

How to reach a Low Carbon Society?

Low Carbon Society Research Network: LCS-RNet:

International researcher's community responds to G8 and world leaders' requirements

Shuzo Nishioka Secretary General of LCS-RNet Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Transition towards Low Carbon Soceities in Thailand and Asia 17-18 Nov. 2010 Bangkok

















NRTEE







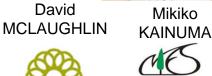








SKEA

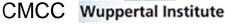


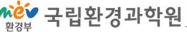












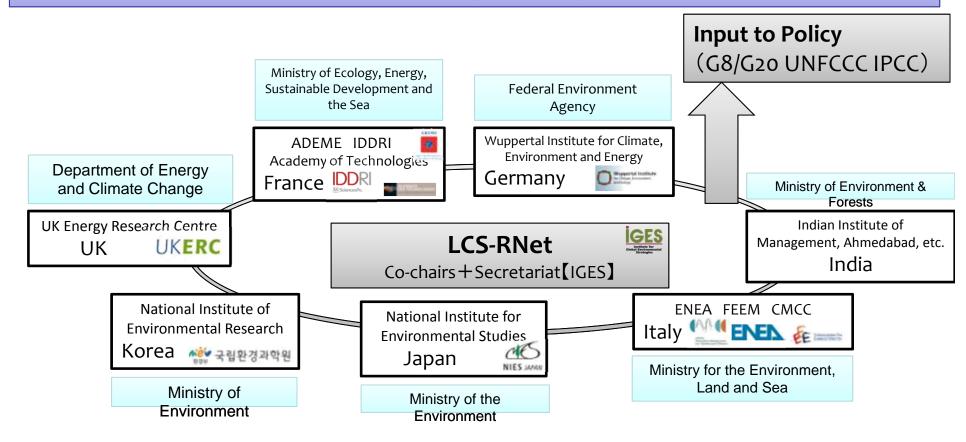


International Low Carbon Society Research Network (LCS-RNet)

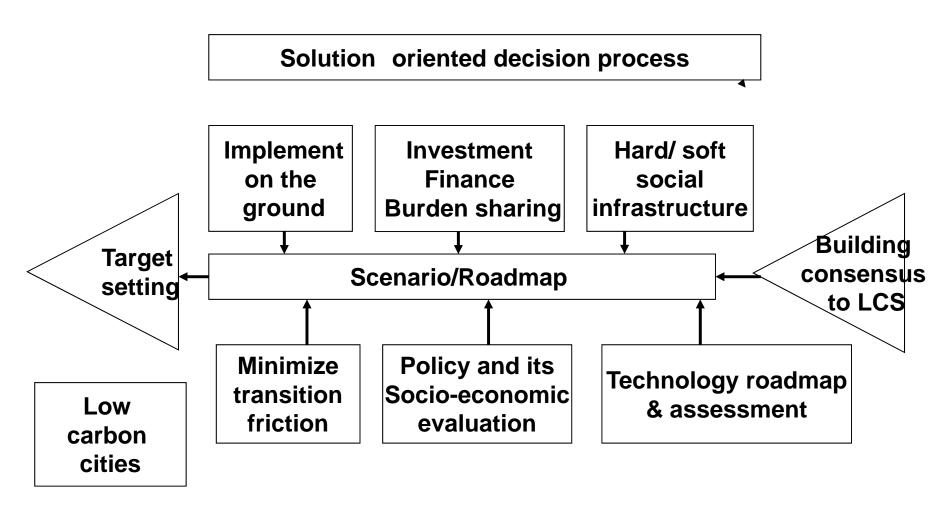
- Established in 2009 on the initiative of the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting
- LCS-RNet promotes:
 - 1) information exchange amongst researchers to share updated scientific knowledge and information on the various policy tools required to realize low carbon societies and green growth (hereafter "LCS research");
 - 2) research cooperation amongst researchers;
 - 3) international dialogue between researchers, policy-makers and other stakeholders from different countries in order to learn from knowledge and experience and to reflect them in LCS research ("LCS dialogue");
 - 4) the diffusion of scientific inputs and recommendations to international climate change policy-making fora including G8, G20 and the UNFCCC COP's
- Network of research institutions:15 institutions from 7 countries in 2010
- Secretariat: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan
- Annual Meeting: 2009 in Bologna, October 2009 hosted by Italy
- 2010 in Berlin, September 2010 hosted by Germany
- Other information is provided in http://lcs-rnet.org/

LCS-RNet(International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies)

- Supported its foundation by G8 Environment Ministers Meeting.
- Research network to foster researches to realize low-carbon societies.
- 7 countries and 15 research institutes (currently)



Formulation of LCS



Collaborative works between policy makers and research society to achieve Low Carbon Society

