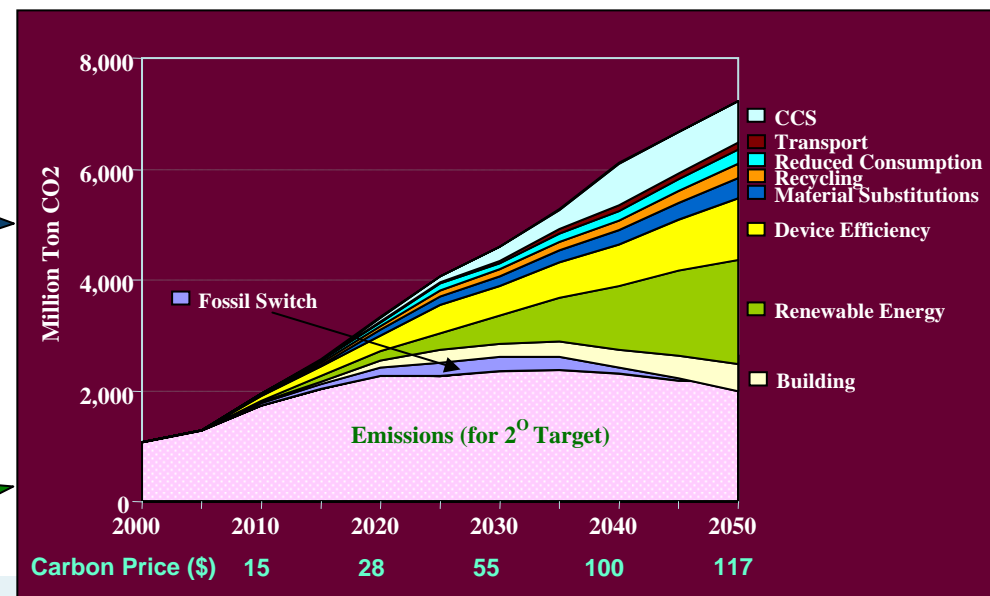
- Energy Efficiency
- Wind/Solar/Biomass/Small Hydro
- Nuclear/CCS

Sustainability Approach: aligning climate and sustainable development actions

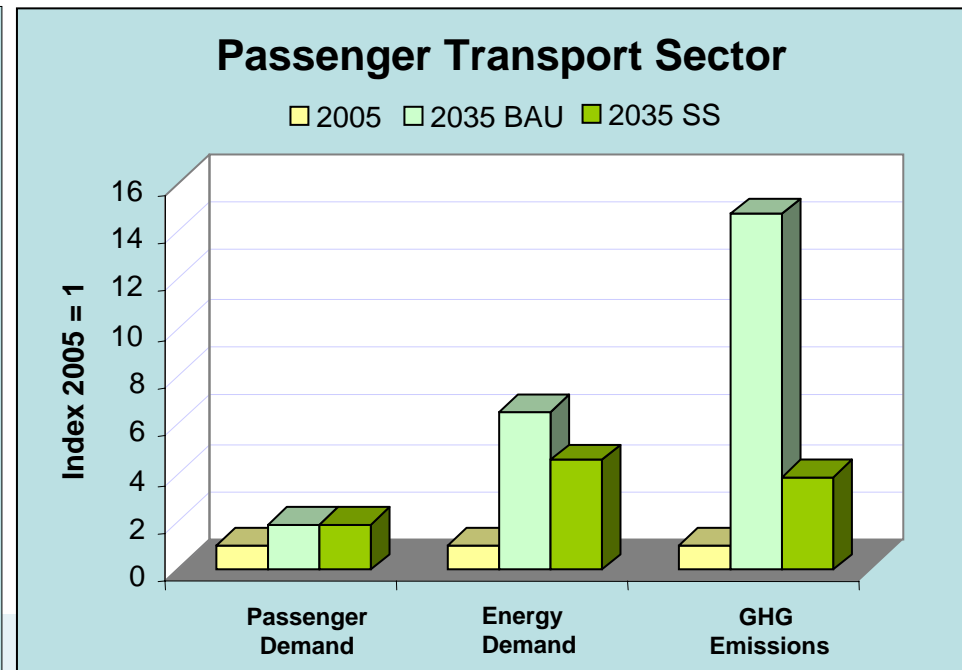
