

5th April 2019 | Johannesburg Colloquium on Energy for the Gauteng Megacity Region

The future of coal - global perspectives consequences for South Africa

Timon Wehnert

The Wuppertal Institute



- Founded 1991
- Think tank dedicated to applied research and sustainability
- 250 staff members

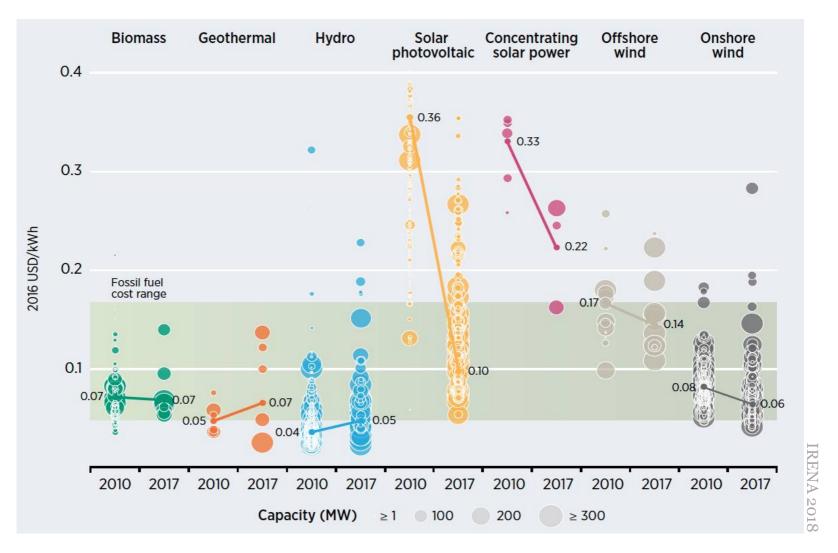




Transition Research: from problem assessment to real world experiments

Global levellised cost of electricity from utility-scale renewable power generation technologies 2010 - 2017





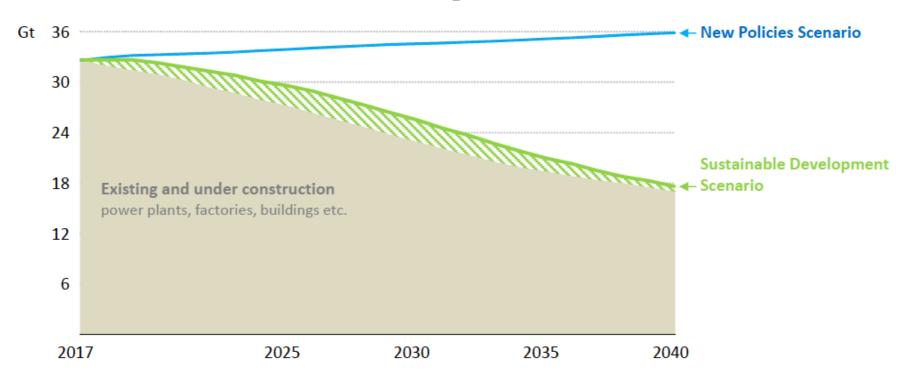
Renewables are price competitive to new coal-fired power plants

(with respect to production costs for electricity)

