

Settimana Alpina
Le Alpi Rinnovabili
Informazioni | Programma

AlpenWoche
Erneuerbare Alpen
Informationen | Programm

Semaine Alpine
Les Alpes Renouvelables
Informations | Programme

AlpskiTeden
Obnovljive Alpe
Informacije | Program

Alp Week
Renewable Alps
Information | Programme

5.-8.9.2012 | Valposchiavo, Switzerland
www.alpweek.org

Poschiavo, Switzerland, 5 September 2012

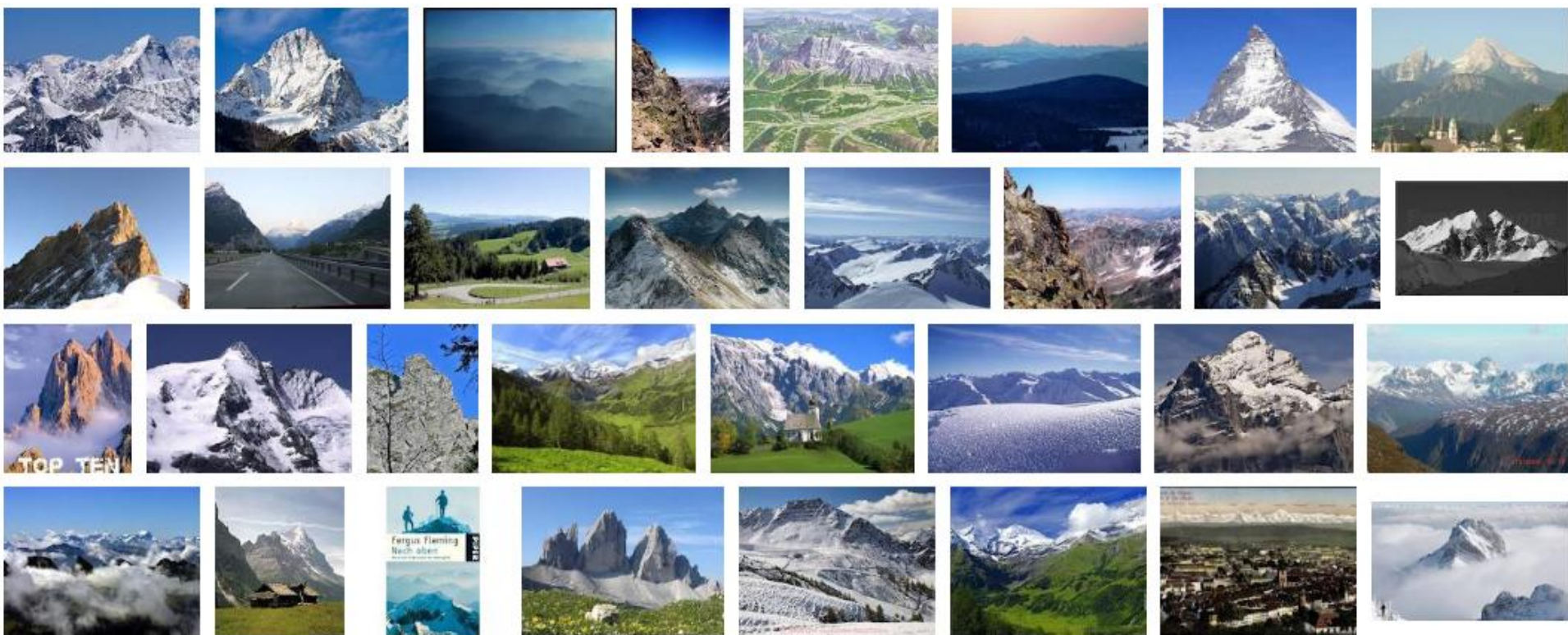
Efficiency can protect nature,
sufficiency even more so!

Prof. Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker

Co-Chair



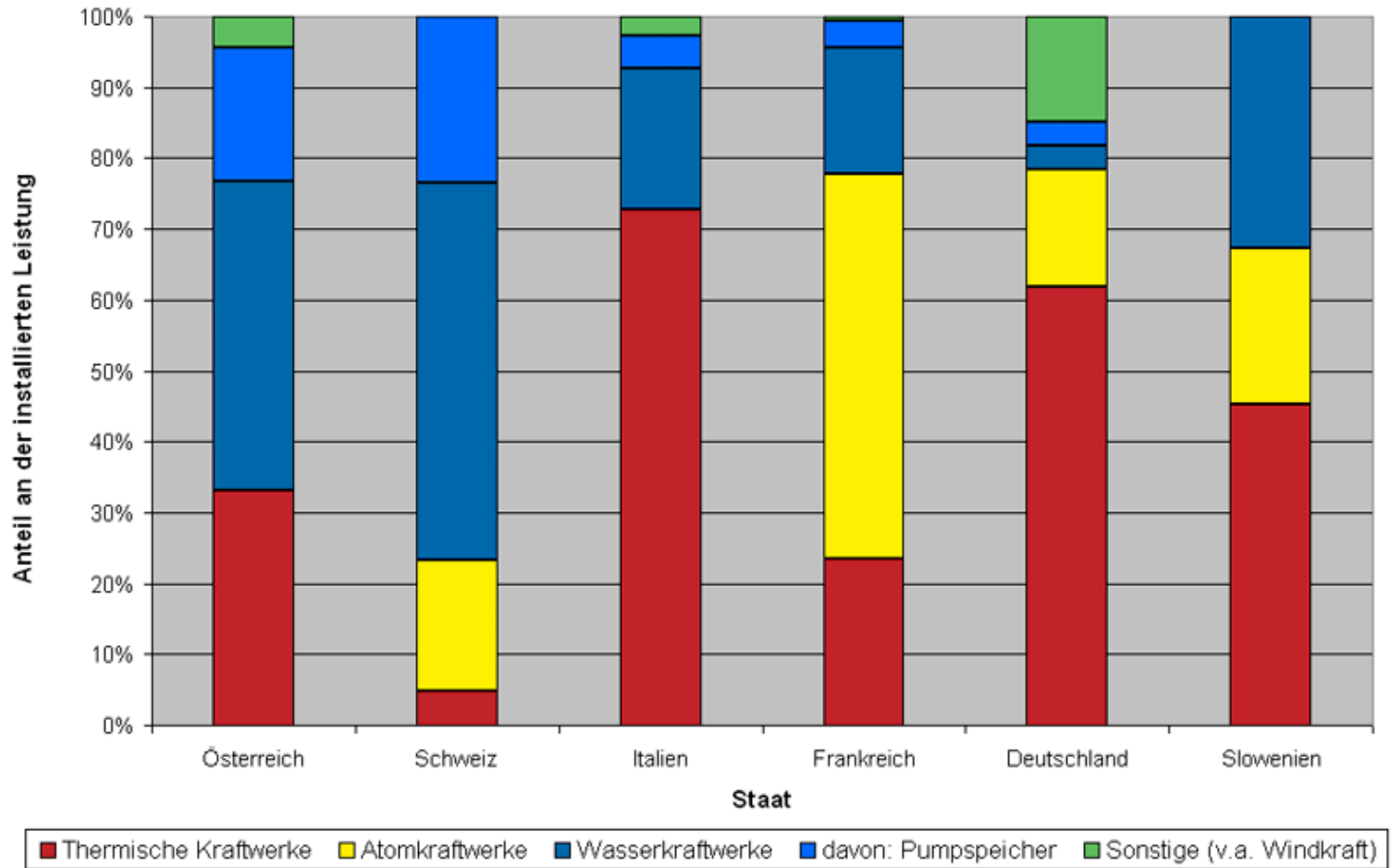
Fabulous Alps – they themselves are not renewable. But renewable energy can be harvested from here.



Power plants in major CIPRA countries

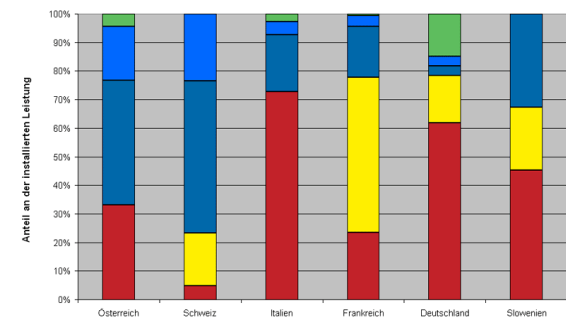
■ hydro ■ fossil ■ nuclear ■ wind etc.