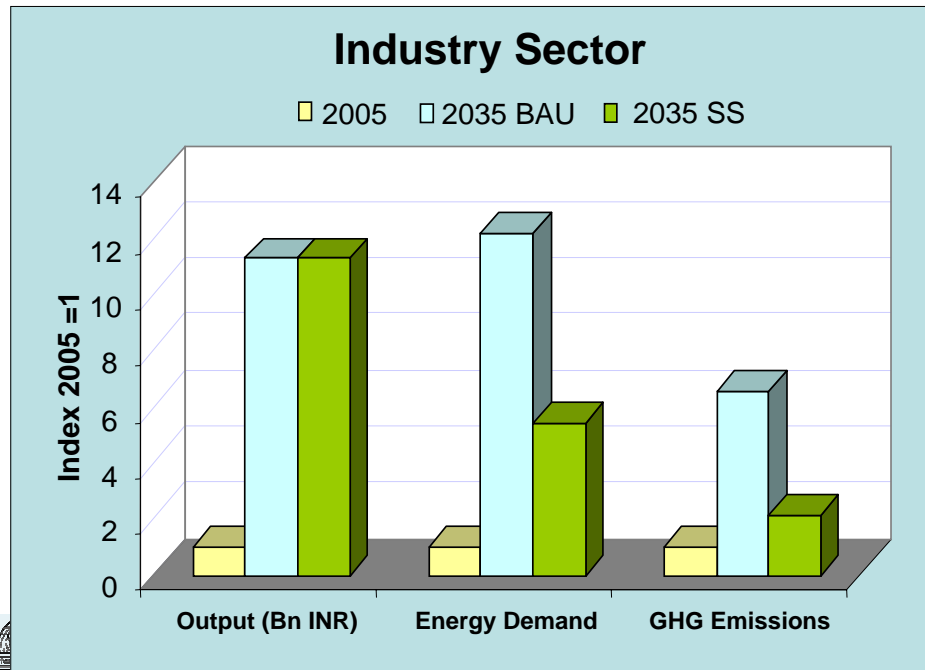
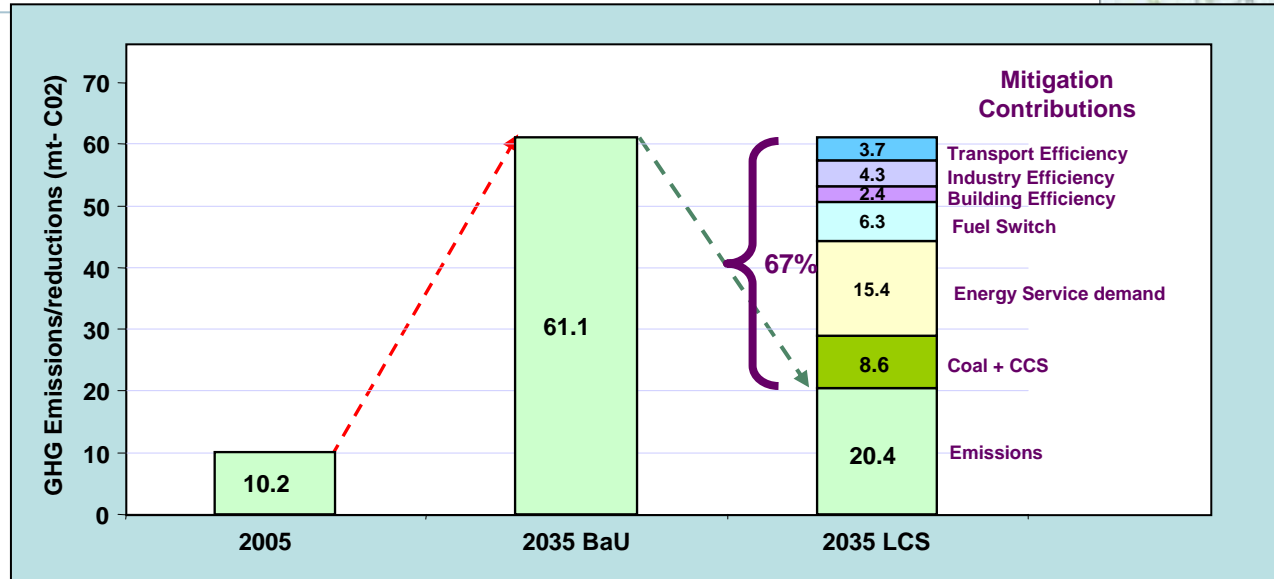
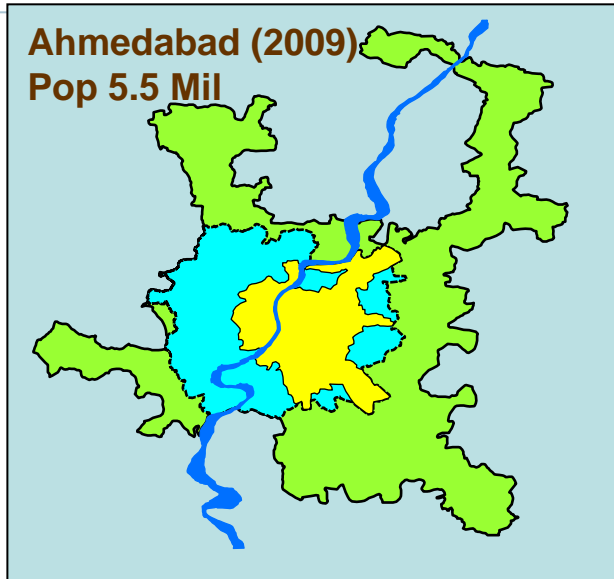
- Low Carbon Price
- Bottom-up/Demand-side actions
- Behavioural change
- Diverse Technology portfolio