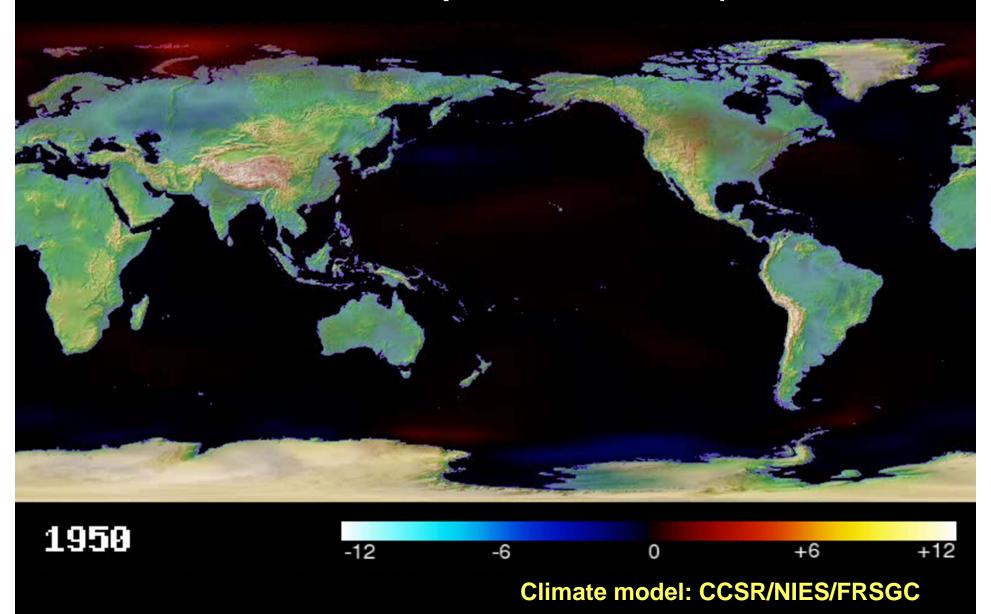
A Dozen Frequently Asked Questions from decision makers to modelers

- * What happens without climate policy?
- * How much reduction needed ultimately?
- * How to set world reduction target?
- * Options of country's reduction target: long/mid-term
 - * Should industrial structure change?
 - * How much reduction potential each sector has ?
 - * How to change land use ?
 - * How much is the cost of reduction?
 - * What policy options exist to attain the goal?
 - * How much is the impact to country's economy?
 - * Can we win in international technology competition?

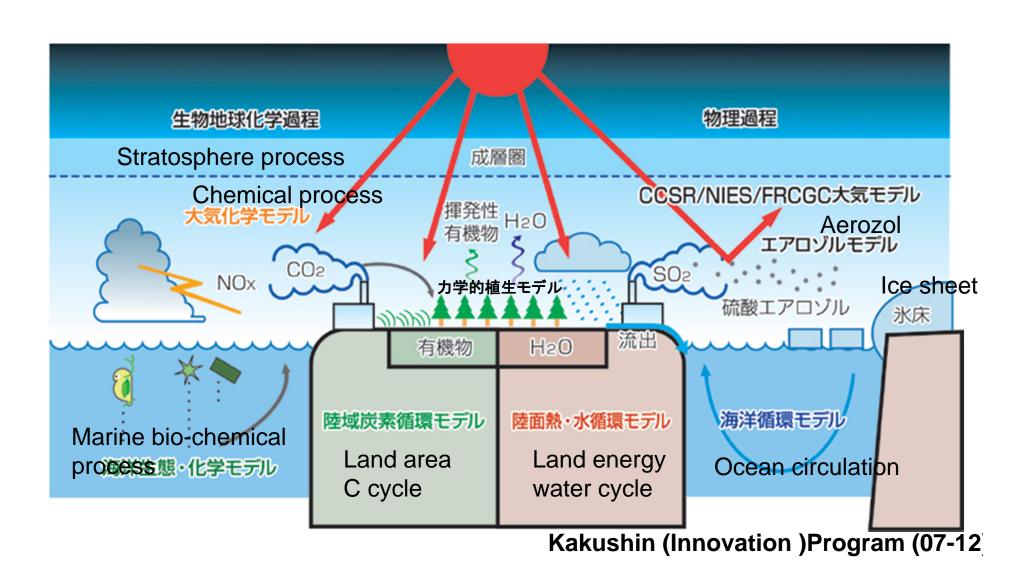
^{*} How Japan can contribute internationally?

Q1: What happens without climate policy? Building consensus for action Projection of surface temperature.