Die Kraftwerksparks der wichtigsten Alpenstaaten

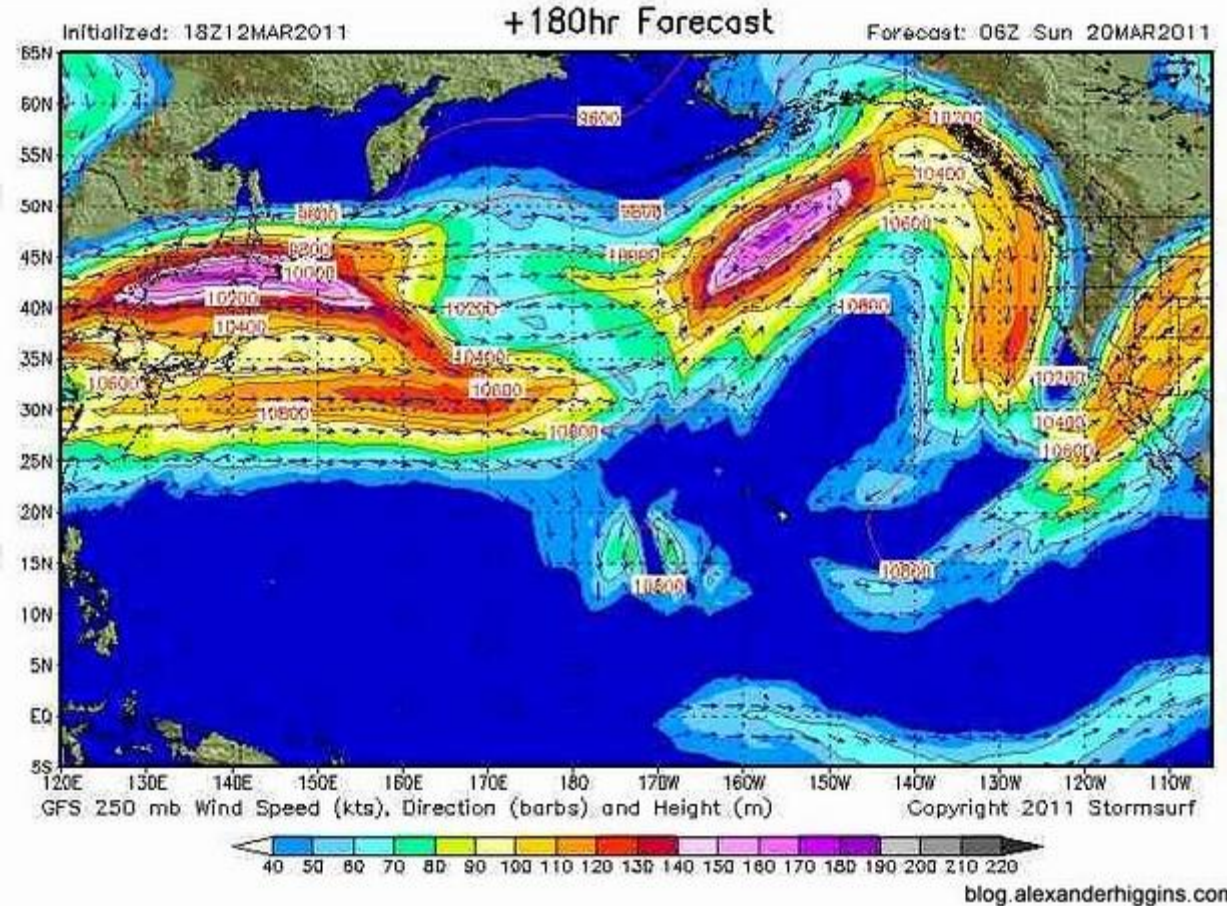


Source: tirolatlas.uibk.ac.at

**After the Fukushima disaster
much of the yellow bars are
bound to disappear.**

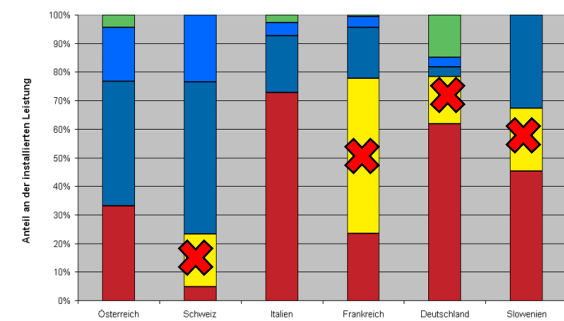


**The Tsunami causes a nuclear disaster
(NTV Japan)**

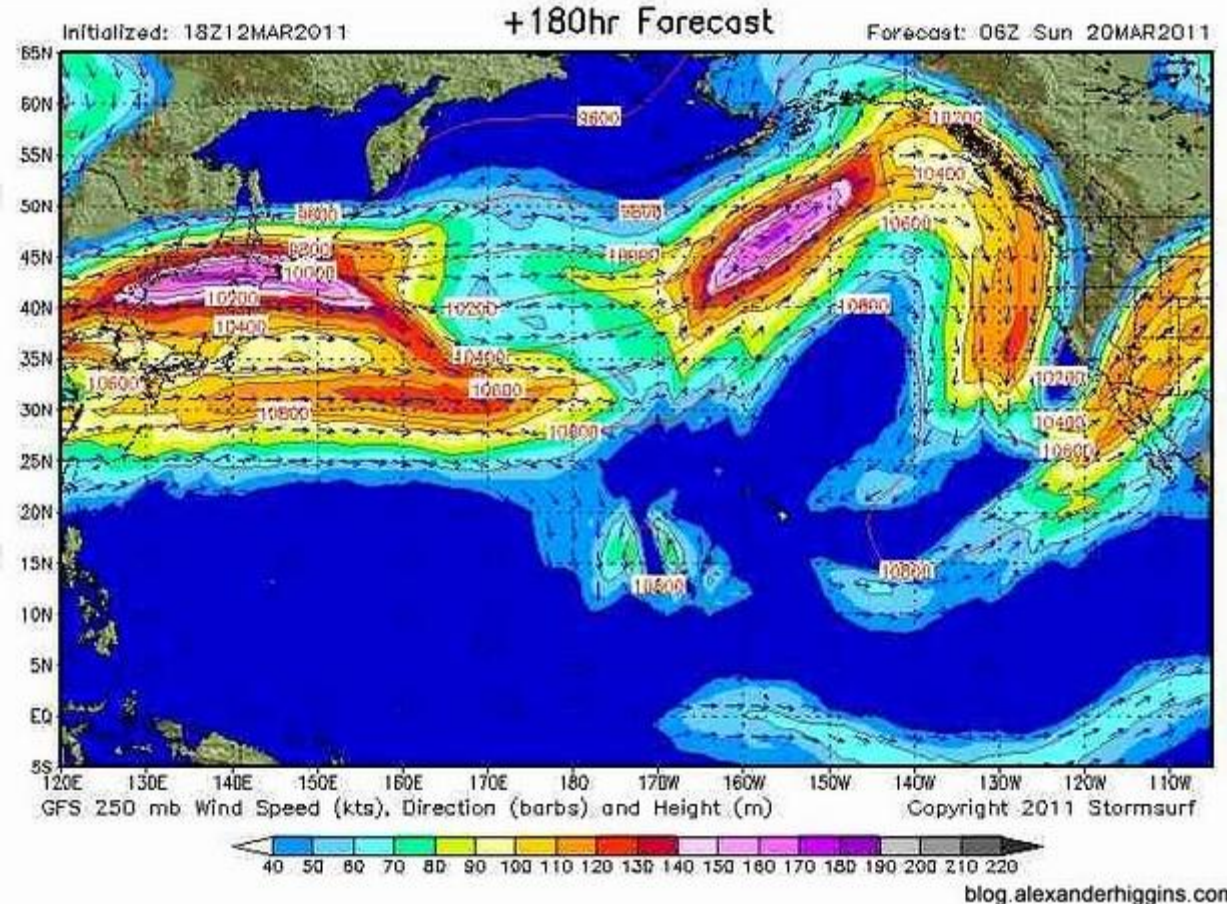


**The radioactive cloud after 7 days
(Blog alexanderhiggins.com)**

**After the Fukushima disaster
much of the yellow bars are
bound to disappear.**



**The Tsunami causes a nuclear disaster
(NTV Japan)**



**The radioactive cloud after 7 days
(Blog alexanderhiggins.com)**

**Hydroenergy is the biggest contribution of the Alps.
Austria alone has some 3000 hydroelectric plants.**



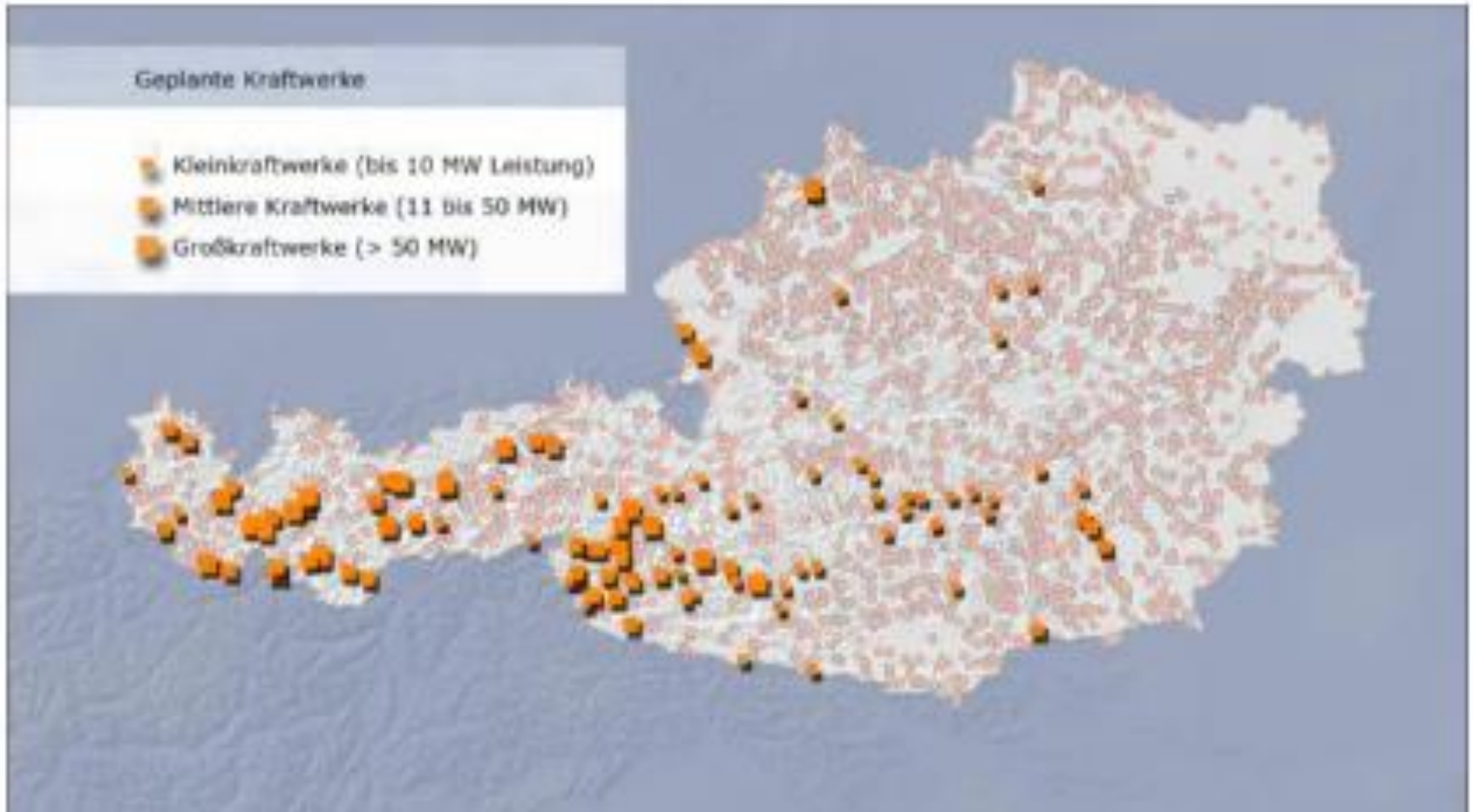
Quelle WWF-Film Österreich und die Wasserkraft 2011

In 1999, it looked as if hydro was no longer an option.



Quelle: regioenergy.at

**But Fukushima also changed attitudes to hydro.
60 new plants are planned in Austria.**



Source : WWF-Film Österreich und die Wasserkraft 2011 (Austria and hydropower)

However, the *Alpenverein* is up in arms, fearing destruction of nature, pleasures, tourism.



Perhaps the last genuine glacier river, the upper *Isel* in East Tyrol is targeted for a big hydro scheme



Die Umbalfälle



Die Umbalfälle in der Nationalparkgemeinde Prägraten am Großvenediger

**On the other hand, we absolutely have
to deal with global warming and the
nuclear risks**

Climate disasters



Floods like in Pakistan:

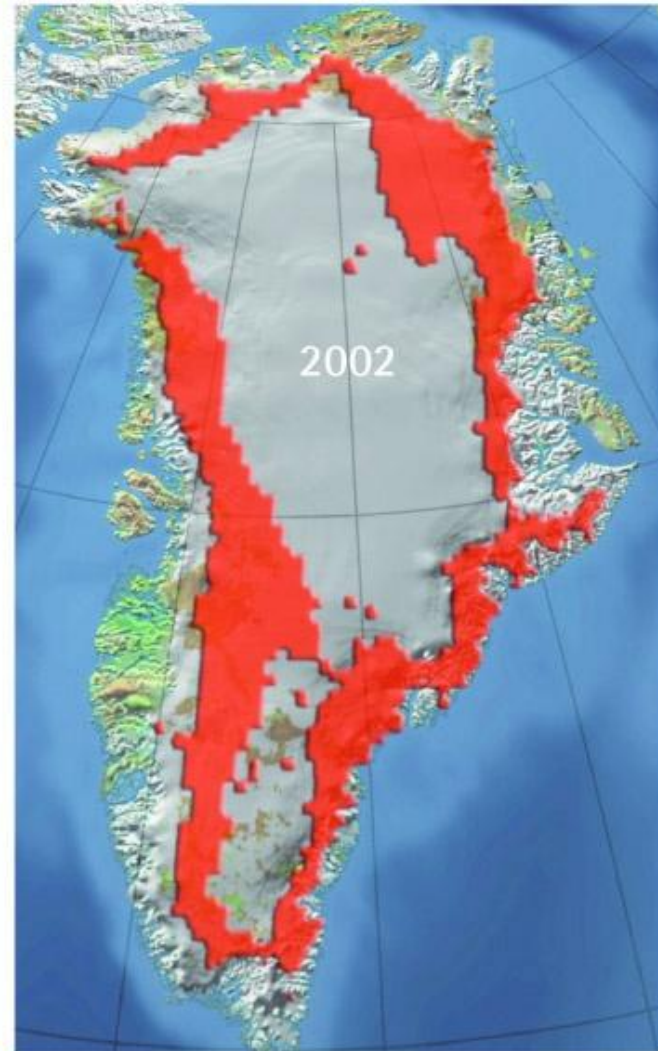


Huge icebergs breaking off Greenland

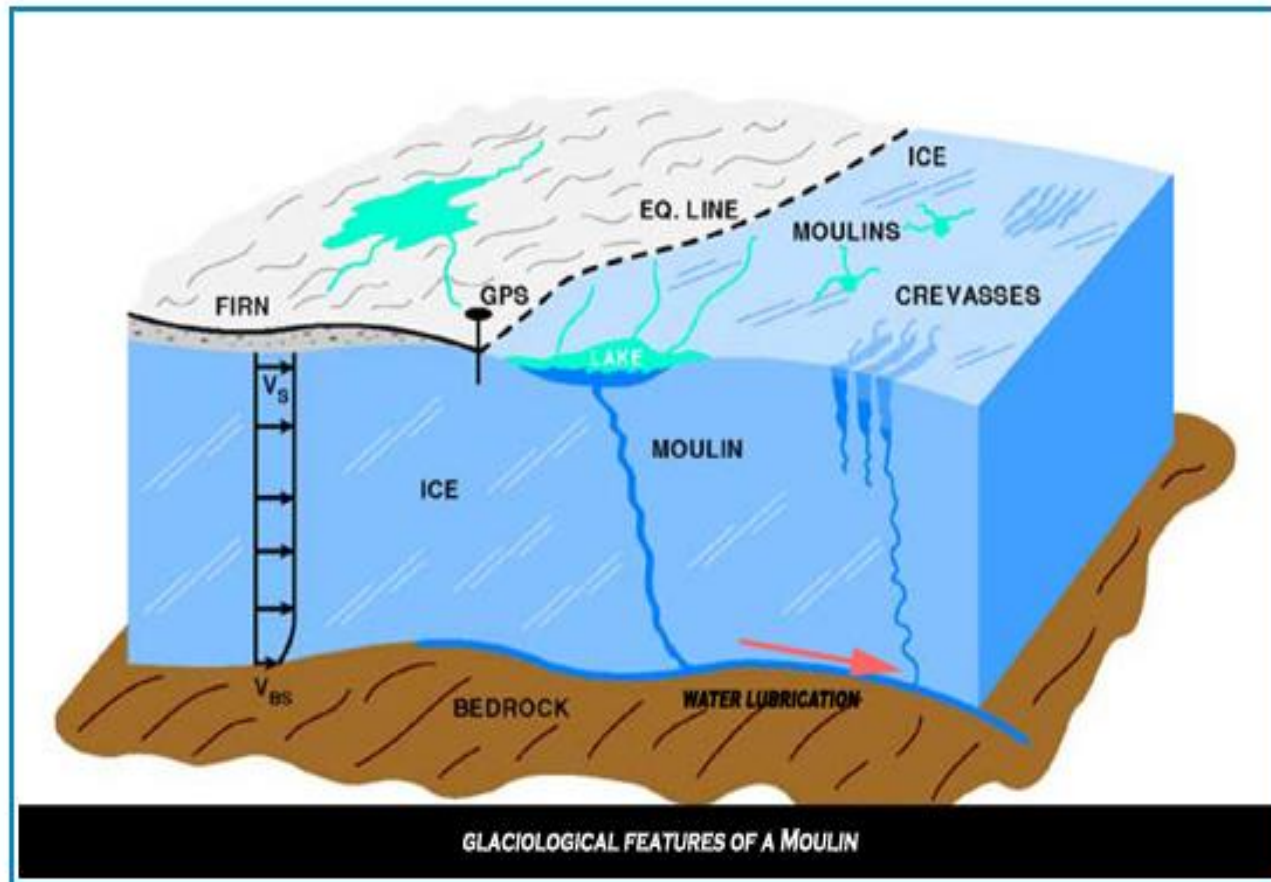


Wildfires like in Russia or Spain

We seem to be **destabilizing** Greenland. (Freshwater coverage during Summers 1992 and 2002)