Technology Co-operation Areas

- Transport Infrastructure Technologies
- 3R, Material Substitutes, Renewable Energy
- Process Technologies
- Urban Planning, Behavioral Changes



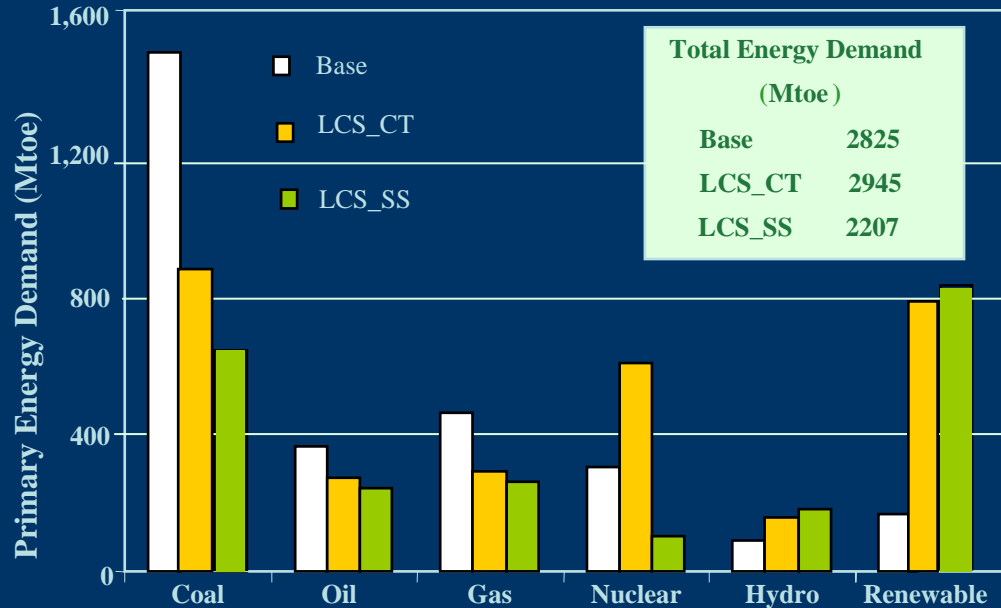
Low Carbon Scenario: Ahmedabad



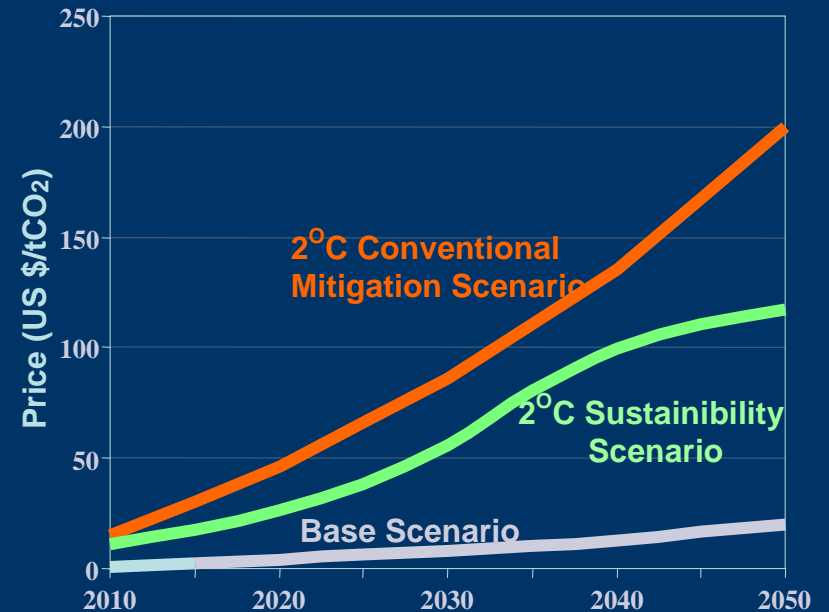