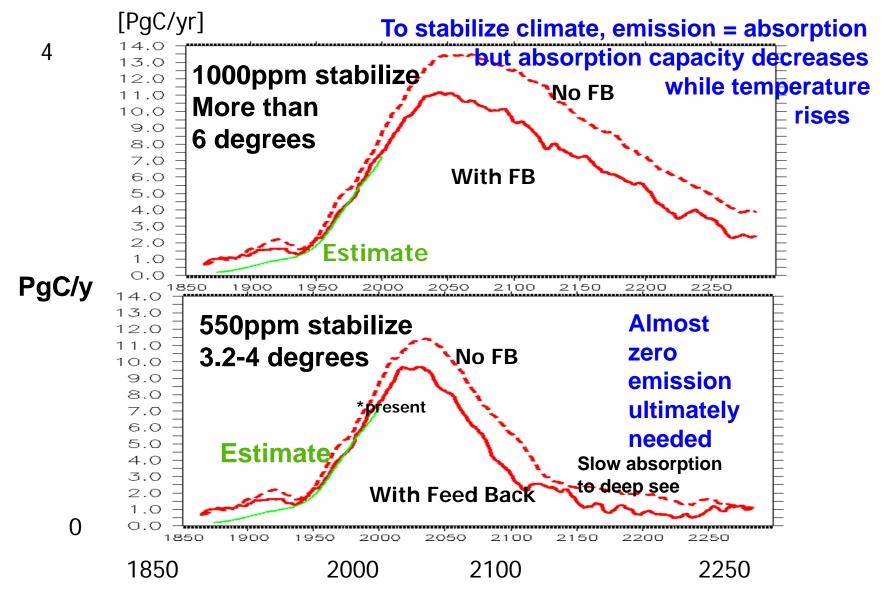
Projection of surface temperature from 1900



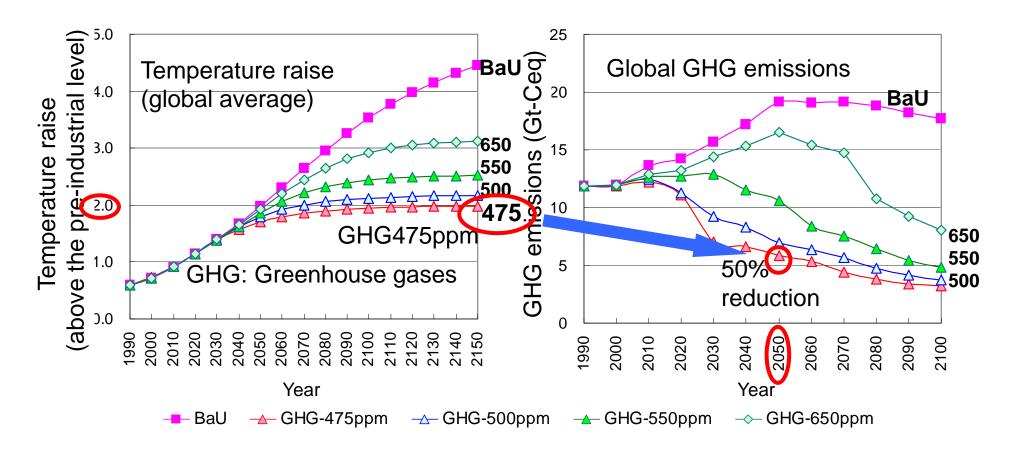
Q2: How much reduction needed ultimately? Earth System Integrated Model: climate +carbon cycle model



Q2: How much reduction needed ultimately?



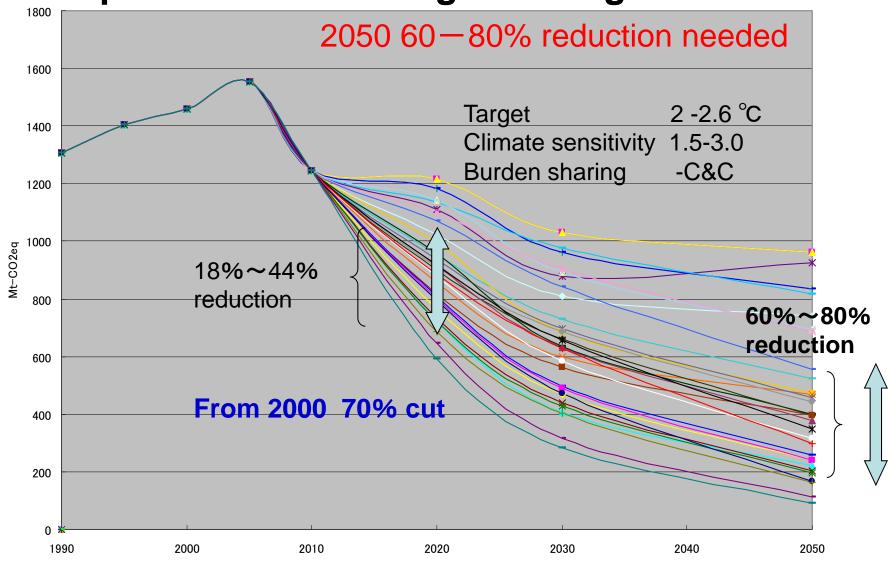
Interim research findings of "Innovative" Earth System Model JAMSTEC(2007)