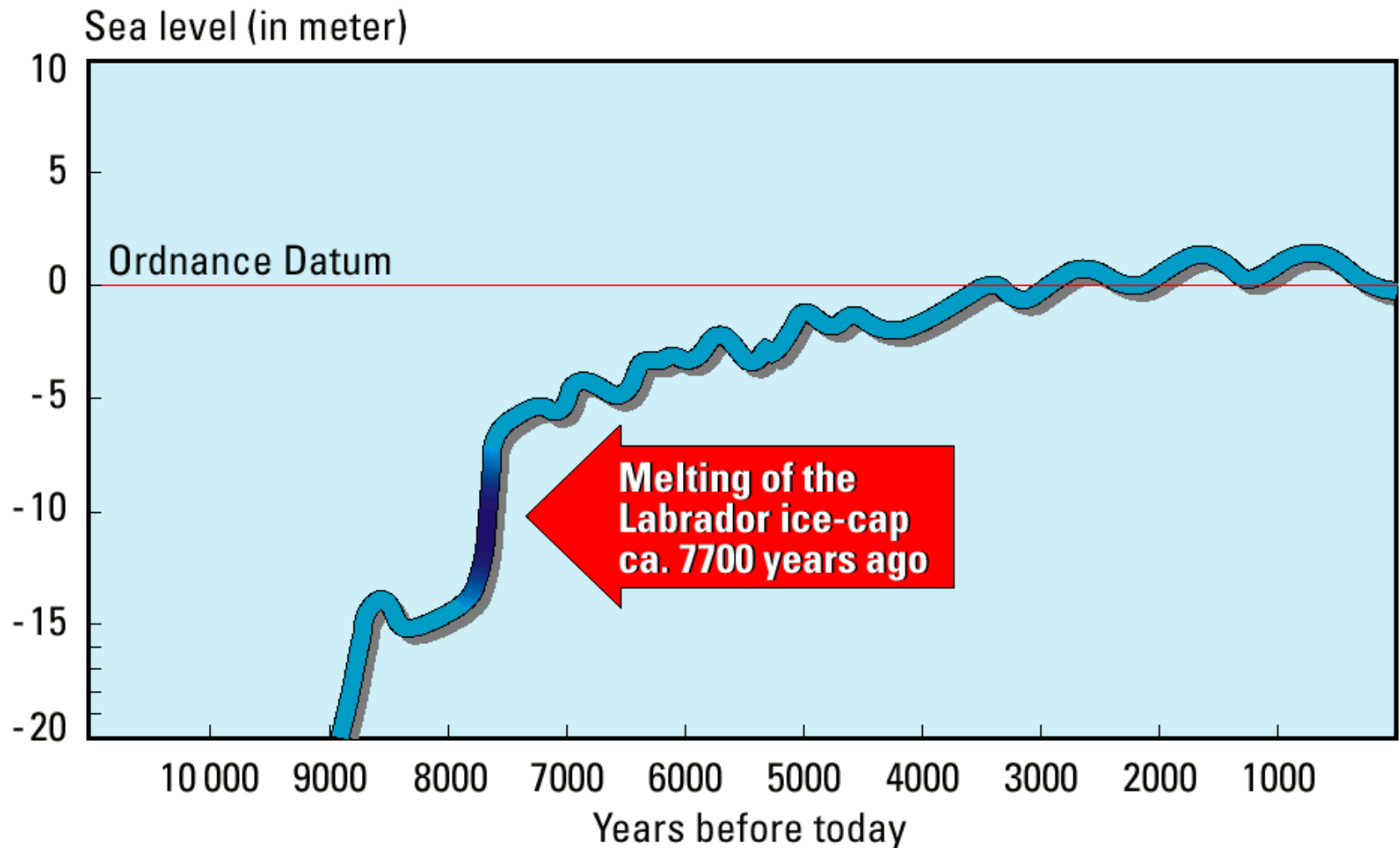
Water runs down in ,vertical rivers‘, lubricating the rocks under the ice ...



Q: <http://www.pnas.org/cgi/reprint/075414105v1> (Timothy Lenton et al), PNAS

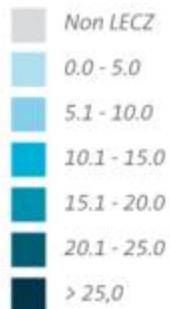
Sea level rise can take catastrophic speed!

(after Michael Tooley. Global sea-levels: floodwaters mark sudden rise. Nature 342 (6245), p 20 - 21 1989)

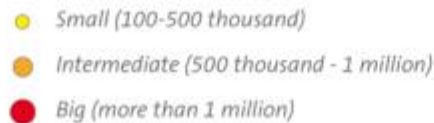


Asia's vibrant
growth centres are
mostly at the coast!

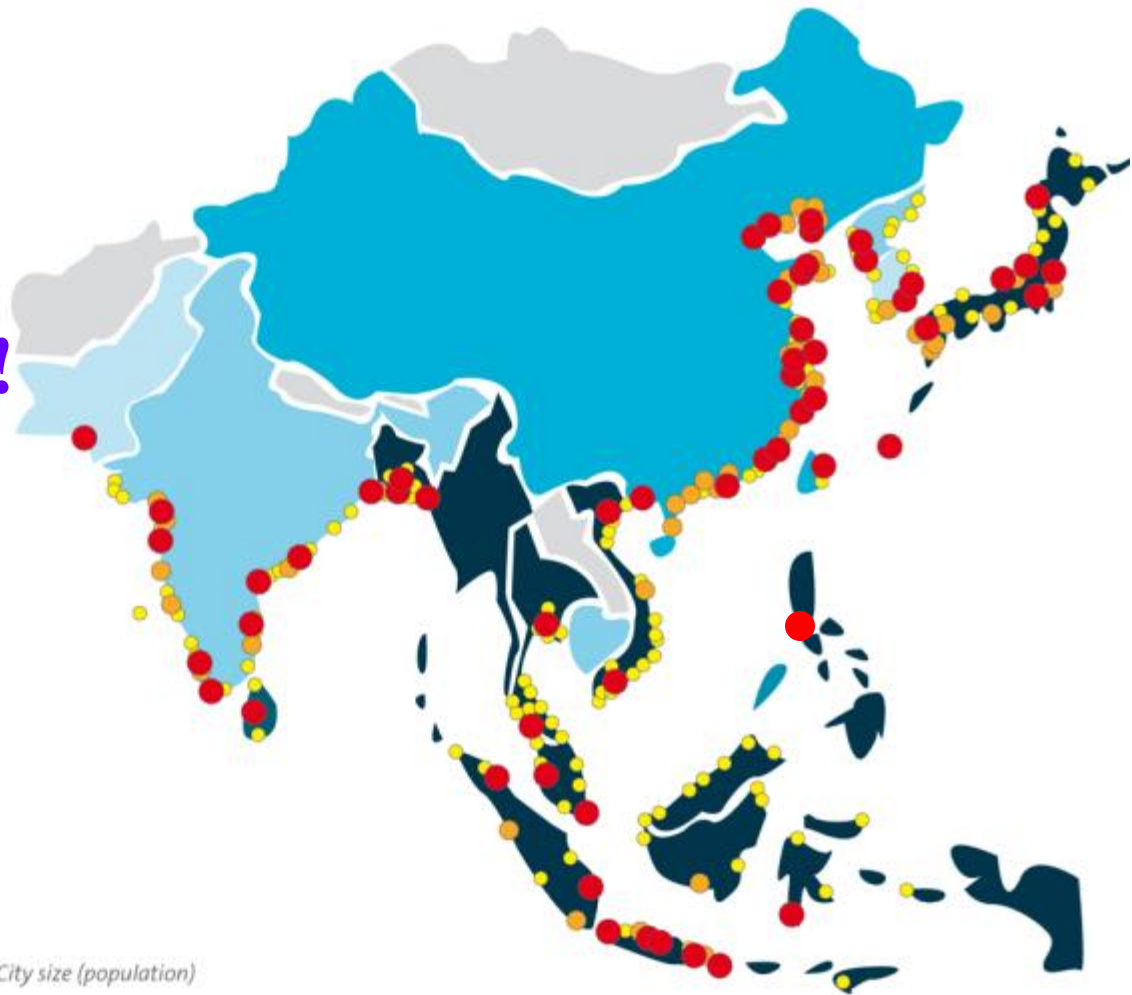
Per cent of national urban
population in low elevation
coastal zones in Asia



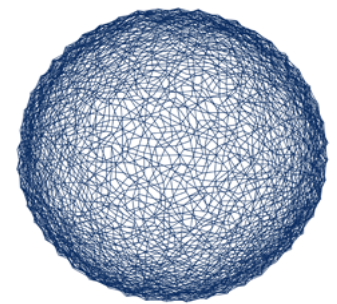
City size (population)



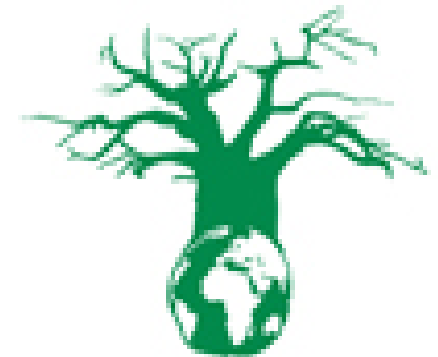
LECZ: Low Elevation Coastal Zones
are land areas that are contiguous with the coast
and ten metres or less in elevation



But why is climate policy stagnating?

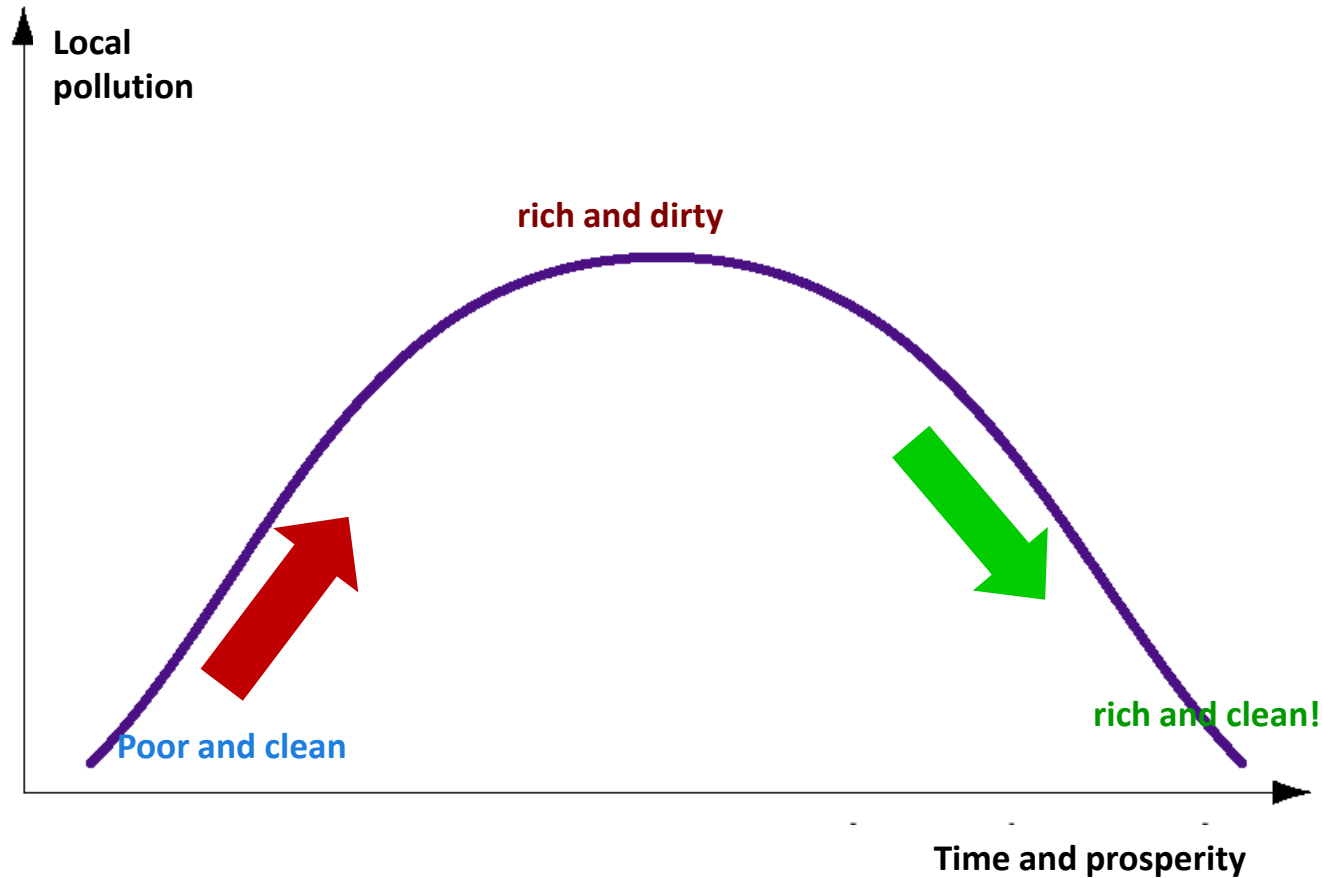


COP15
COPENHAGEN
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2009

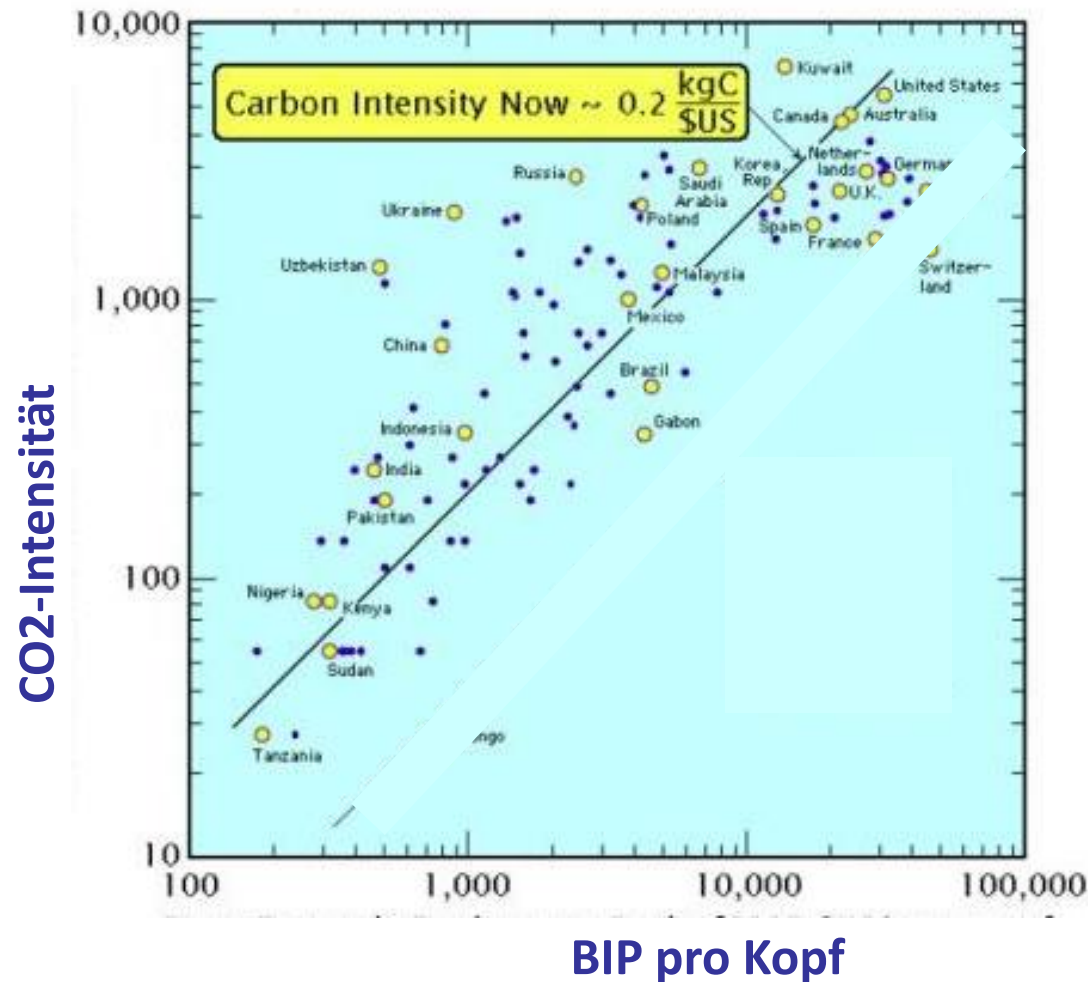


COP17/CMP7
UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2011
DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