Primary Energy and Carbon Price



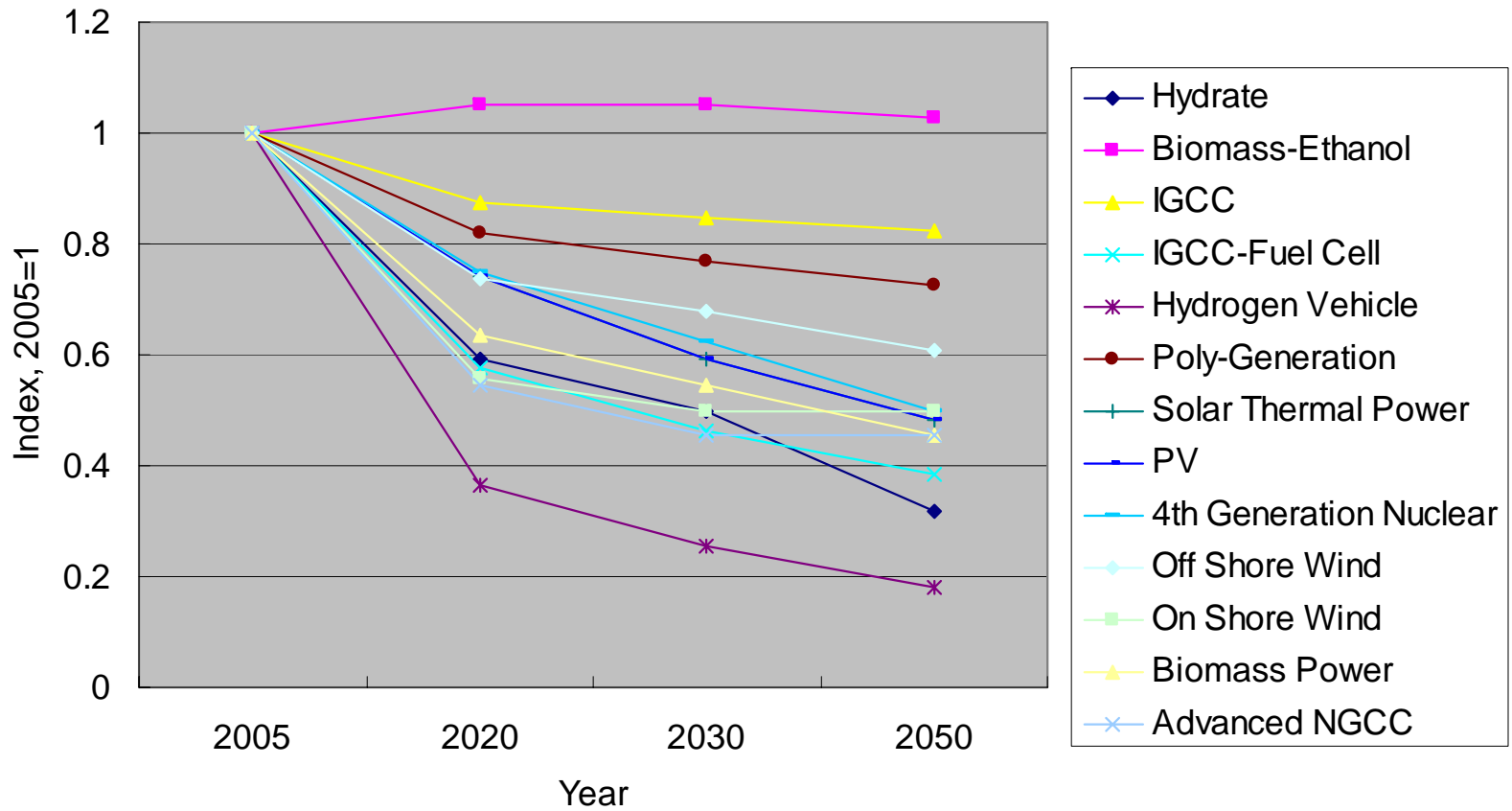
Energy Mix in 2050



Carbon Price



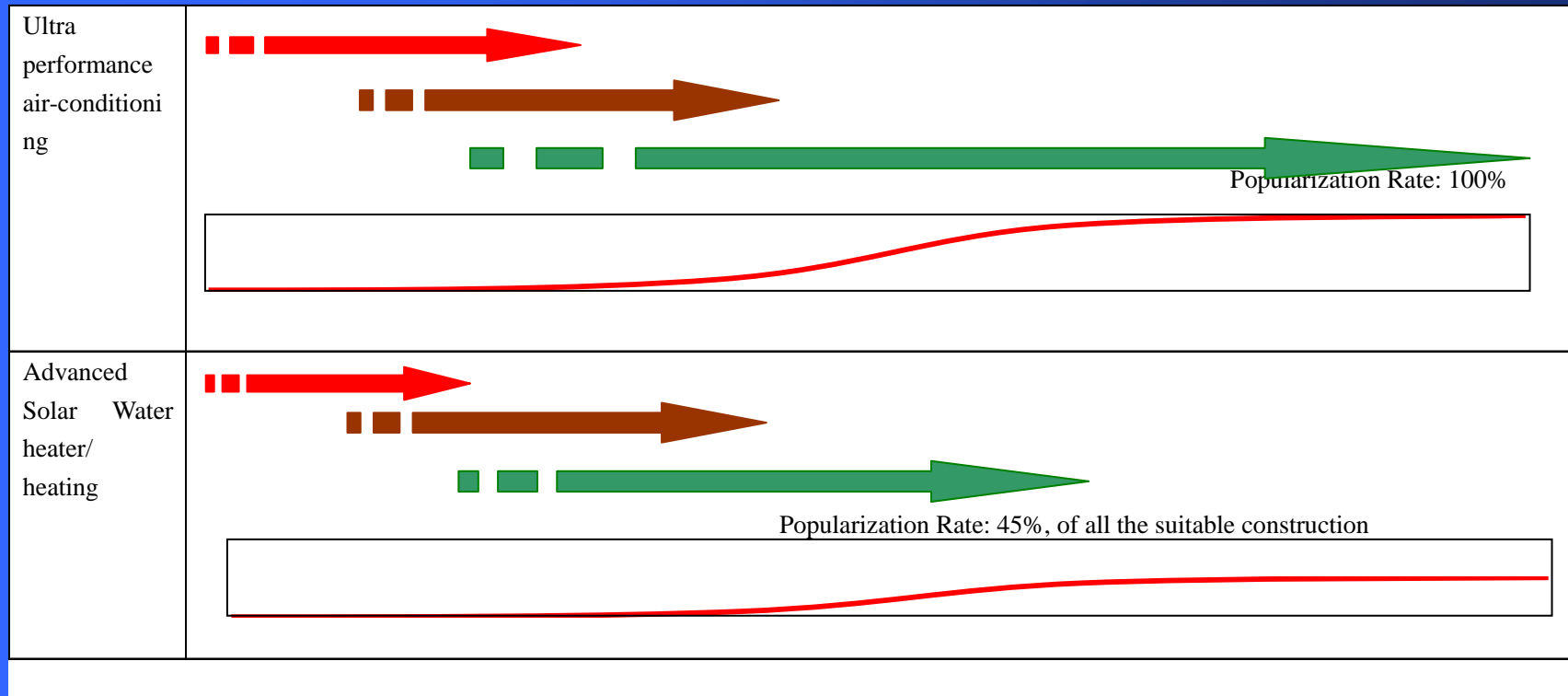
Technology learning curve



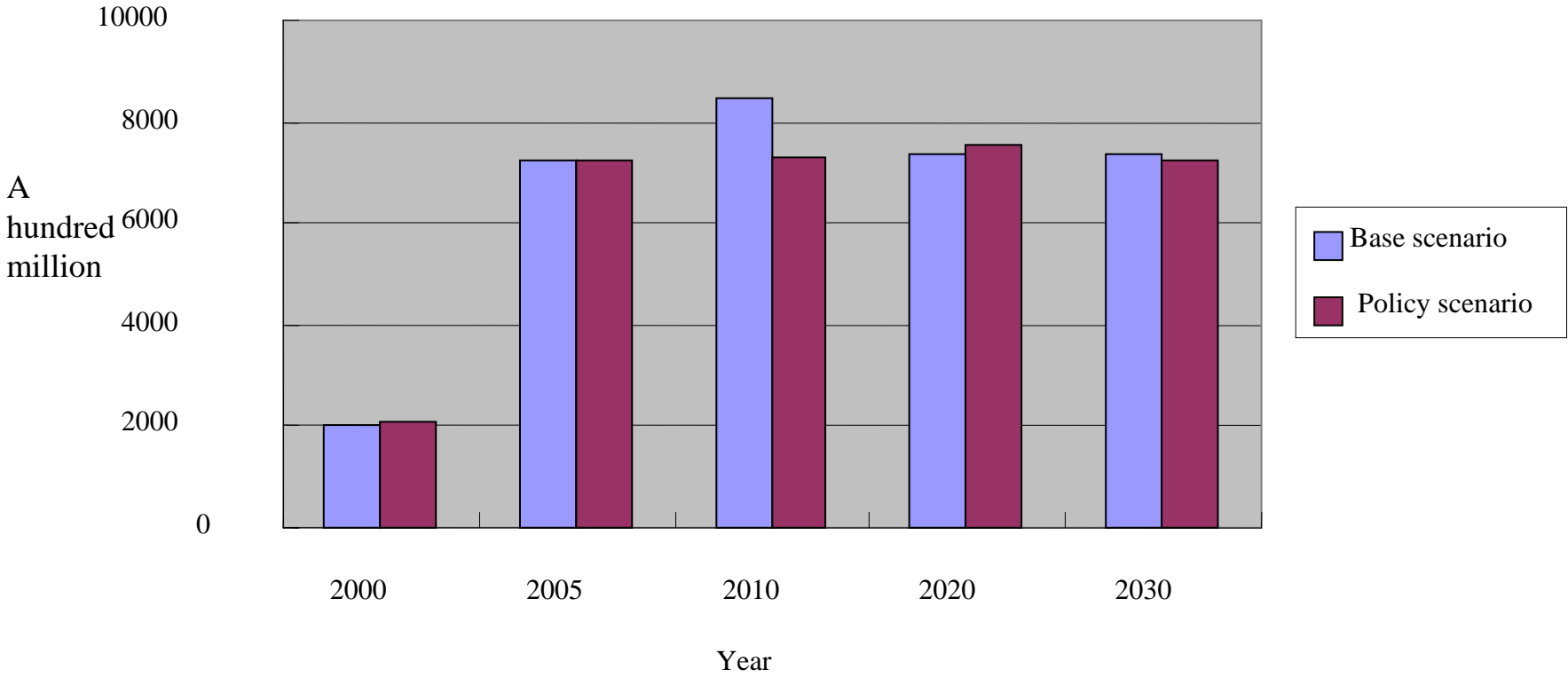
28 key technologies in the enhanced low carbon scenario in China