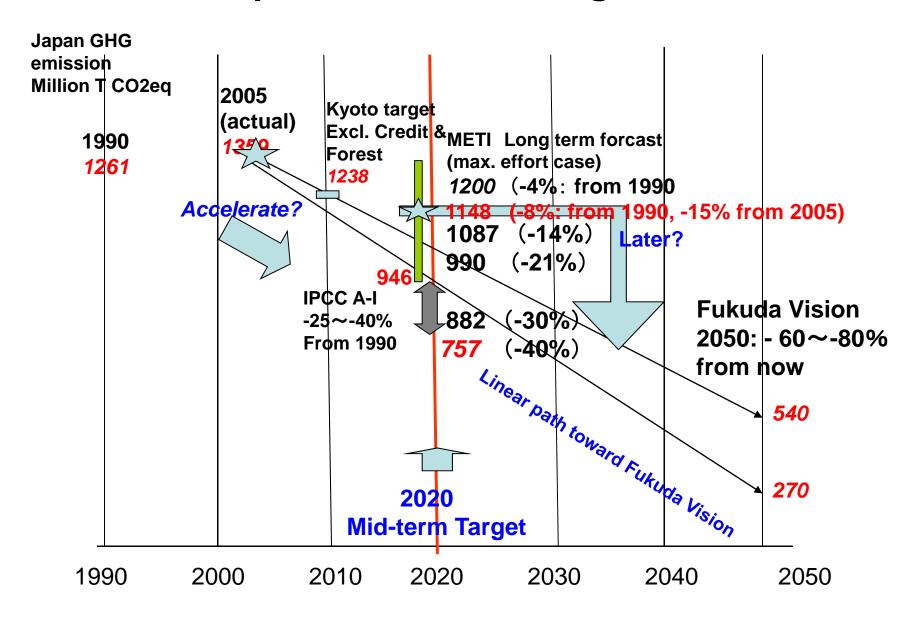
Q3:How to set world reduction target?

•to avoid temperature rise of 2°C from pre-industrial era, 50% GHG reductions in 2050 is required

Q4: Japan's reduction target ?: long-term

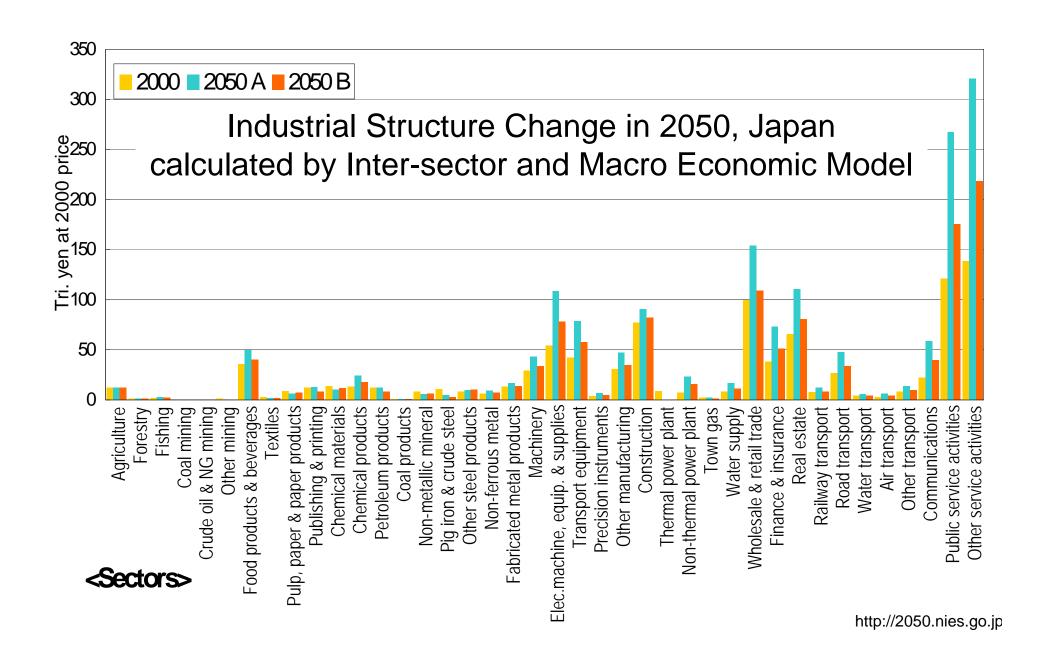


Q4: Japan's reduction target ?: mid- term



Q4: Japan's reduction target ?: mid-term Evaluation of Options (2009 reported to Laquila G8) **Economic impact** Photo Voltaic (NIES) NetGDP generation Base:1990 ①Mac 2 per (base:2005) **GDP** +5% **METI Long-term prediction** Keep continuous effort enough for **x4** 0.05% reference (+4%) ·US/EU level by MAC ton\$50 \$60 Annex I −25%• Kyo Less than Kyoto **Equal Mac** to \$100 target (+1%~-5%) Revolution (Economic 0.2% Tar METI Long-term predictivex I almost 4 month 0.3% get x10 delay (Flow countermeasurgs (than 25% \$200 1094 Recent Govnt Target Annex I −25% Wide gap **Equal Cost/GDP** between models (-8%~-17%) \$300 7 month Flow +Stock -15%0.8% x25 delay countermeasures **Technically** ·compalsult feasible with (-15%)1.0% policy Cost of Inactic -20%2~3% 6year Industr delay All Annex I -25% -25%x55 uctura (25%)change nee 13

Q5: Should industrial structure change?