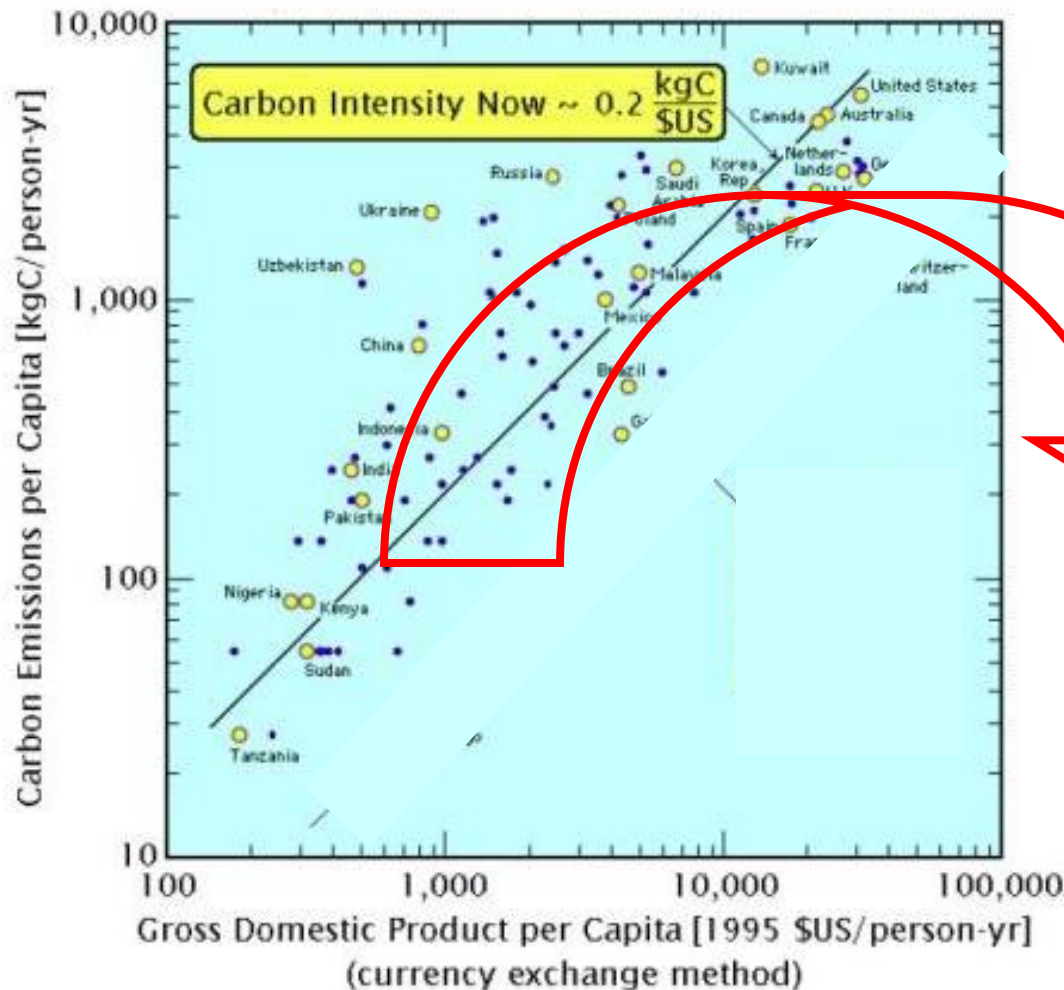
Because of the convenient paradigm of the Kuznets-curve of local pollution.



For CO₂-intensity we don't even have that Kuznets curve so far!

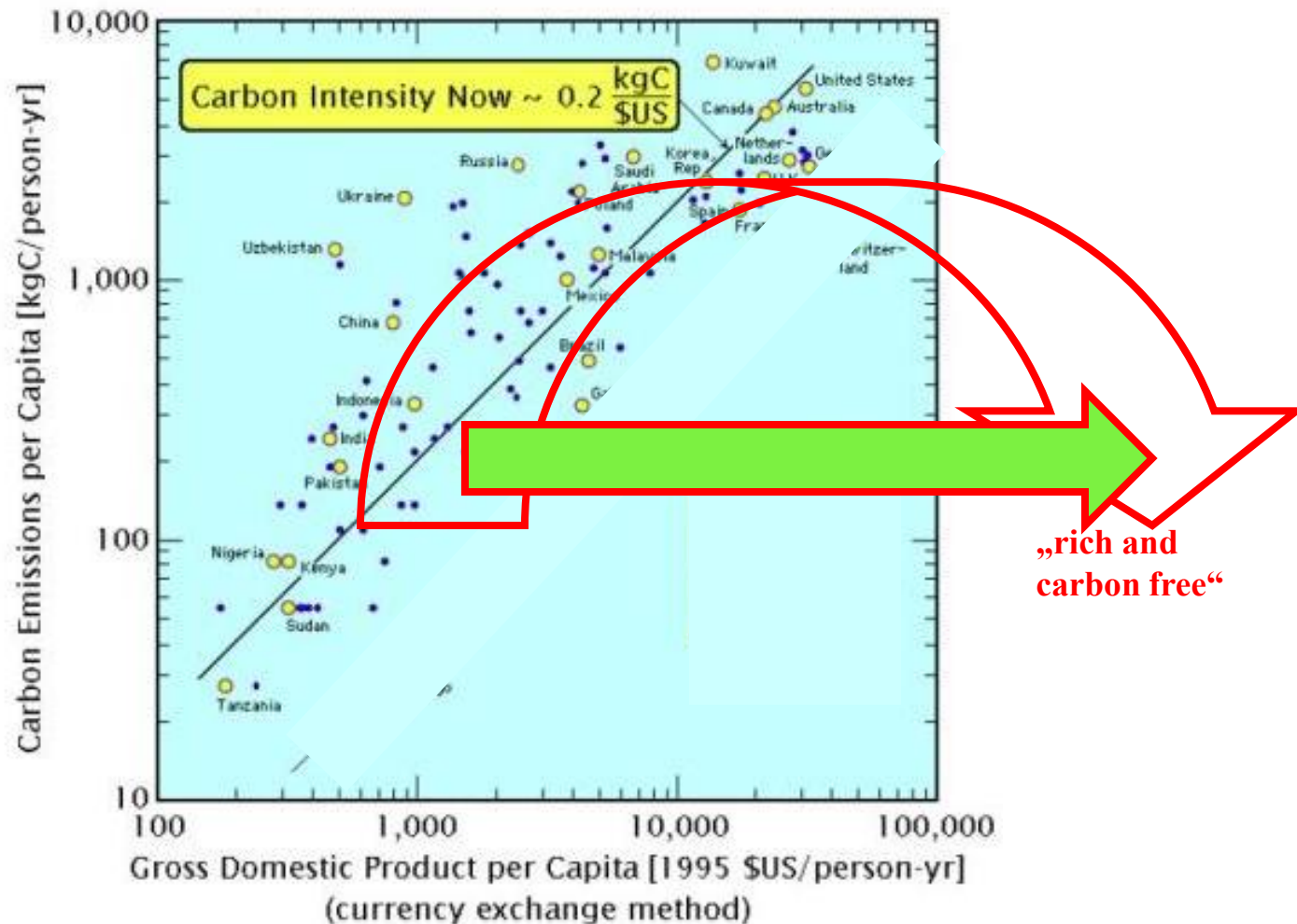


We have to break this correlation, i.e. create a Kuznets Curve of decarbonization.



„rich and
carbon free“

And then help poorer countries tunneling through it.



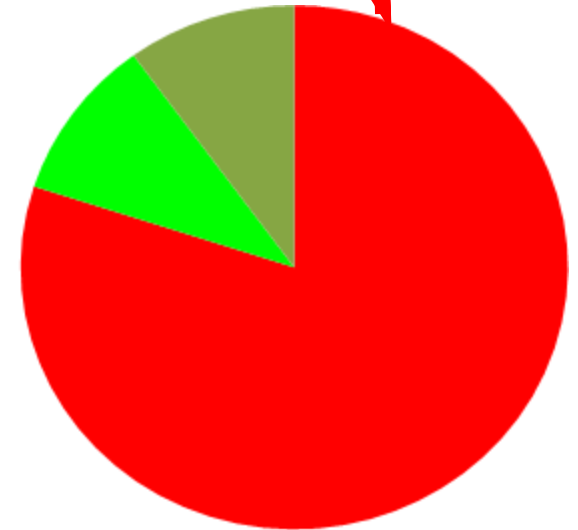
Three methods of decarbonization:

- Less CO₂ in energy**
- Less energy in wealth**
- Less wealth**

Conventional thinking suggests:

- 80%: Less CO₂ in energy**
- 10%: Less energy in wealth**
- 10%: Less wealth**

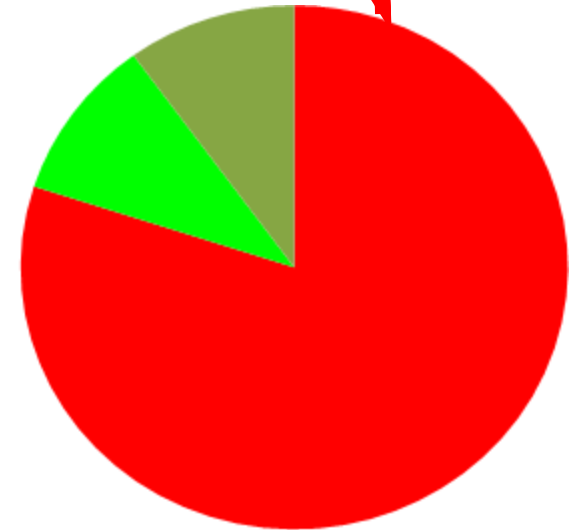
100%



Conventional thinking suggests:

- **80%: Less CO₂ in energy**
- **10%: Less energy in wealth**
- 10%: Less wealth

100%



But what is that going to mean?



Endless maize fields



Endless palmoil plantations

„Bio-fuels“?

**They are
becoming an
ecological
nightmare!**

...how about solar, wind, hydro or geothermal? They are fine in small sizes but can be nasty in large quantities.



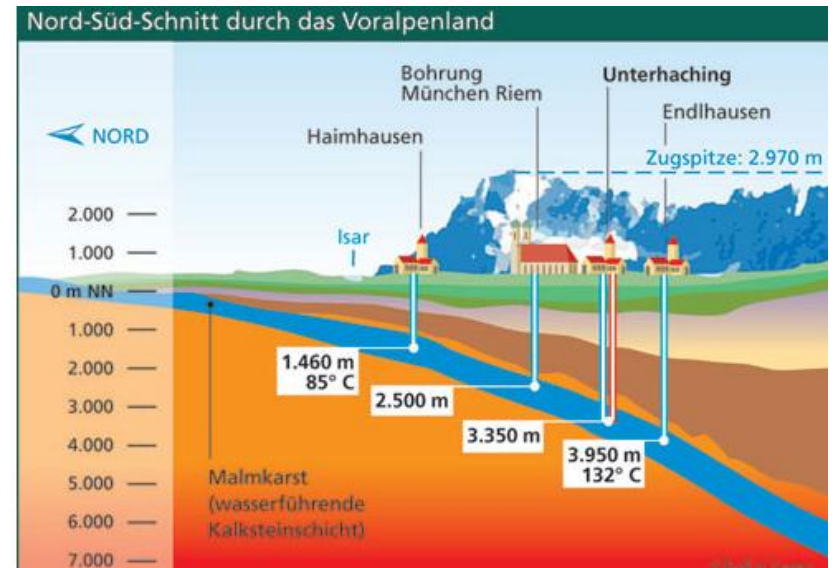
PV as large as airports? (Saxony, Germany)



Wind turbines,- do you want such neighbours?



Hydrodams? Always big conflicts .



Geothermal? As deep as the Alps are high...

Of course, we need a lot more renewable energies, - but only where they are ecologically benign!