No.	Sector	Technology	Description	Note
1	Industry technology	High energy efficiency equipment	High efficiency furnace, kiln, waste heat recovery system, high efficiency process technologies, advanced electric motor	Nearly in market
2		New manufacture process technology for cement and steel		
3		CCS	In cement, steel making, refinery, ethylene manufacture	
4	Transport	Super high efficiency diesel vehicle	Advanced diesel hybrid engine	
5		Electric car		
6		Fuel cell car		
7		High efficiency aircraft	30% higher energy efficiency	
8		Bio-fuel aircraft		
9	Building	Super high efficiency air-conditioner	With COP>7	
10		LED lighting		
11		In house renewable energy system	Solar PV/Wind/Solar hot water and space heating	
12		Heat pumps		Mature
13		High isolation building		Mature
14		High efficiency electric appliance		Mature before 2030
15	Power generation	IGCC/Poly-Generation	With efficiency above 55%	
16		IGCC/Fuel cell	With efficiency above 60%	
17		On shore Wind		Mature
18		Off shore wind		Mature before 2020
19		Solar PV		
20		Solar Thermal		
21		4 th Generation Nuclear		
22		Advanced NGCC	With efficiency above 65%	
23		Biomass IGCC		
24		CCS in power generation		
25	Alternative fuels	Second generation bio-ethanol		
26		Bio-diesel	Vehicles, ships, vessels	
27	Grid	Smart grid		
28	Circulating technologies	Recycle, reuse, reducing material use		

Technology Roadmap



Investment Demand of Energy Industry

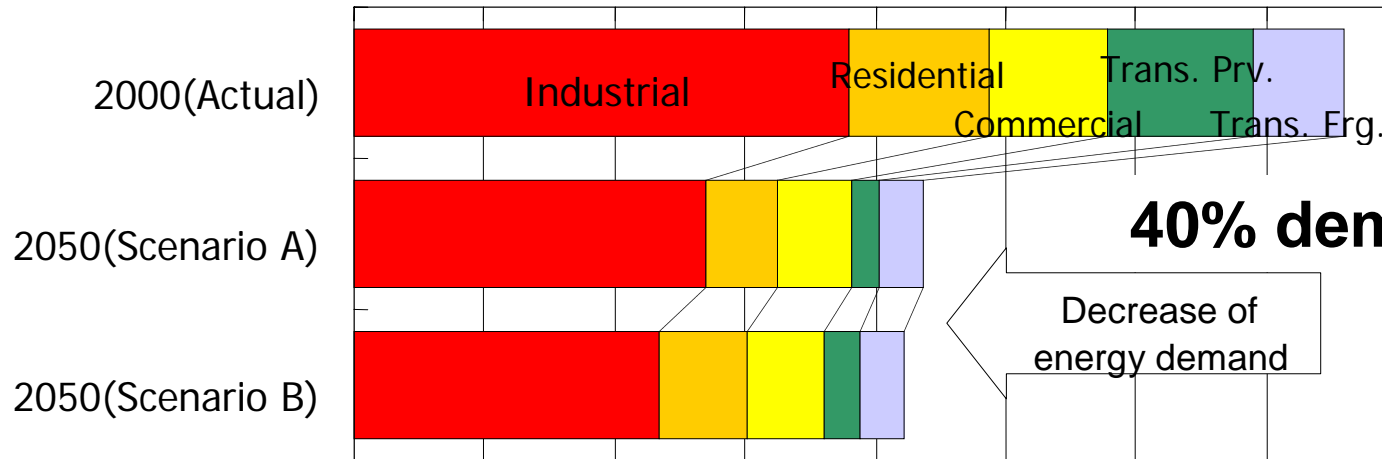


Technology roadmap and perspective

- Technology in sight could lead us to low carbon future(2 target)
- If there is new technology coming out, there will be more promising future, such as bio-technologies, geothermal technologies, and space technologies etc.

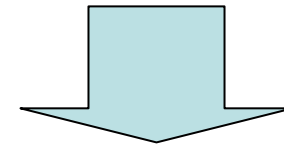
Secondary Energy Consumption (Mtoe)

50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400



40% demand reductions

Decrease of energy demand



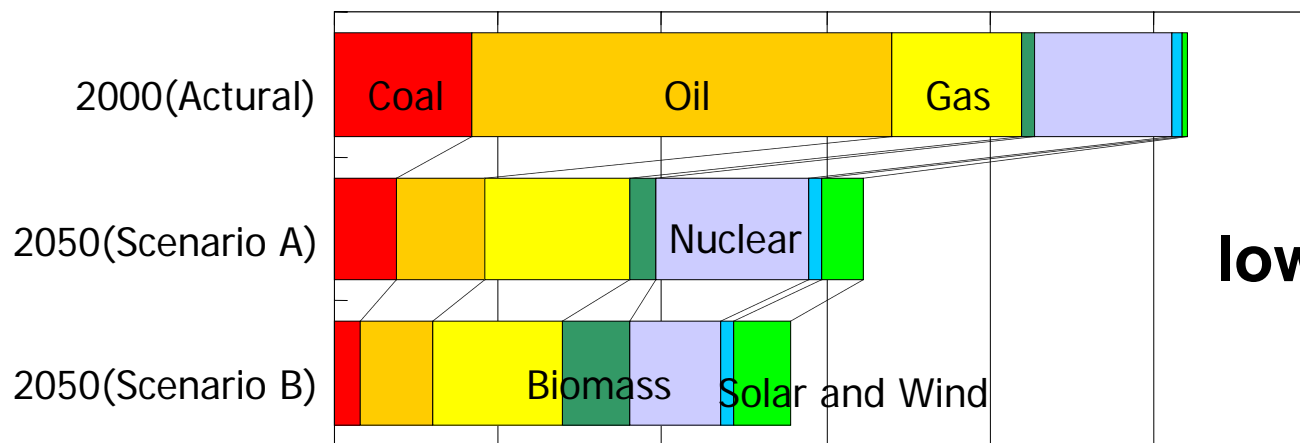
Industrial Residential Commercial Trans. Prv. Trans. Frg.