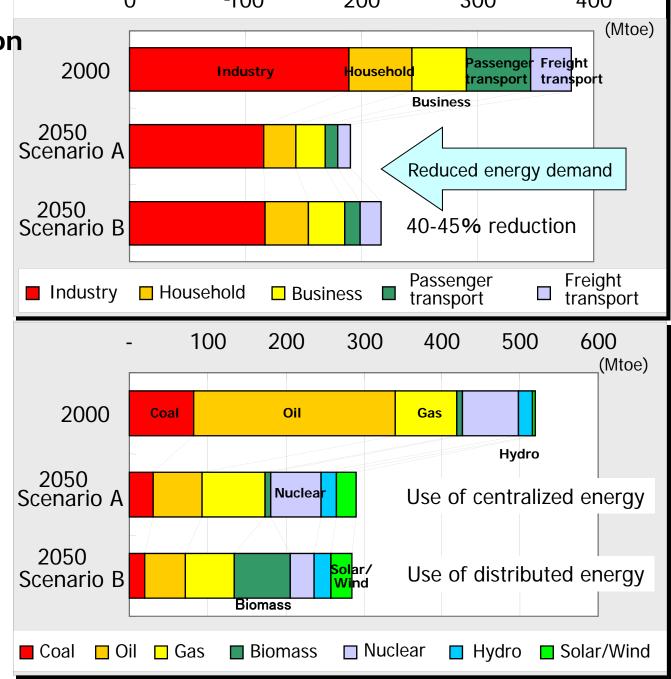
Q6: How much reduction potential each sector has?

70% CO₂ reduction feasible

Smart consumer choices can reduce energy consumption by as much as 40-45%!

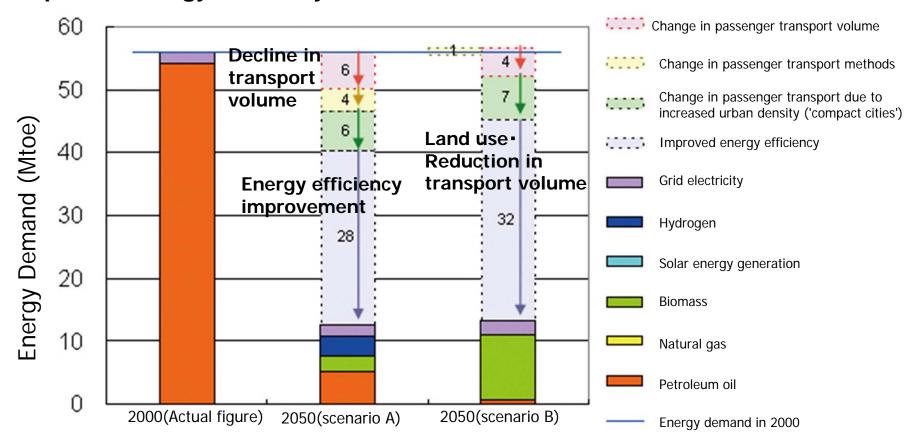
Equal effort by demand & supply side

Low carbon shift in primary energy sources via introduction of renewable energies



Q7: How to change land use?

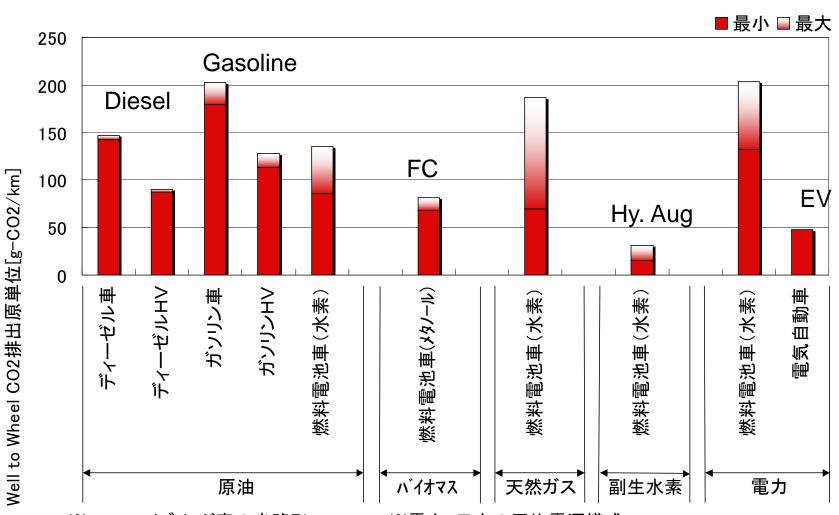
Passenger transport sector can achieve 80% reduction in energy demand via improved energy efficiency & suitable land use



Change in passenger transport volume: reduction in total movements due to population decline
Change in passenger transport methods: modal shift using public transport system (LRT etc.)
Change in passenger transport due to increased urban density ('compact cities'): reduced travel distance due to proximity
of destination

Improved energy efficiency: improvements in automobiles & other passenger transport devices (hybrids, lightweight designs etc.)