Offshore wind energy

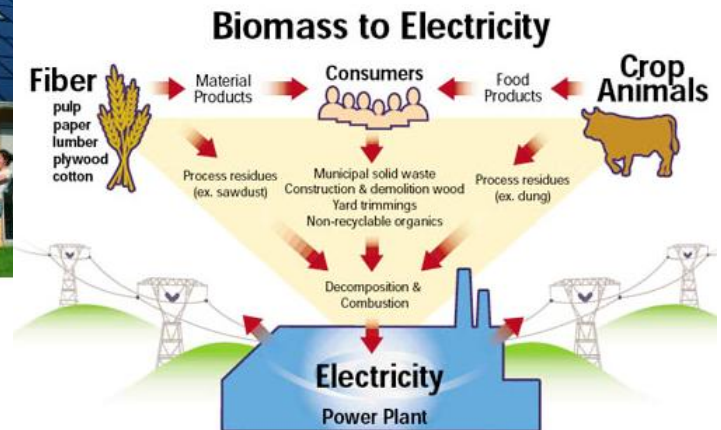


source: siemens.com

PV on the roof

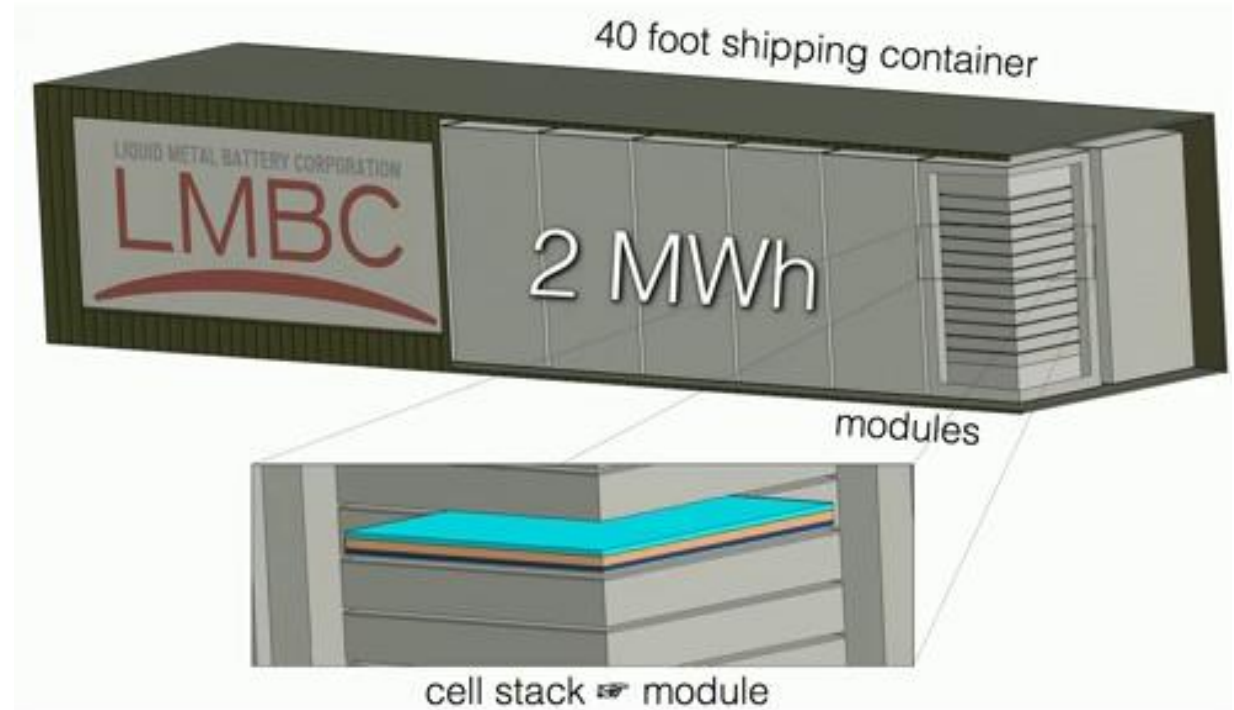


Source: abendblatt.de



Source: California
Energy Commission

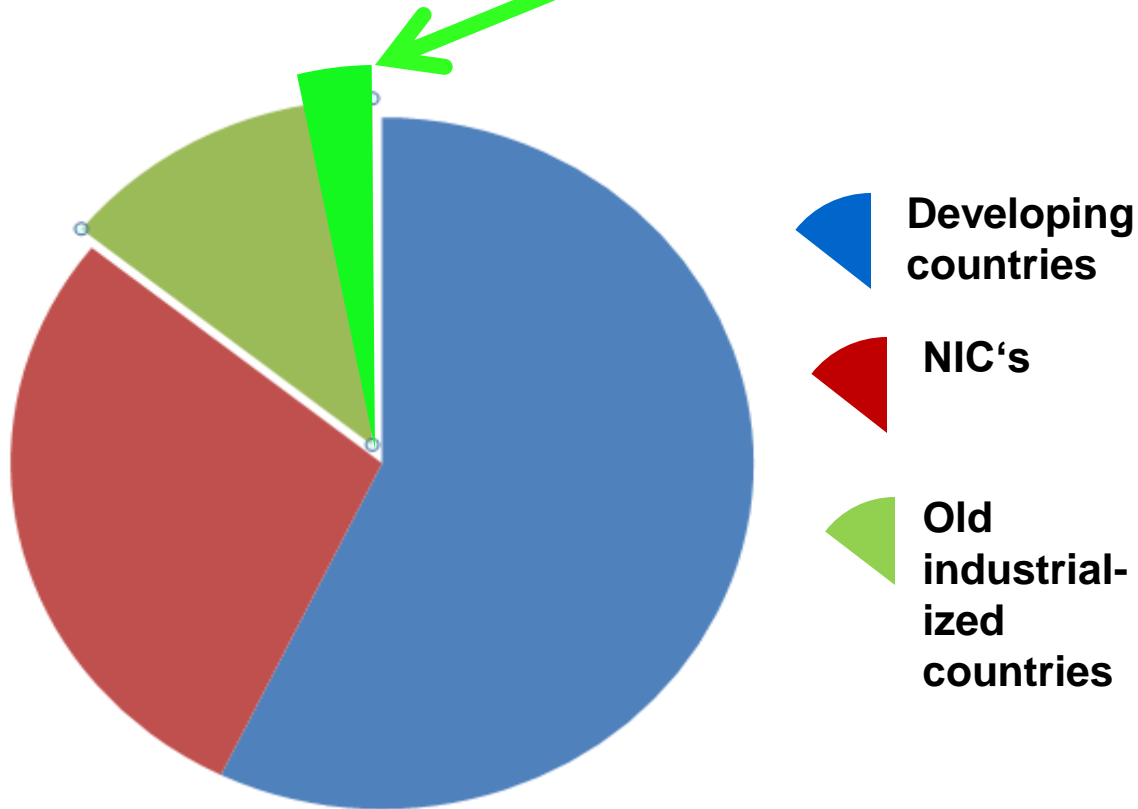
Regarding power storage, pumped storage of hydropower is not the only solution. Donald Sadoway from the MIT developed a mega battery using molten salt and metals.



10 such batteries could do the job of a medium sized lake!

TIME, on 30. April 2012: named Sadoway among the 100 most influential people living!

Let's calculate: if 1b people (the rich) achieve 20% new renewables, that's $\frac{1}{35}$ of what you would need for 7b people on earth.



And now imagine a 35fold increase of today's biofuels plantations, wind power, hydropower, solar power. It's an **ecological** nightmare!

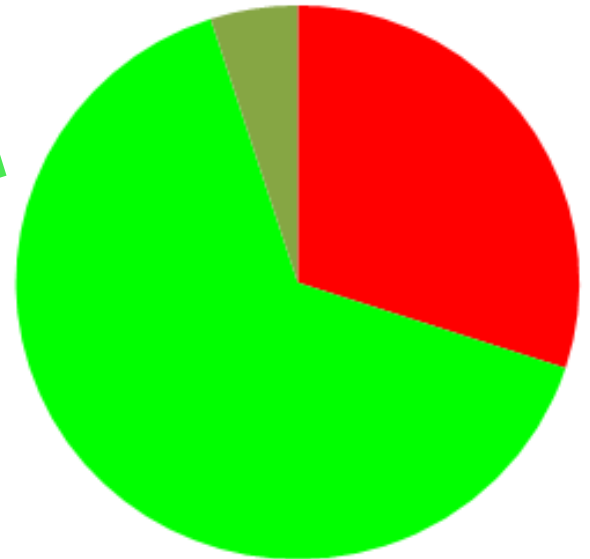
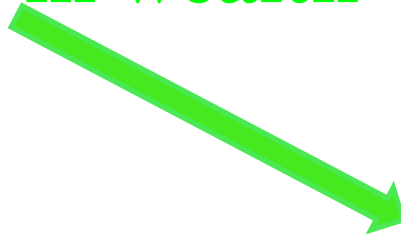
Avoiding such nightmares could mean:

•30% Less CO₂ in energy

•65%: Less energy in wealth

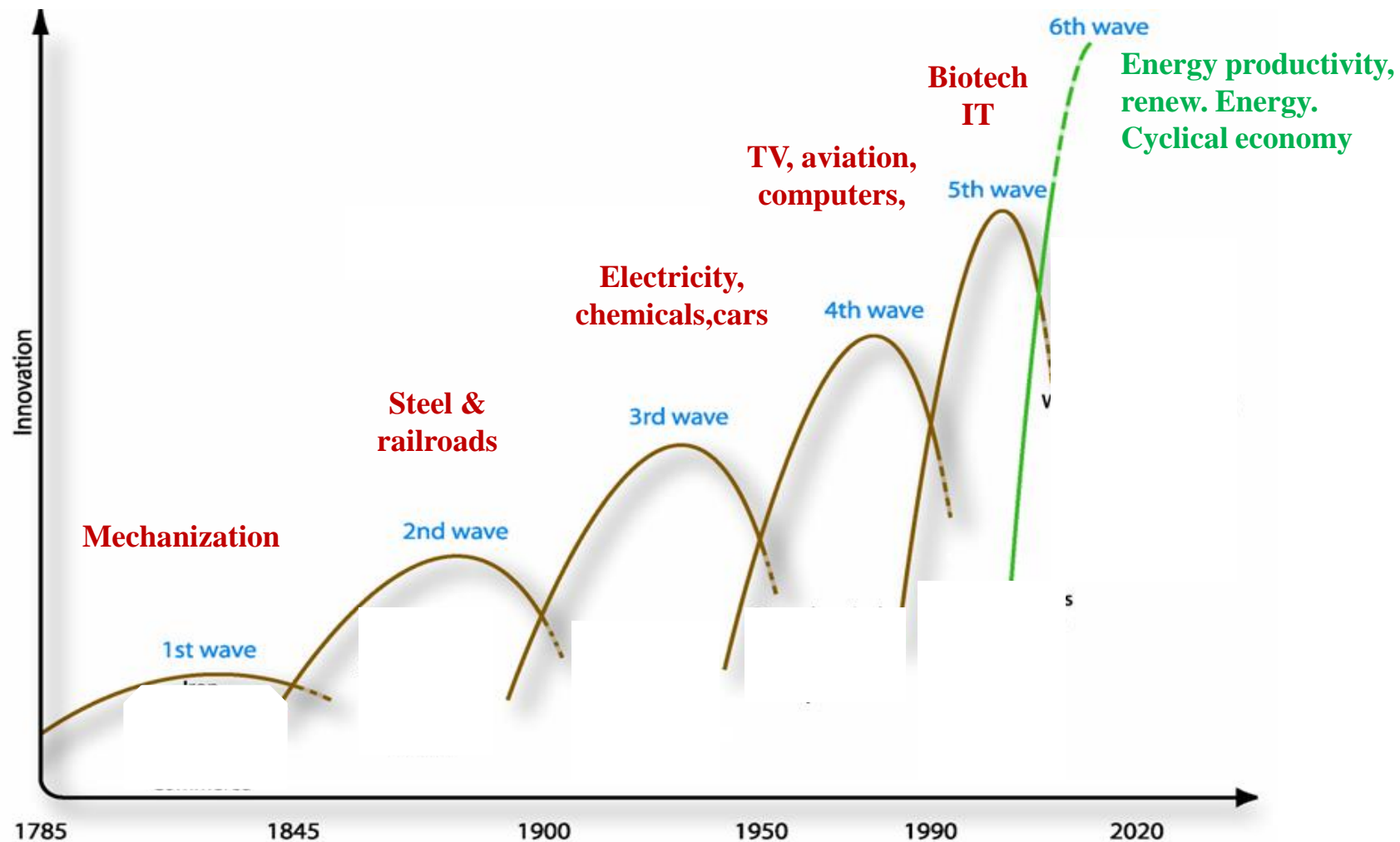
•5%: Less wealth

100%



**That is still a 5 – 10-fold increase
of renewables, but at the core it's
a new technological revolution!
That's what we should go for!**

In other words: a **Green** Kondratiev Cycle, after five **brown** Cycles.



Is „big efficiency“ possible?

Yes, it is



Imagine a bucket
of water of 10 kg
weight

**How many
Kilowatt-
hours**

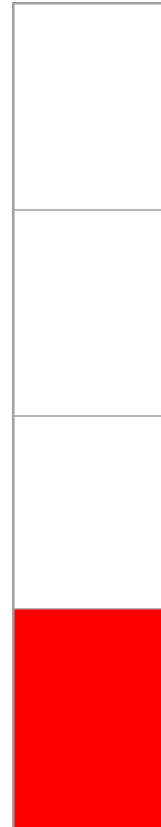
do you need to lift
it from sea level
to the top of
Mount Everest?