Trans. Prv.: Transportation (Private), Trans. Frg.: Transportation (Freight)

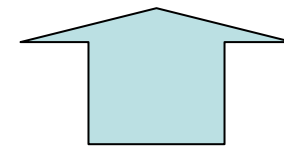
70% CO2 cut by 2050

Primary Energy Consumption (Mtoe)

100 200 300 400 500 600



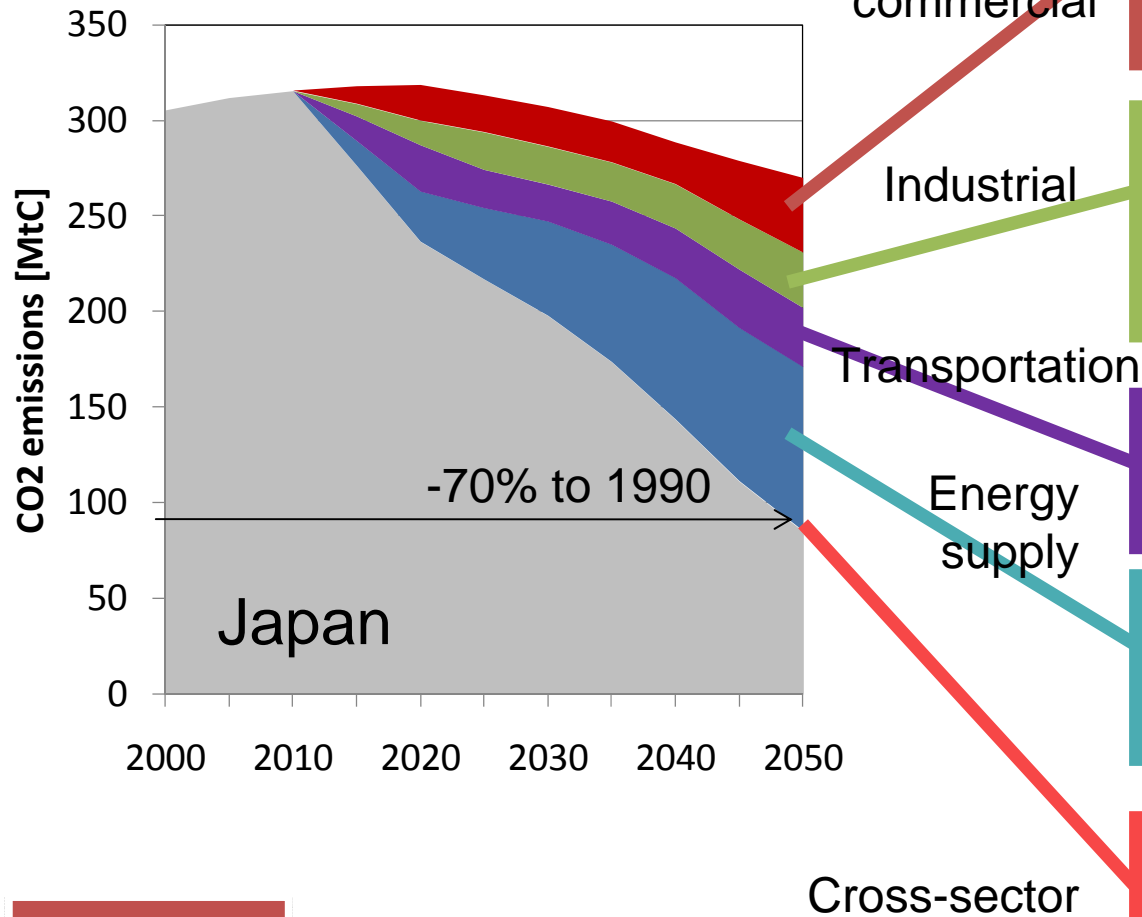
low-carbon energy



Coal Oil Gas Biomass Nuclear Hydro Solar and Wind



A dozen actions make it possible to reduce 70% CO2 emissions by 2050

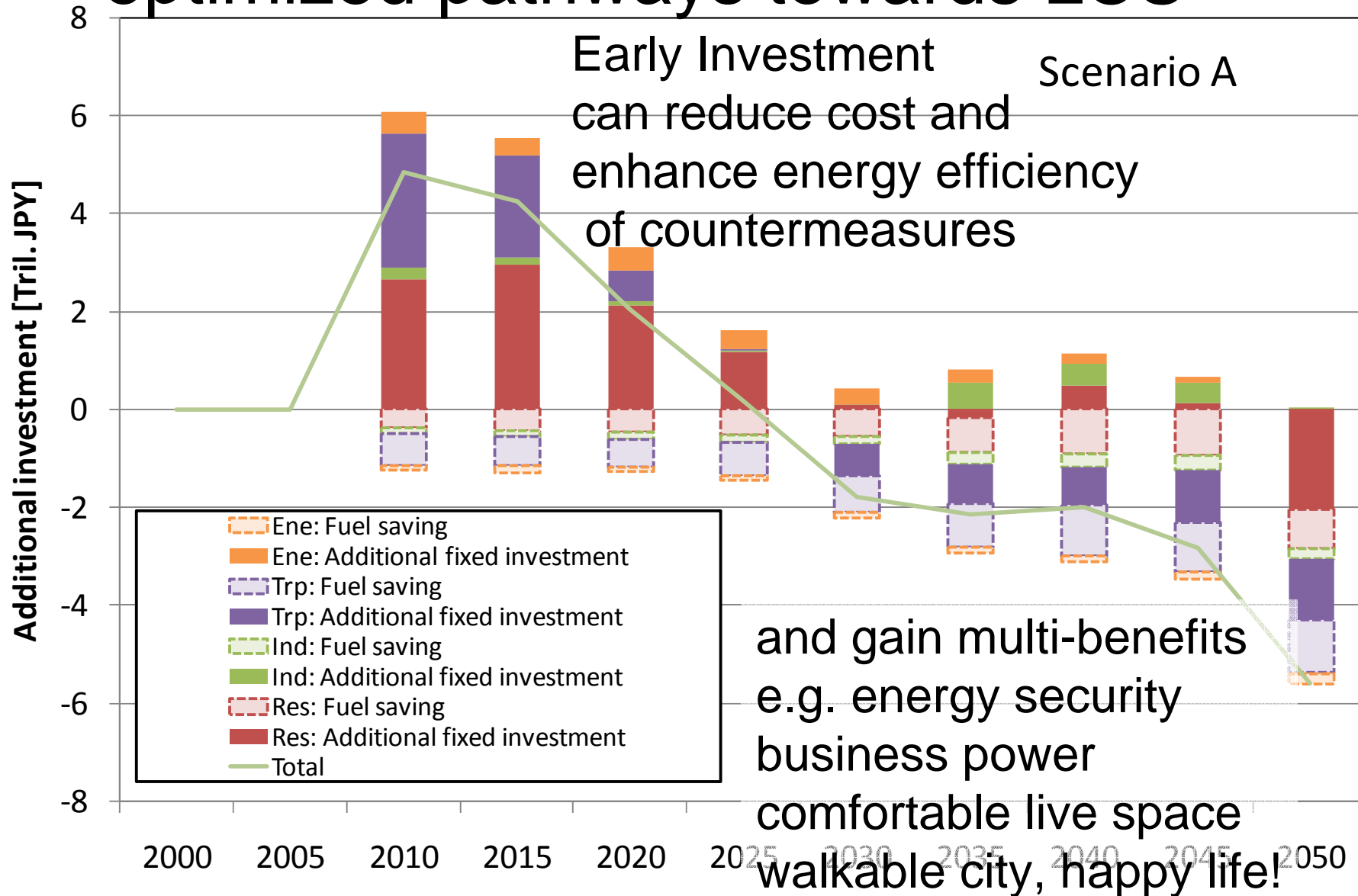


Japan

A Dozen Actions

1. Comfortable and Green Built Environment
2. Anytime, Anywhere
Appropriate Appliances
3. Promoting Seasonal Local Food
4. Sustainable Building Materials
5. Environmentally Enlightened
Business and Industry
6. Swift and Smooth Logistics
7. Pedestrian Friendly City
Design
8. Low-Carbon Electricity
9. Local Renewable Resources
for Local Demand
10. Next Generation Fuels
11. Labeling to Encourage Smart
and Rational Choices
12. Low-Carbon Society
Leadership

Backcasting model can show optimized pathways towards LCS



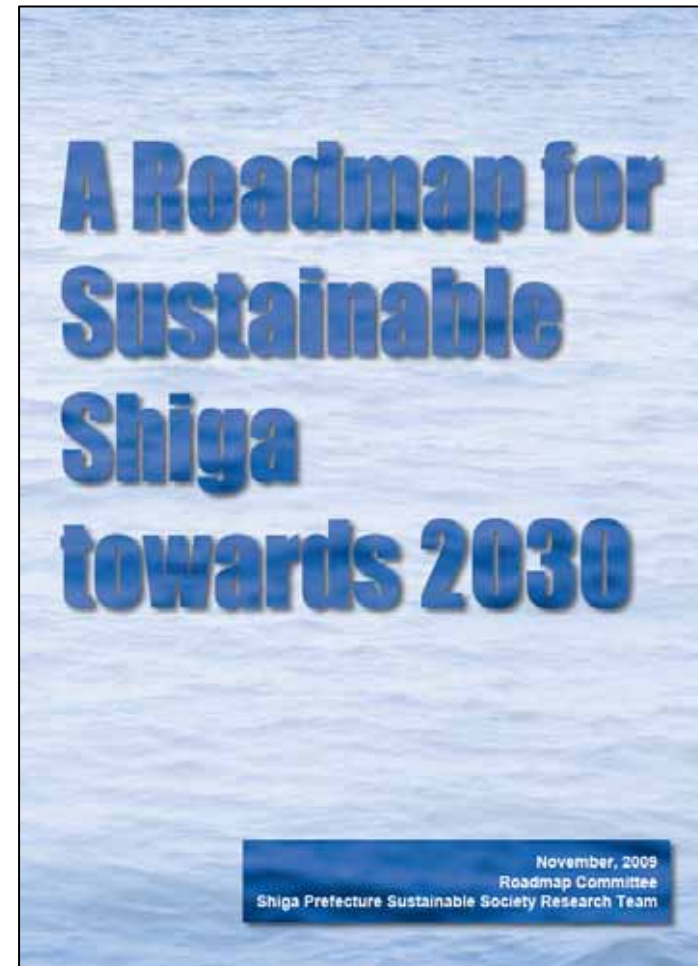
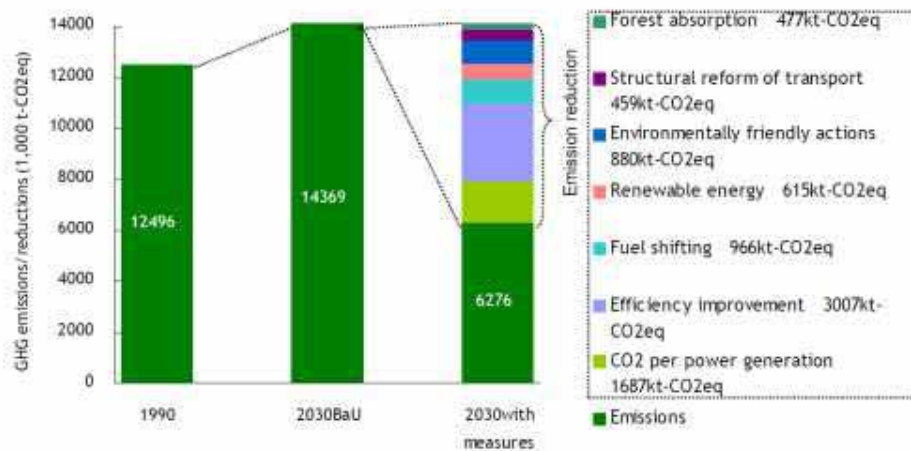
Shiga prefecture shows visions and roadmaps for 50% CO2 reductions by 2030

Environmental targets for 2030

- Reduction of GHG emissions by half
- Reduction of pollutant load flows into the lake by half for the conservation of water quality
- Reduction of landfill waste by 75%

Contribution of each measure

The figure below shows CO₂ emission reductions by different types of measures. Efficiency improvement equipment accounts for the largest proportion, 37% of the total reductions, followed by changes in the composition of power sources in Japan as a whole (21%). Among the categories of measures, those especially necessary for local governments to take are the structural reform of transport, environmentally friendly actions, penetration of renewable energy, and forest absorption. The shares of them in reductions are 6%, 11%, 8%, and 6% respectively and 30% in total. To realize a low carbon economy, Shiga Prefecture has to have original policies for encouraging businesses and citizens to take these measures.