Technical solution Car CO₂ Emission/km: EV: Gasoline= 1:4

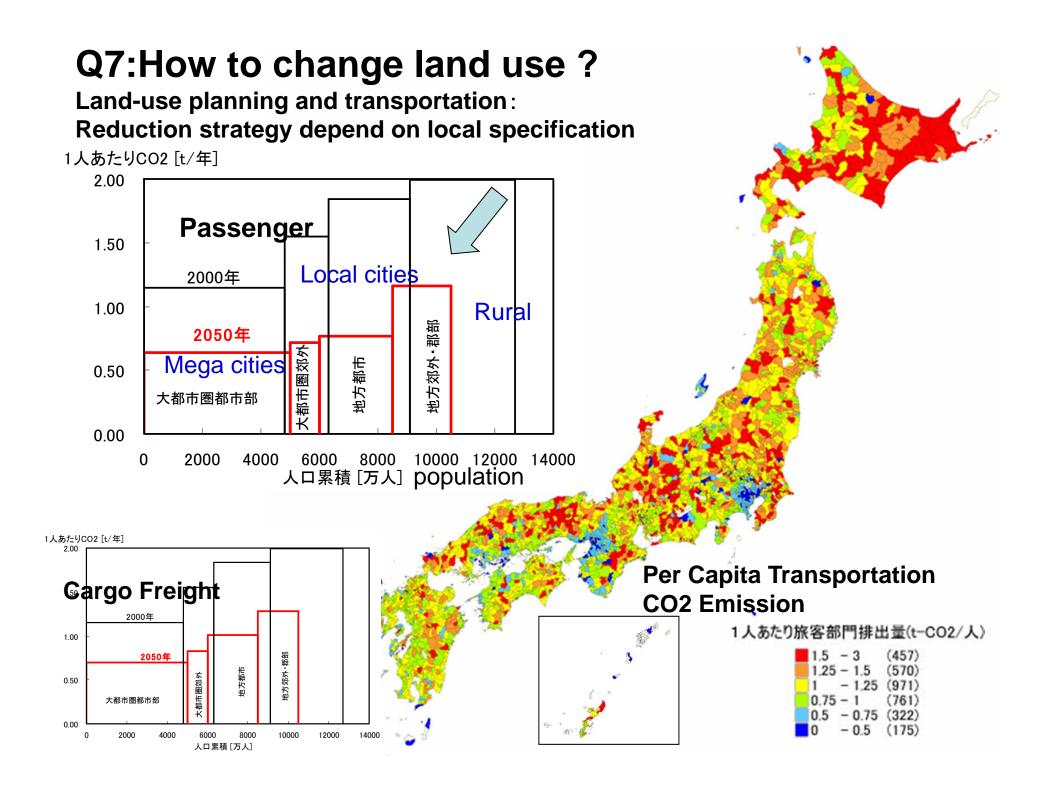


※HV:ハイブリッド車の省略形

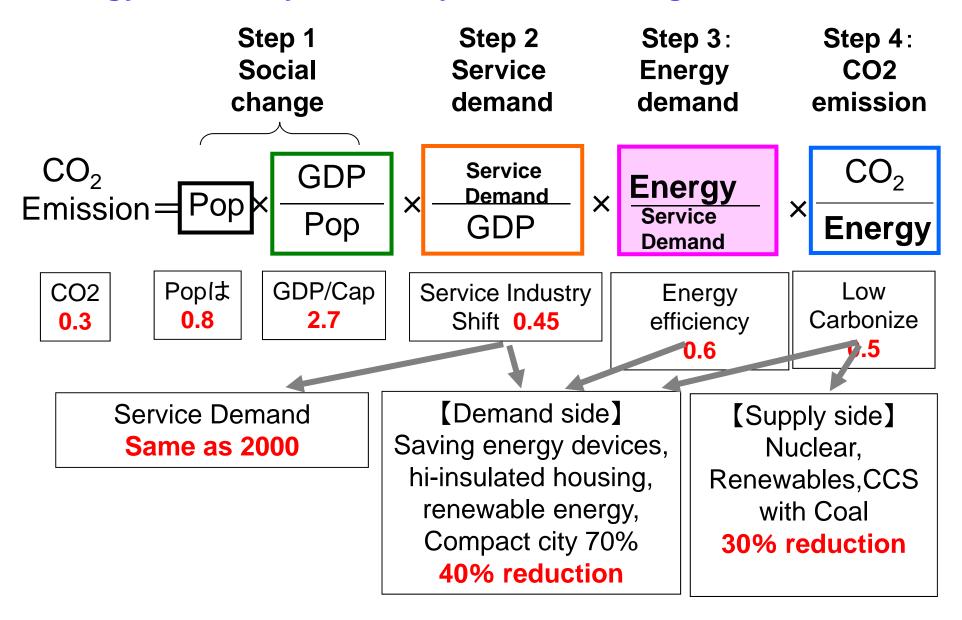
※電力:日本の平均電源構成

※燃料電池車:回生エネルギーを二次電池で回収 ※水素:圧縮水素を仮定

脱温暖化2050研究 交通チーム 工藤



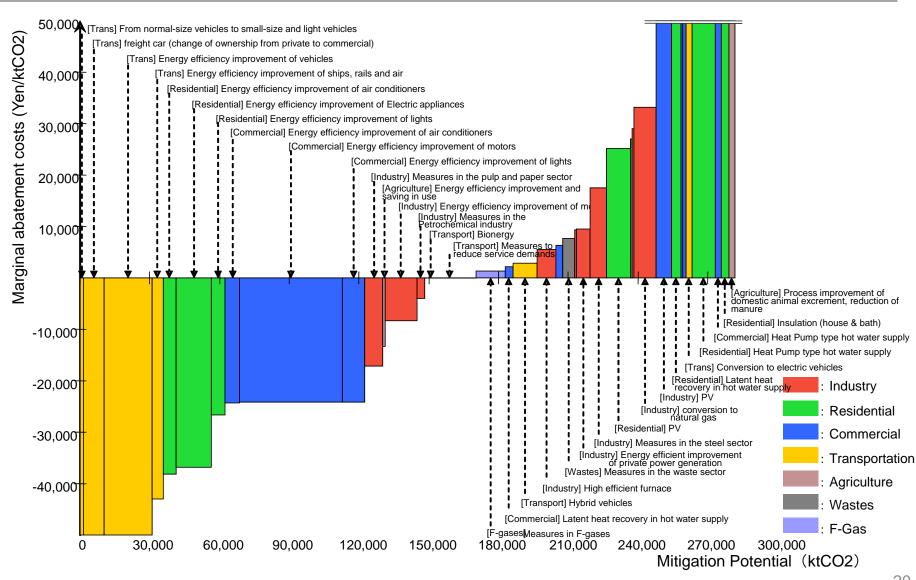
Energy Efficiency is the key, but not enough



2050 Japan LCS Scenario