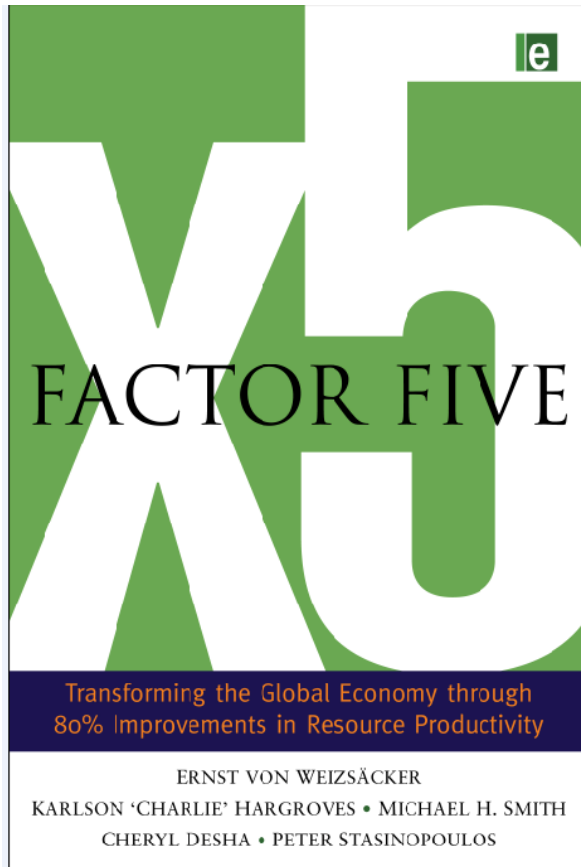


**The answer is:
One quarter of a
kilowatthour!**

(knowing that one watt-second is one Joule or one Newton-meter; $\frac{1}{4}$ kwh is 900.000 watt-seconds)

1 kwh





December 2009



March 2010



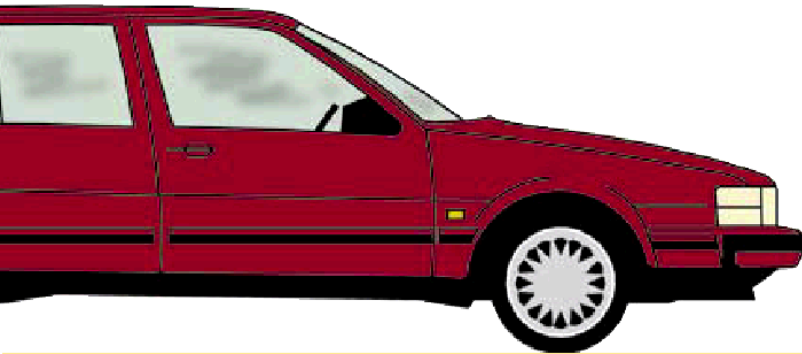
October 2010

That's behind the philosophy of „Factor Five“

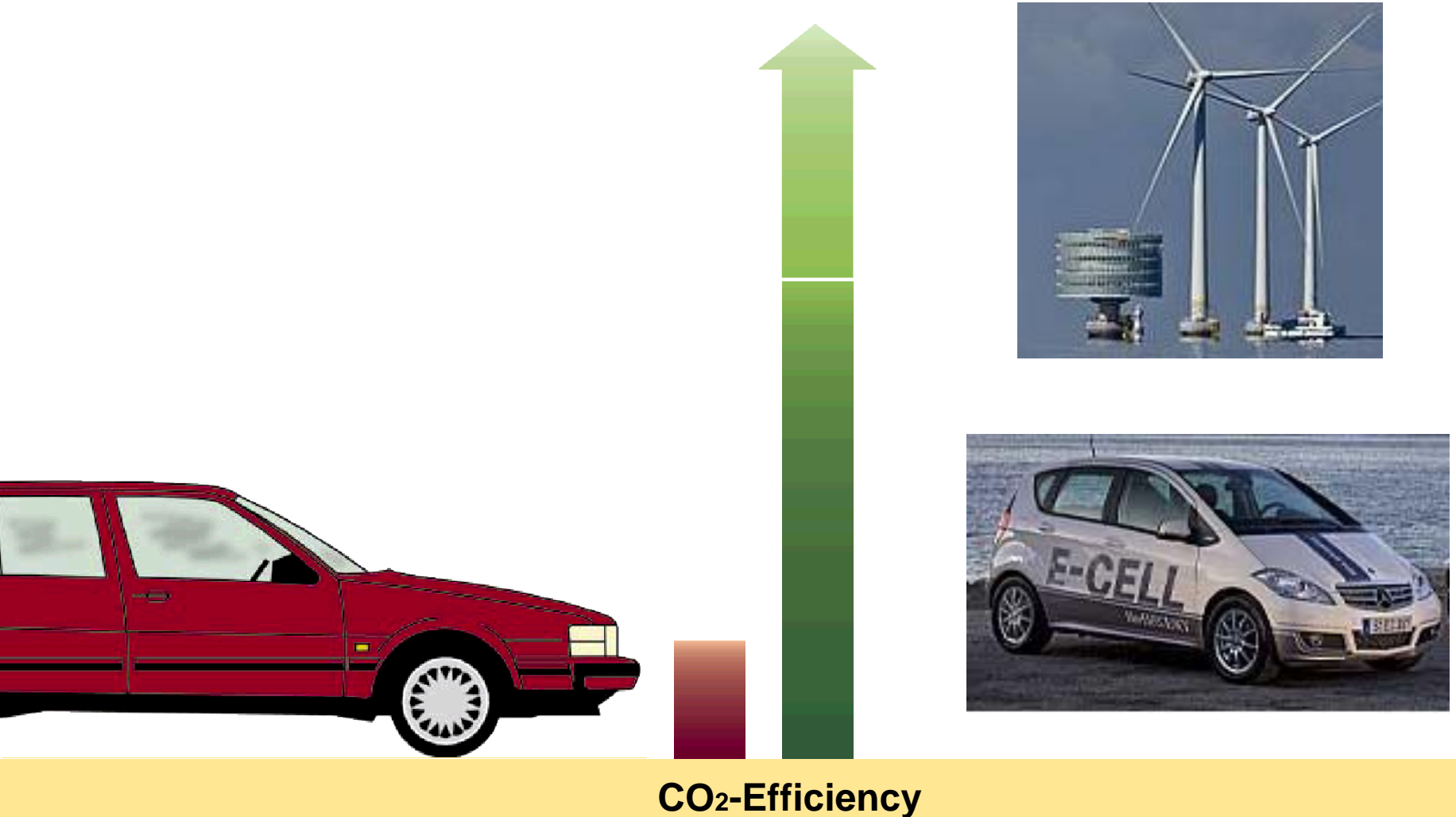
Superefficient cars

Amory Lovins' "Hyper-car"
< 1,5 l/100km

Today's fleet
6-12 l/100km



CO₂-reduction: electric cars fueled by wind power.

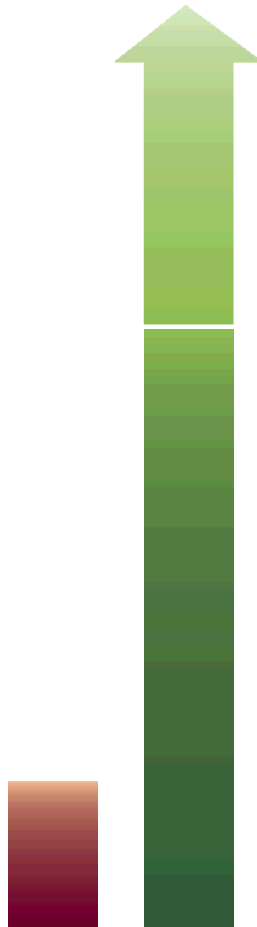


**...or use „pedelecs“ for city transport
(like Tübingen's Lord Mayor Boris Palmer does)**



**Energy and space
efficiency**

“Passive houses”: a factor of ten more heat efficient.

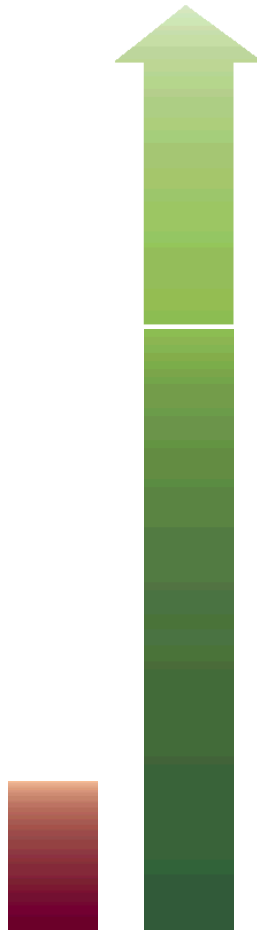
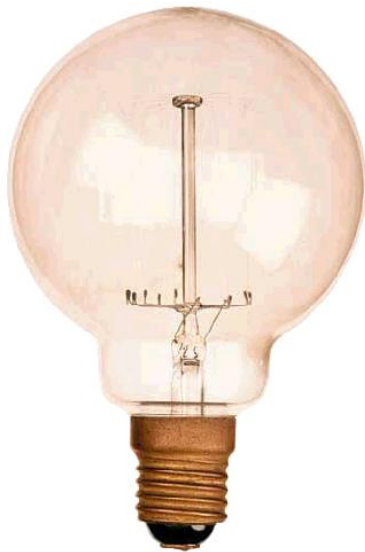


Refurbishing existing buildings



Above photos
Below: thermographs

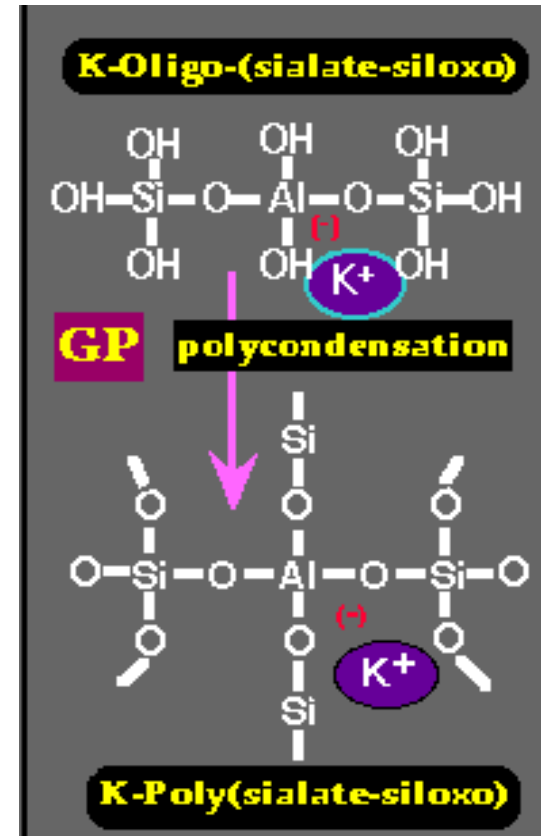
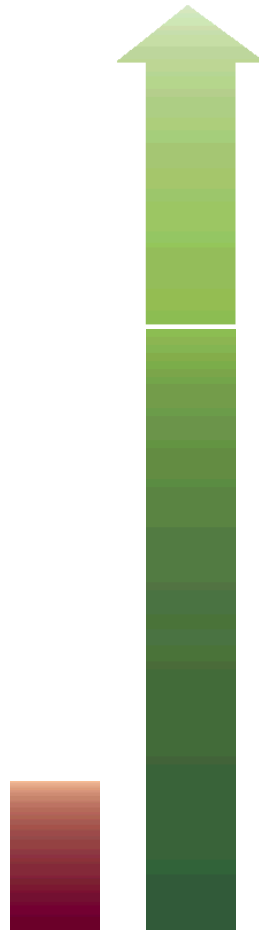
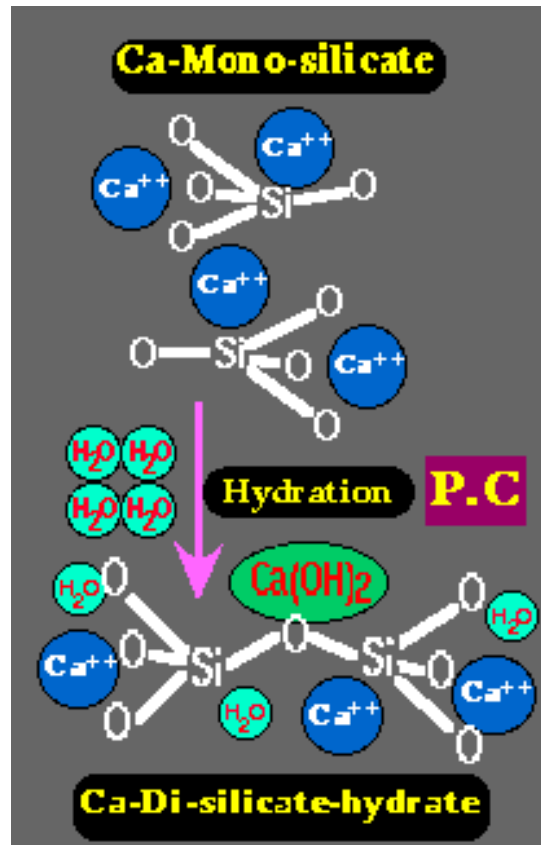
LED replacing incandescent bulbs: a factor of 10



Philips 7W Master LED

Energy efficiency

From Portland cement to geopolymer cement (e.g. fly ashes from coal power plants).