Japan LCS research project and Japanese CC policy

1. Feb 13th 2007, Interim Report “Japan Scenarios towards Low-Carbon Society (LCS) -Feasibility study for 70% CO2 emission reduction by 2050 below 1990 level-”
 - May 24th 2007 Former Prime Minister Abe launched “Cool Earth 50” to reduce 50% GHG emissions by 2050
 - June 9th 2008 Former Prime Minister Fukuda set the target of Japanese CO2 emissions reduction by 60-80% in 2050
2. May 22nd 2008, Interim Report “Dozen Actions towards LCSs”
 - July 29th 2008 Japanese government set “Action Plan for Achieving a Low-carbon Society”
3. April 2009, The Mid-term Target Committee, “six options for 2020” (including 7%, 15%, 25% reduction compared as 1990 level)
 - September 22nd 2009, New Prime Minister Hatoyama set the year of 2020 target as 25%.

New Japan's Mid-term Target

Japan's mid-term target was announced by New Prime Minister Hatoyama on September 22nd, 2009. The target is

25 percent reduction from the 1990 level by 2020

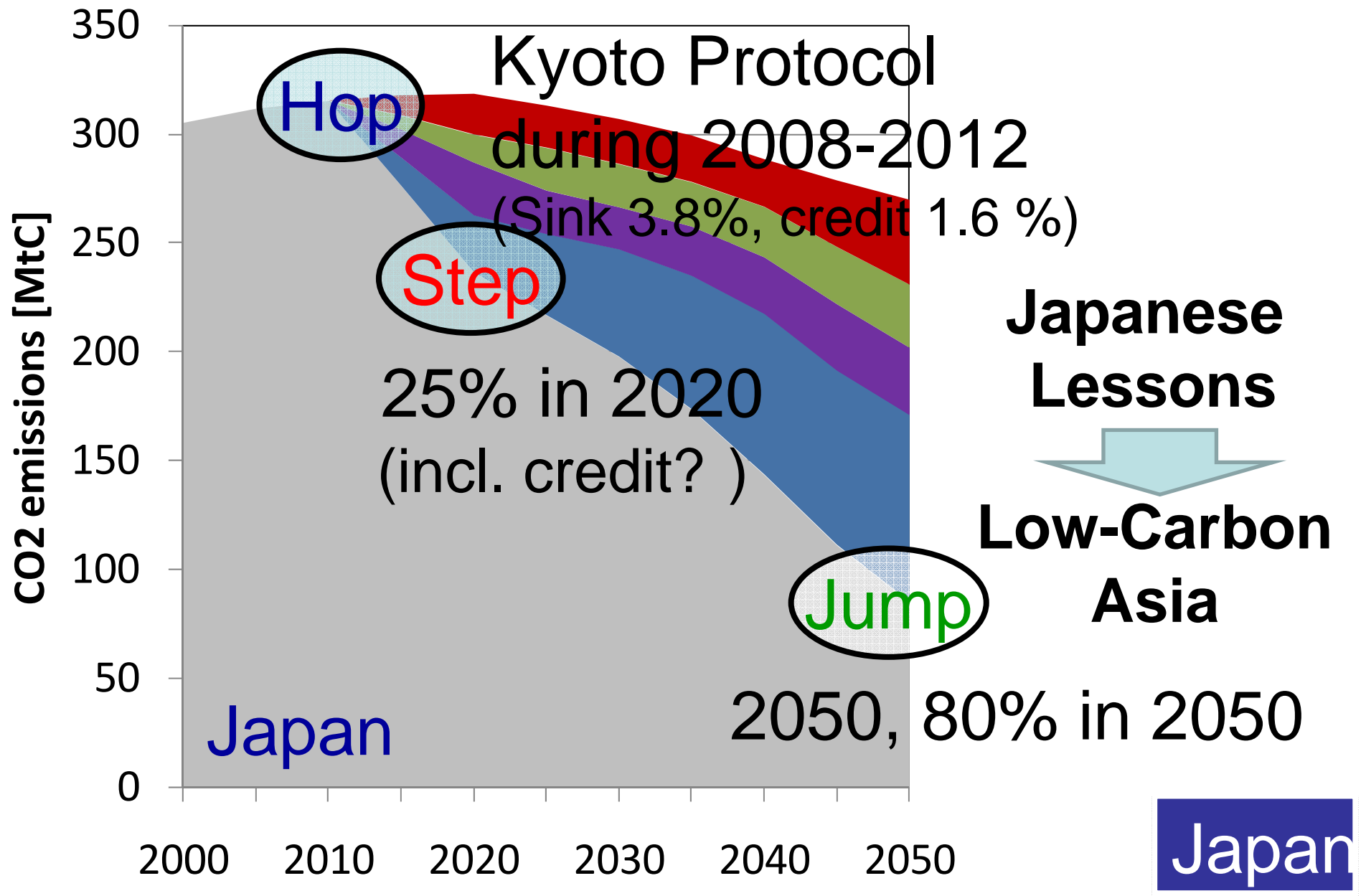


New Prime Minister
Hatoyama 鳩山由紀夫

	New Mid-term target	Old Mid-term target	Kyoto target
Target Year	2020	2020	2008 - 2012
Base Year	1990	2005(1990)	1990
Domestic reduction	Totally 25%	15(8)%	0.6%
Carbon sinks		-	3.8%
Credits		-	1.6%

*Japan's Kyoto target (6% reduction) includes carbon sinks and credits through the Kyoto mechanisms.

Japanese Emissions Targets towards 2050



Low-Carbon Asia: Scenarios and Insights

Japan, India, Ahmedabad, Jilin, Iskandar, Shiga, Kyoto



AIM, IIM, ERI, UTM, LBERI, MHIR, KU, NIES

<http://2050.nies.go.jp/LCS/>

Supplement



CO2 Emission in China