The IEA's perspective: World Energy Outlook 2018



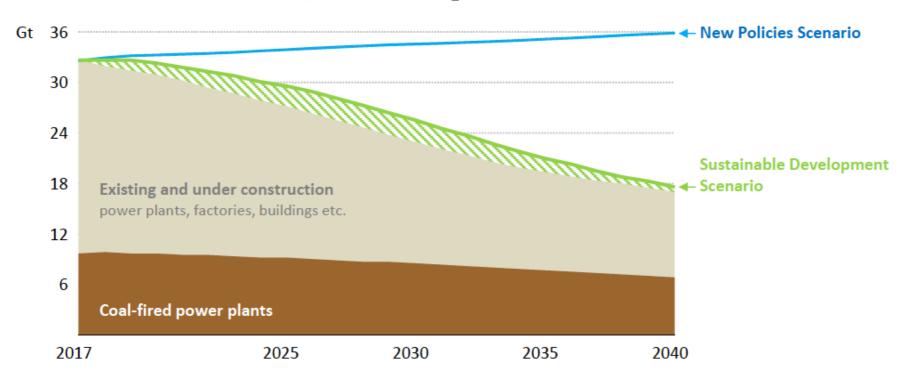
Global energy-related CO₂ emissions



The IEA's perspective: World Energy Outlook 2018



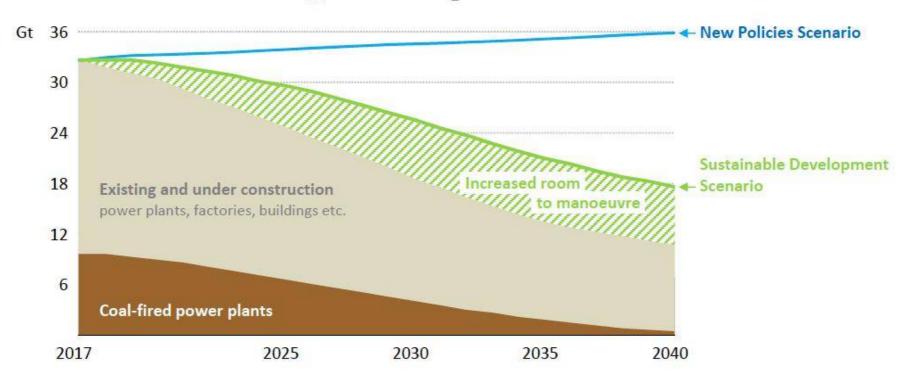
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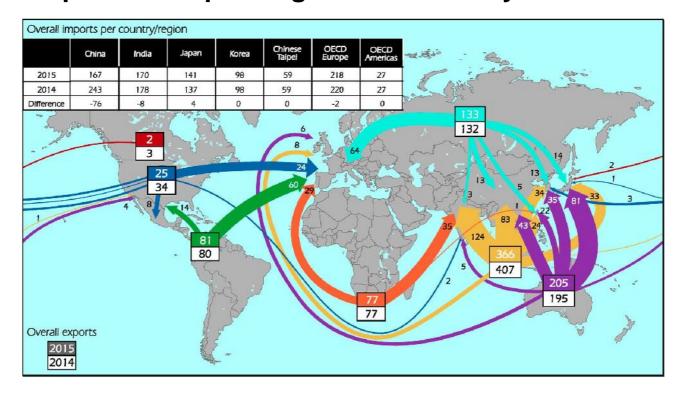
Global energy-related CO₂ emissions



Global Coal Trends - What about exports?



IPCC 1.5: Globally coal needs to be phased out by 2050 Europe is in the process of phasing out coal already now



- > What does this mean for global coal trade?
- > When will China and India stop importing coal?
- ➤ How much coal will South Africa export in 2040 and to where?



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Looking forward to discussing your views on this



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The local level contribution to meet the Paris Climate Agreement

What Berlin does to become a climate-neutral city by 2050



Colloquium on
Energy for the Gauteng Megacity Region
Goethe Institute Johannesburg, 05th April 2019
Johannes Rupp
IÖW – Institute for Ecological Economy Research Berlin

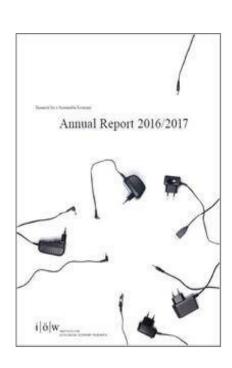
The Institute for Ecological Economy Research (IOeW)



- Since 1985 focus on sustainable economy research and political consulting, Berlin (central office) and Heidelberg
- Around 50 scientists from economic, social, engineering and natural science
- Focal areas:
 - Climate and energy, Sustainable corporate management, Environmental policies and economics, Products and consumption, Water and land management, Innovation and Technologies, ...









Berlin Summer 2017



Source: Berliner-Zeitung.de (June 2017)