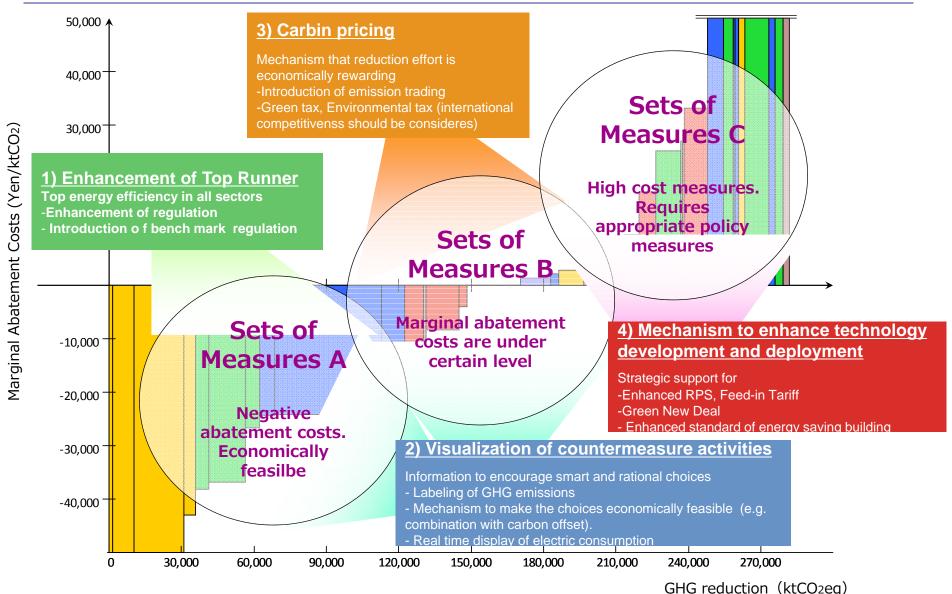
Q8: How much is the cost of reduction?

Marginal Abatement Cost to Reduce GHG emissions in 2020



Q9: How much is the cost of reduction?

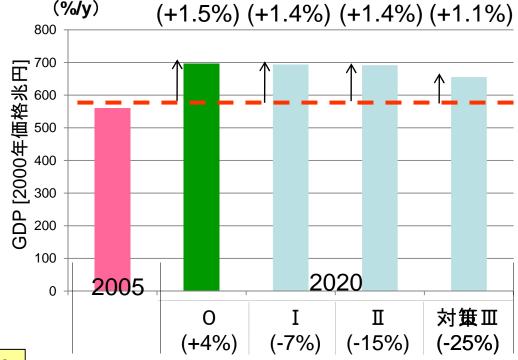
Feasible with Four sets of countermeasures to achieve the target of 2020



Q10: How much is the impact to country's economy?