Energy efficiency

City structure



USA

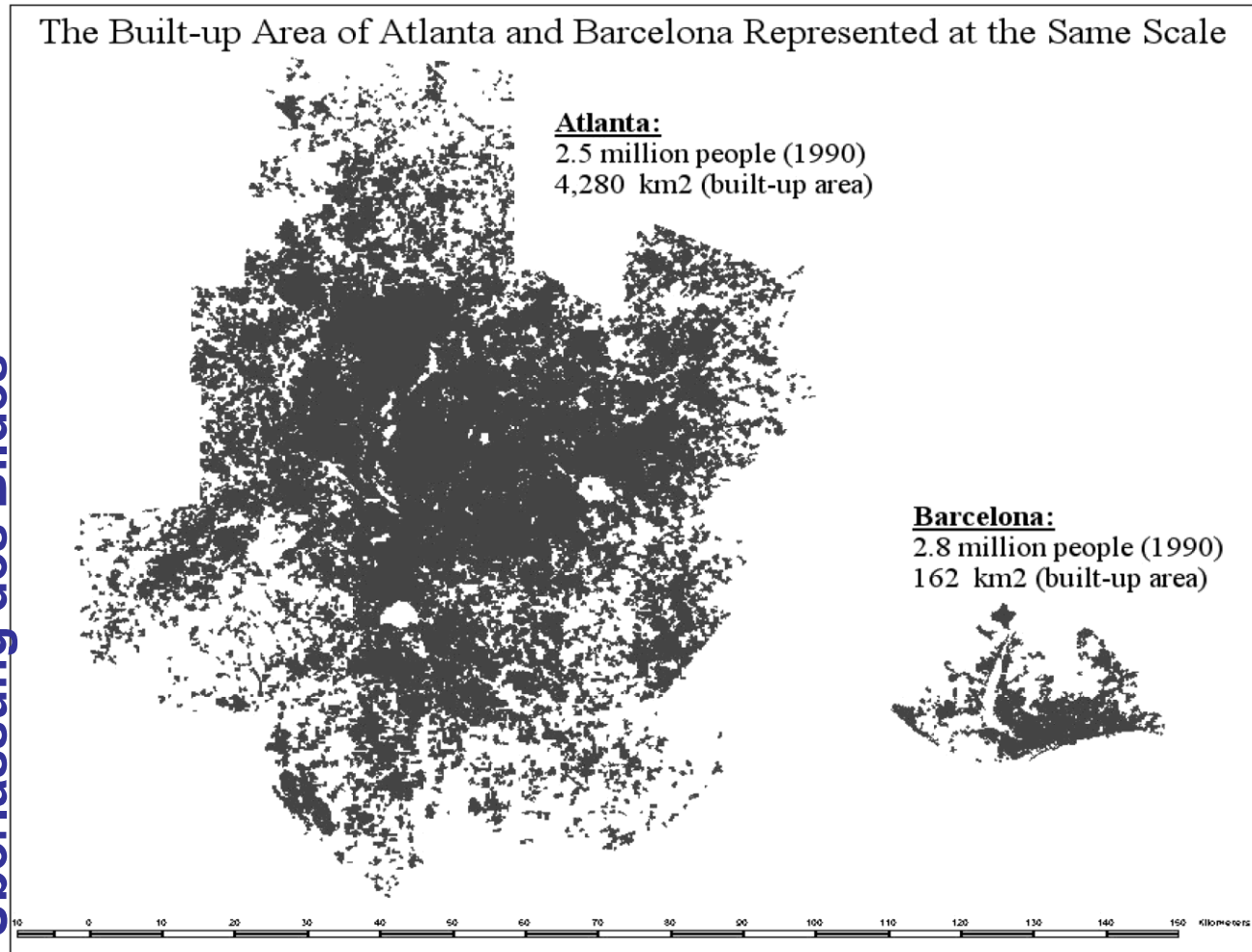
Energy and space
efficiency



Copenhagen (above)
Freiburg , Vauban (below)

Atlanta is 25 times larger than Barcelona, but has a smaller population

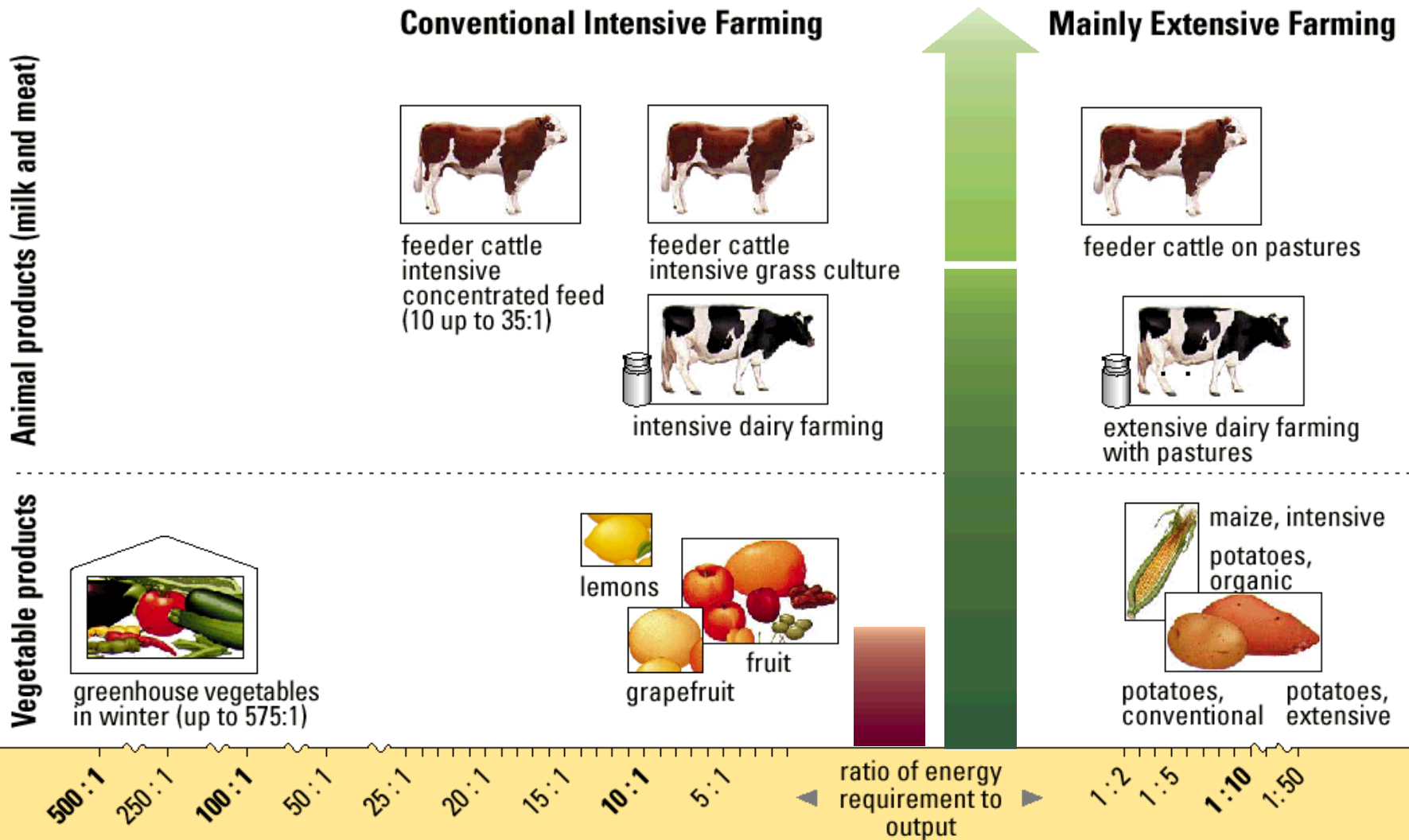
Ich danke Geoffrey Heal für die
Überlassung des Bildes



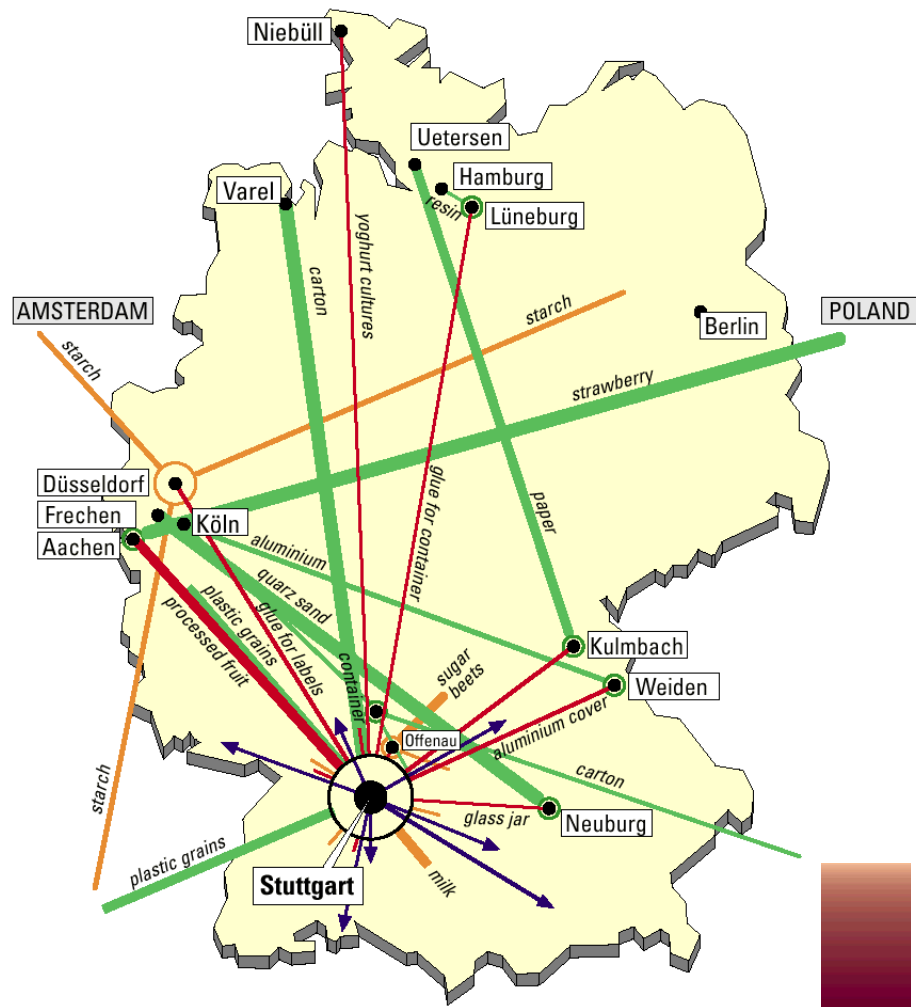
From endless business travel to telepresence meetings



Seasonal diets, organic farming, a little less beef



Overcoming crazy logistics (e.g. for strawberry yoghurt)



- manufacturer's supplies
- supplier's supplies
- catchment area
- manufacturer – distribution places

from – to

- supplies
- catchment area
- distribution area

Aluminium recycled instead of from bauxite



Source: www.pitoipa.de

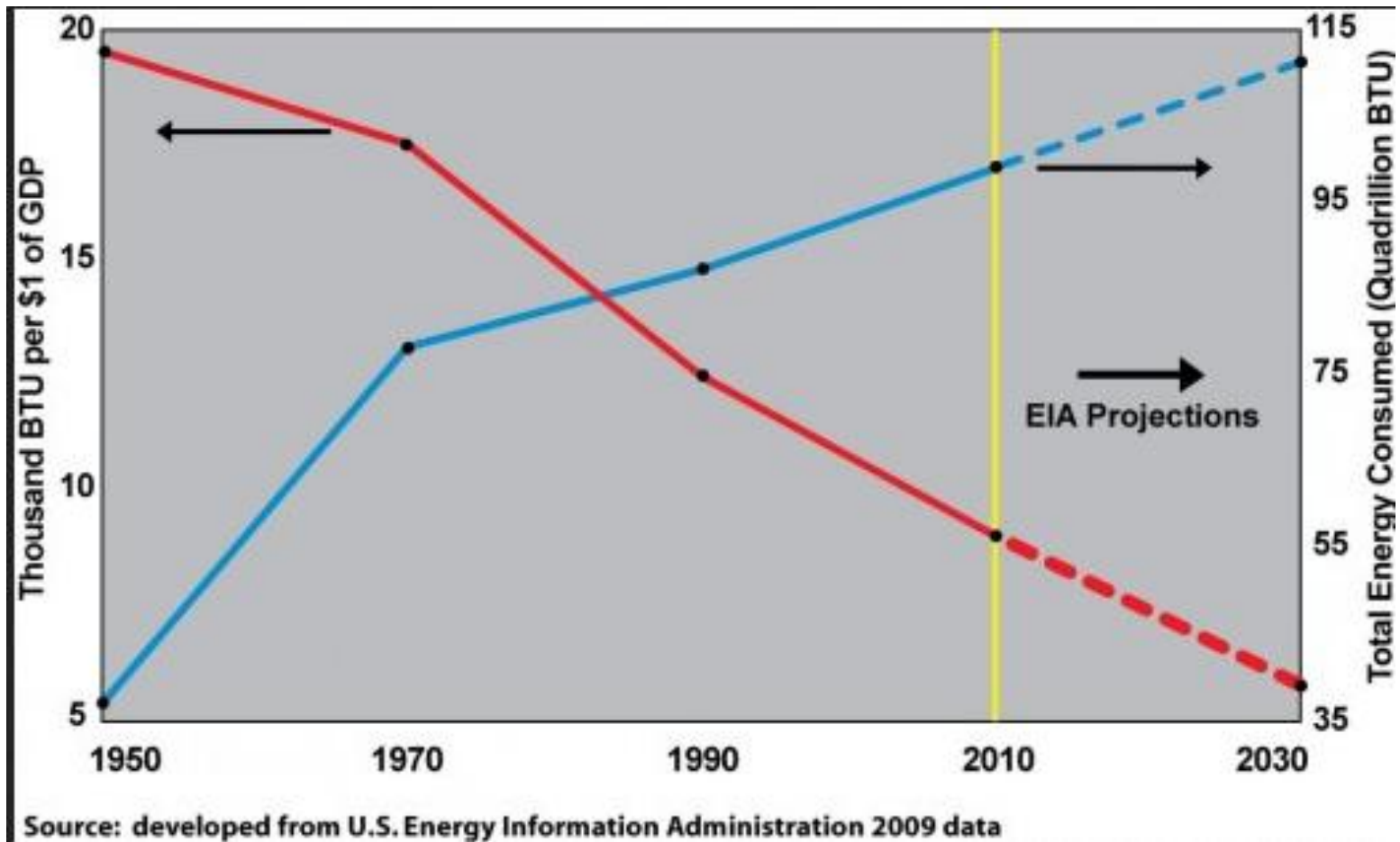
Energy & material efficiency

Efficiency alone will never solve climate and resource problems. Remember the Jevons Paradox

William Stanley Jevons in The Coal Question (1865) showed that coal consumption skyrocketed after the discovery and introduction of the then superefficient steam engine by James Watt. (Naively, one would have expected a decline of demand for coal.)