Berlin Summer 2018

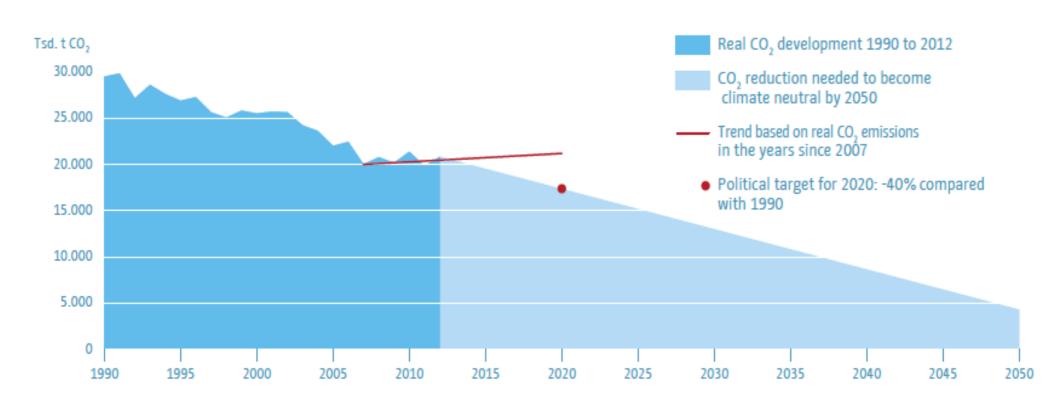


Source: rbb24.de; July 2018

The challenge to become climate-neutral by 2050



Reduction of CO₂-Emissions by 85 % – compared to 1990





Field of action: energy supply

- phase out coal and markedly reduce oil consumption
- expand gas-based flexible CHP
- Intensify and convert district heating network, heat storage facilities
- massively expand solar power
- expand heat pumps and geothermal energy
- use excess energy from renewables (P2X), virtual power stations, fl
- promote urban energy to and business models

Energy supply





Field of action: buildings and urban development

- Increase average energy-related renovation rate to 2% per year by 2030
- higher standards for new buildings
- subsequent consolidation 5% by 2050
- reduce per capita consumption of living space
- take account of social and architectural aspects
- district concepts as integ
- role model effect of the ;
- create easily accessible advice options
- maintain and upgrade signeen and open spaces
- strengthen urban CO, sinks

Buildings & Urban development



Field of action: industry

- Increase energy efficiency and replace fossil fuels
- expand advice and networking of SMEs
- gear climate protection agreements and public procurement to climate neutrality
- create new funding possibilities
- pilot projects/campaigns for key technologies and areas with multiplies for the (e.g. tourism, retail trace)
- Improve training and quadvisors

Industry & Commerce



Field of action: traffic

- further change in the transport system (modal split) in favour of the ecomobility alliance
- operate more than one third of vehicles with non-fossil fuel by 2030
- further reduction in fuel consumption
- = further develop sharing options
- expand parking space ma
- = shift goods traffic away
- use car pools (esp. in the as pioneers for Berlin fle.

Traffic



Field of action: private households and consumption

- markedly increase appliance efficiency through incentives, advice and information
- strengthen climate-friendly consumption through information, pilot projects and role models
- network, strengthen and permanently establish climate education
- markedly increase suffice expansion of sharing po and good examples
- develop climate neutral brand and communicat

Private Households & Consumption



- create institutional structures
- build up funding architecture
- establish climate protection as a cross-cutting issue
- develop monitoring
- permanently establish participation

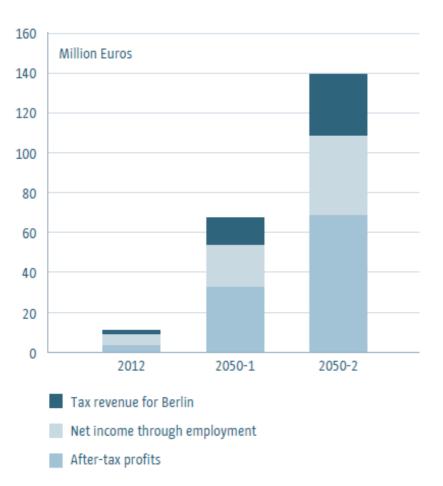


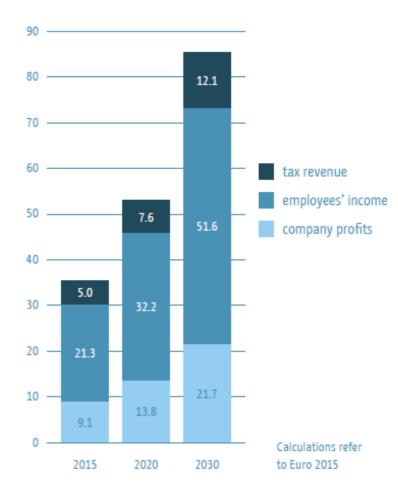




The economic benefits

through renewable energies & building retrofits





Thanks for your attention and being here.



Johannes Rupp IÖW – Institute of Ecological Economy Research, Berlin www.ioew.de/en



Questions Sessions

When in Germany,

will the last coal fired power plant be shut down?

When in South Africa,

will there be more jobs in renewables – than jobs in coal?

End of coal exports in South Africa:

When will coal exports be less than 10% of today?

In 2015 South Africa exported 77 Mt of coal When will it be less than 7 Mt?

Who should take the lead in Gauteng Province to push the energy transition?

Government

or

Private Sector

What will be the share of households with PV installations, incl. storage capacities by 2030?

like today

or

100 %

Who will benefit from the energy transition measures undertaken in the long-run?

Larger (inter)nationally operating companies / service providers

or

SMEs, operating on the local / regional level