Endurable loss in GDP growth:? GDP Growth from 200525% +24% +24% +17% (%/y) (+1.5%) (+1.4%) (+1.4%) (+1.1%)

- •7%∼15% reduction from 1990 effect little to GDP
- 25% reduction from 1990 can secure 1.1%/y growth

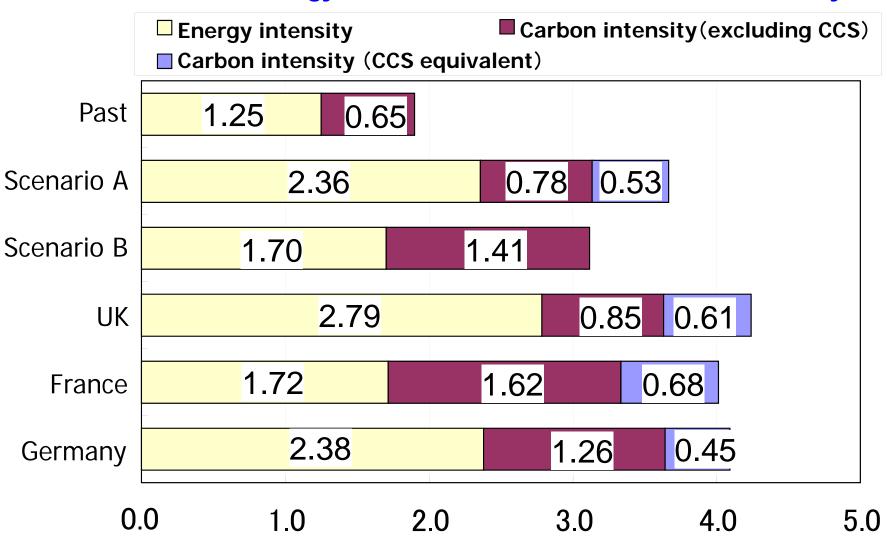


NIES



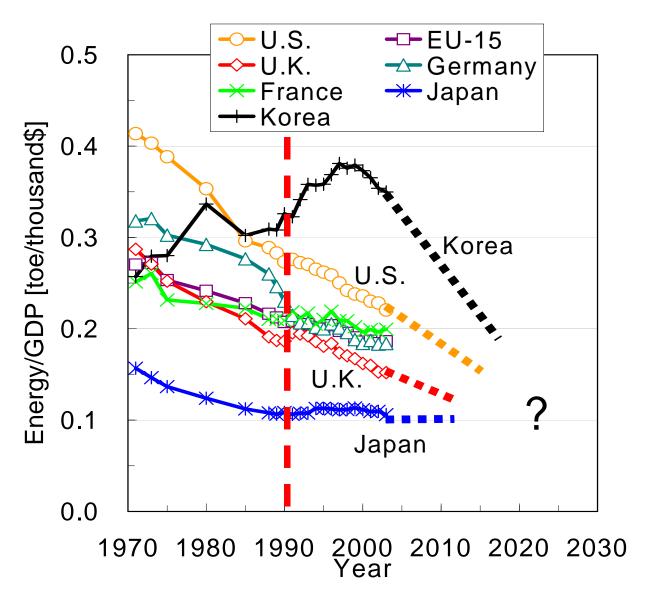
Q11: Can we survive in international technology competition?

Acceleration of Technology Essential to Realize a Low Carbon Society



Rate of improvement in carbon & energy intensity (%/year)

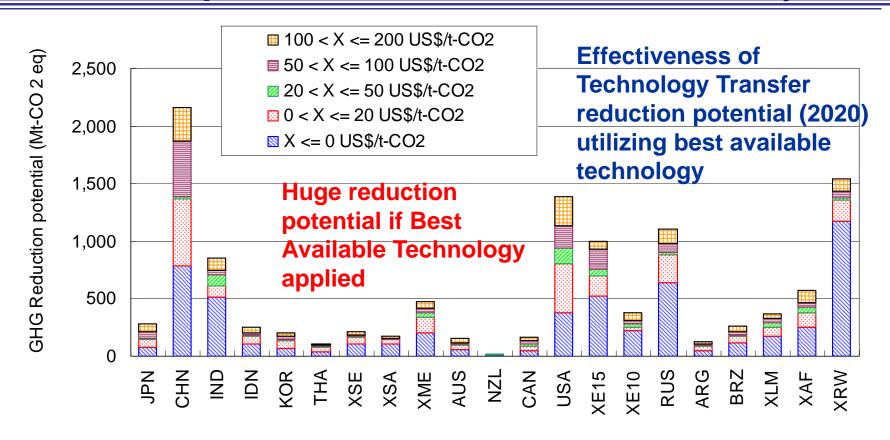
International Energy Intensity Competition



Japan almost caught up by European countries

IEA Energy statistics

Q12: How Japan can contribute internationally?



China, US, India, Western Europe and Russia are major 5 regions where there are large reduction potentials, and it accounts for 63 % of total reduction potentials in the world. Top 10 regions account for about 80 % of total reduction potentials.