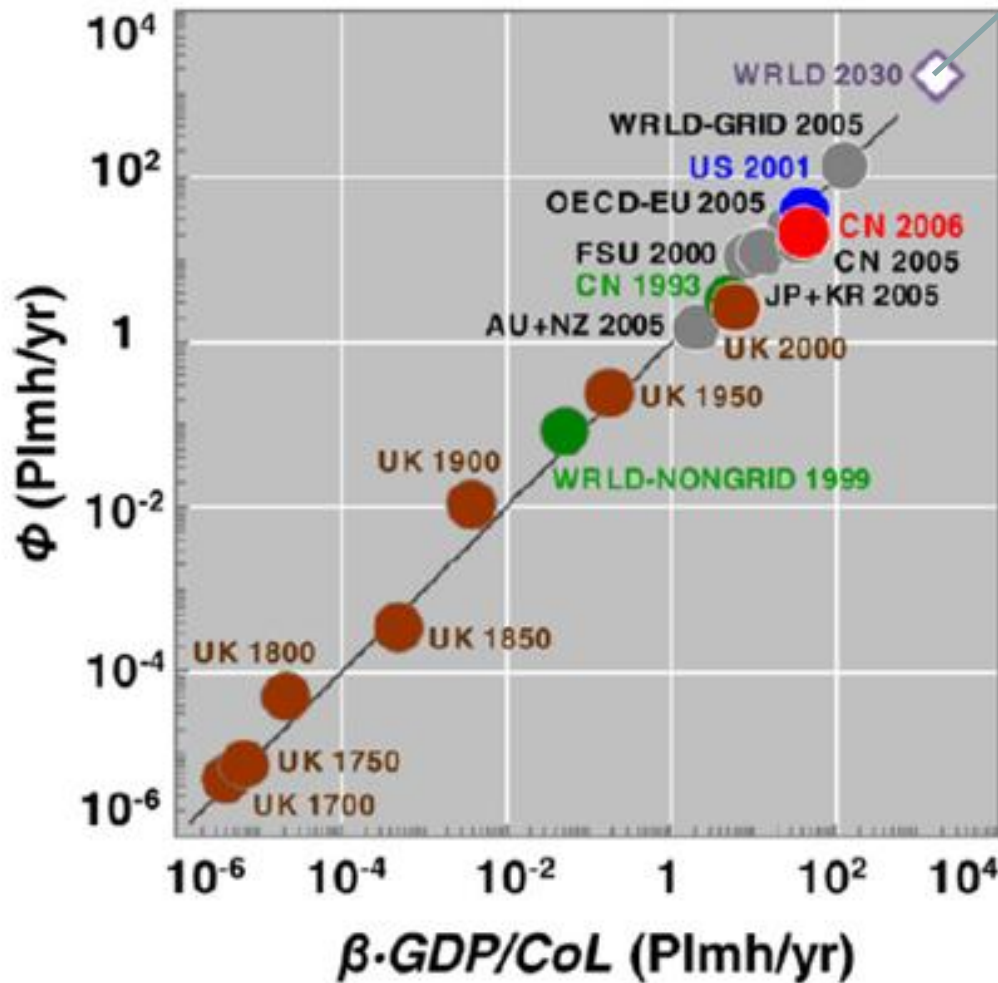


Jevons Paradox is everyday experience in the field of energy. Below are US figures and projections of energy **intensity** and consumption.



300 year of the rebound effect at lighting

Overall light consumption



Projection 2030

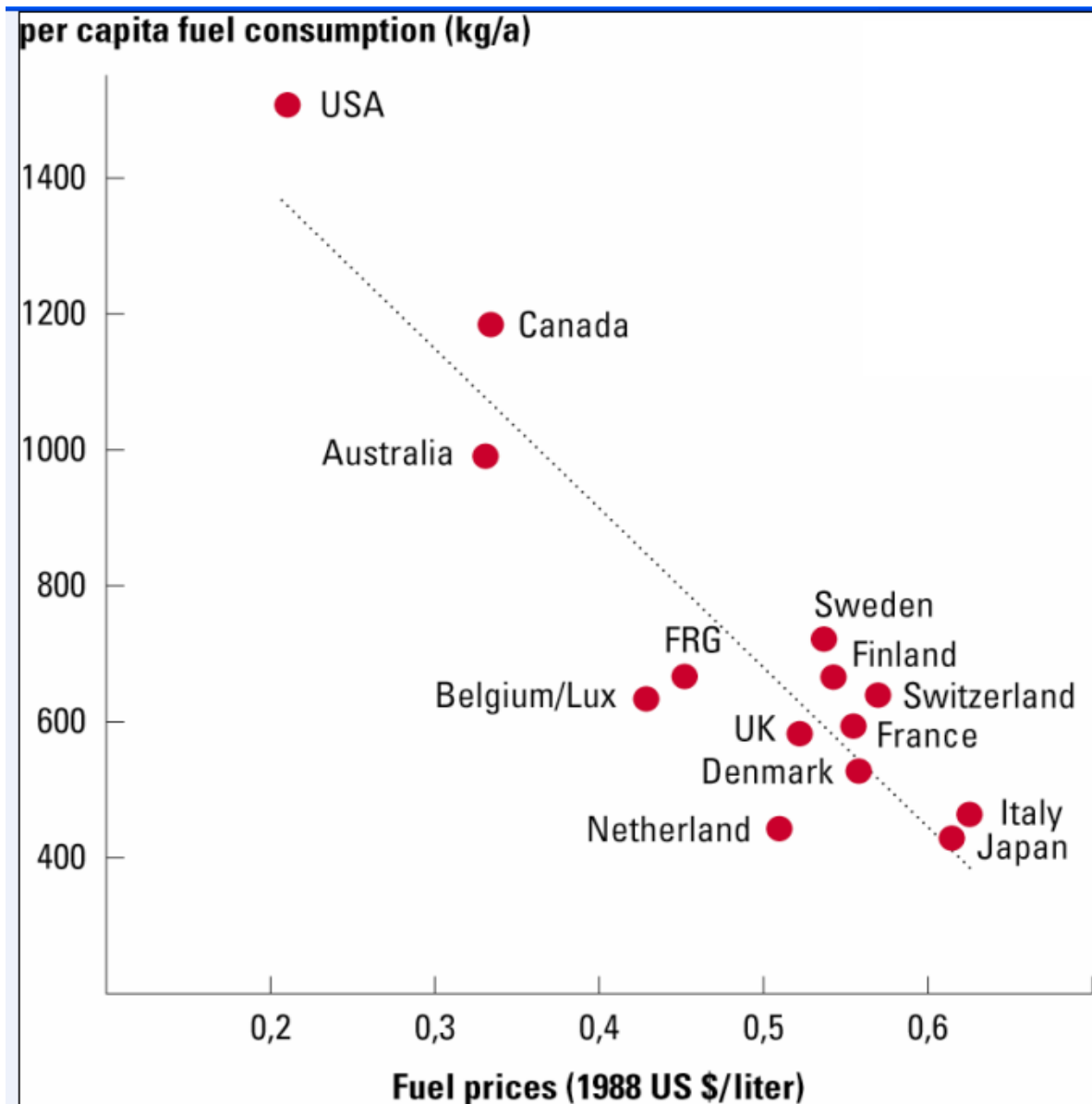
As light gets cheaper
(mostly through efficiency),
more is consumed!

Per capita GDP/cost of light

Source: Tsao et al, 2010

Jevons Paradox (the rebound effect) forces us to think fresh about regulation. Let prices speak, - that's the unavoidable conclusion.

Long term price elasticity e.g. of fuel consumption is very high!



Source: Jesinghaus,
in Weizsäcker &
Jesinghaus, 1992

What I am proposing, is a political decision to artificially raise energy prices. And do that in parallel with documented efficiency increases, so that average expenses for energy services would remain stable.

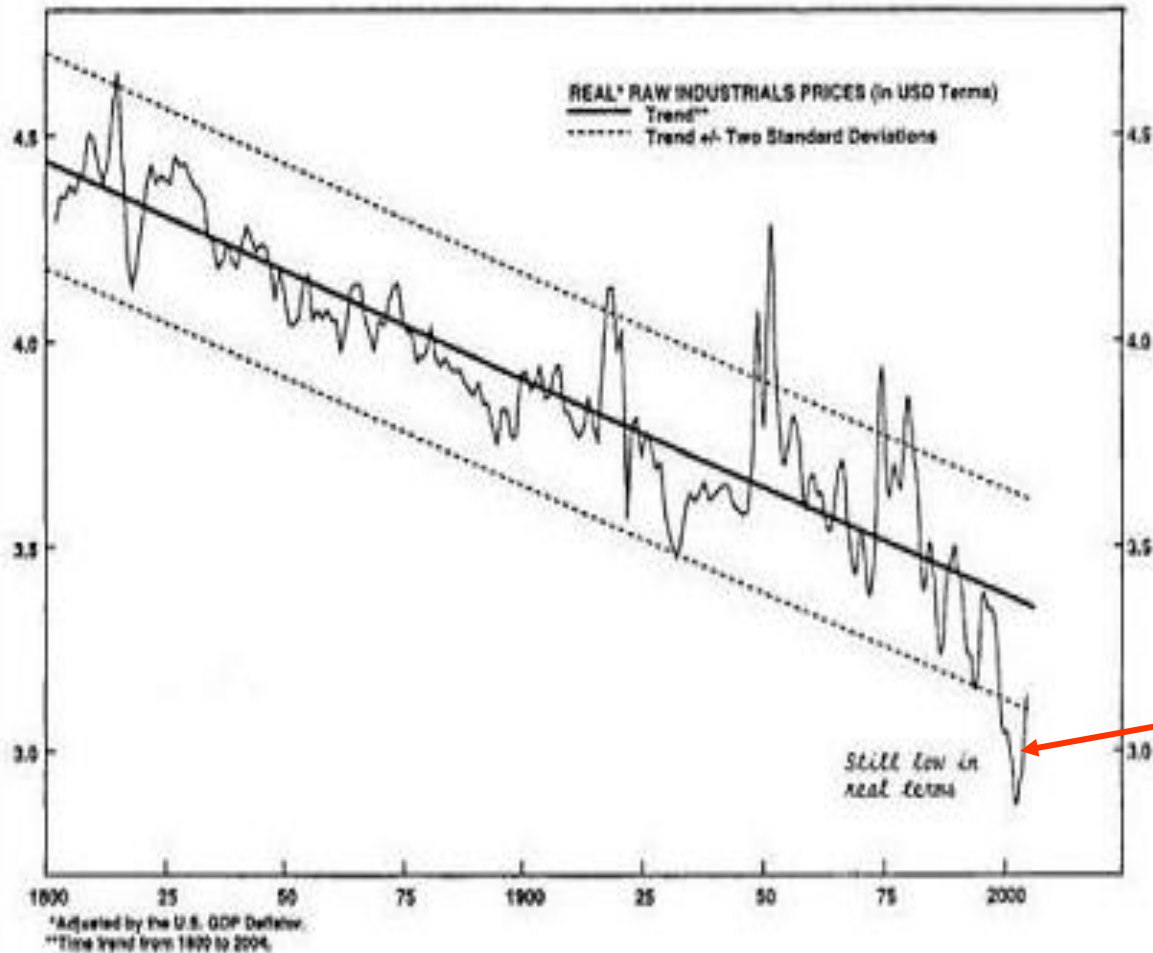
(Some low „life-line“ prices can be accepted for the poor.)

That was the „machine“ that moved the Industrial Revolution: Wages rose with labour productivity.



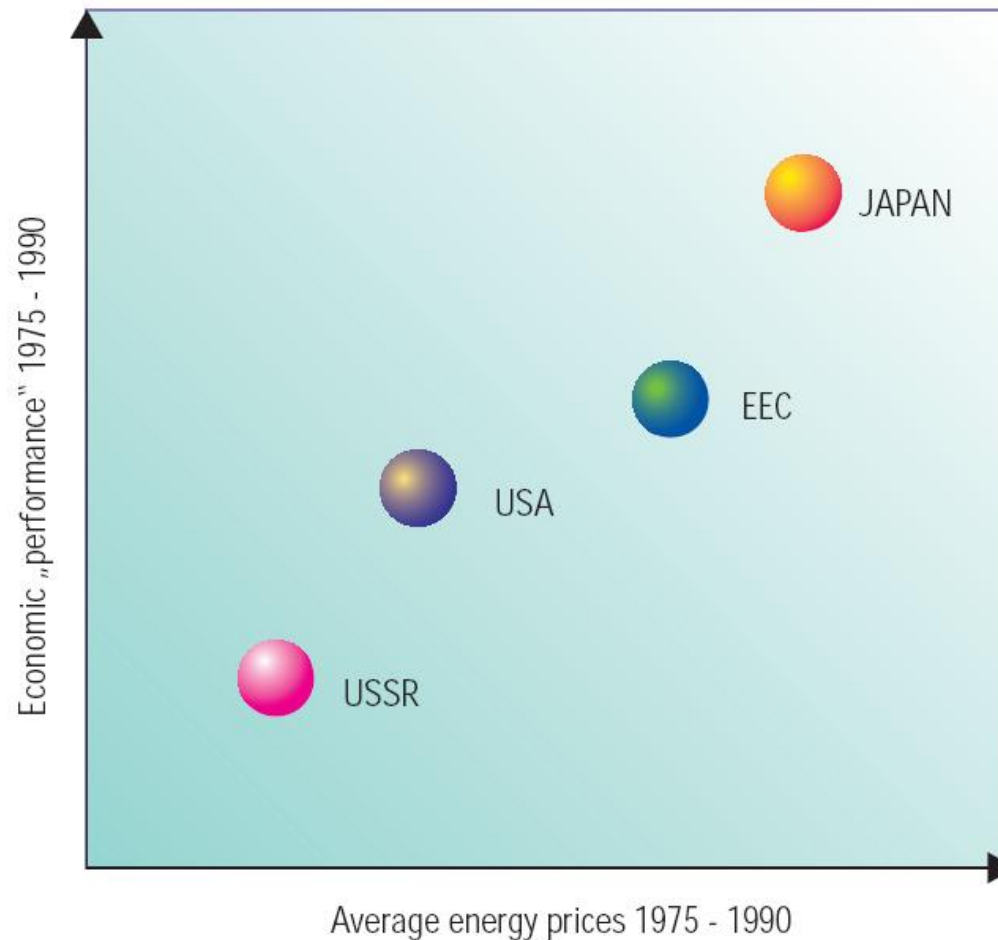
Gross labour cost and labour productivity in the US from 1910 to 1960

Conversely, energy and mineral cost have been falling over 200 years! Don't complain too much about the twelve years after 2000.



Source: *The Bank Credit Analyst*

High energy prices need not hurt the economy. Japan blossomed during the 15 years of highest energy prices!



A slightly less controversial idea is Least Cost Planning:

Amory Lovins in the 1970s proposed to make the building of new power plants dependent on the proof that no cheaper solution existed to fill the diagnosed power „gap“. To please the utilities, they would be allowed to take higher prices on a kwh as long the monthly bills were falling.



It flourished in California and is now copied worldwide, e.g. at the municipal utility of Hannover („enercity“).

**Let us finally turn to sufficiency.
Self-sufficiency is mostly seen as an
ethical option.**

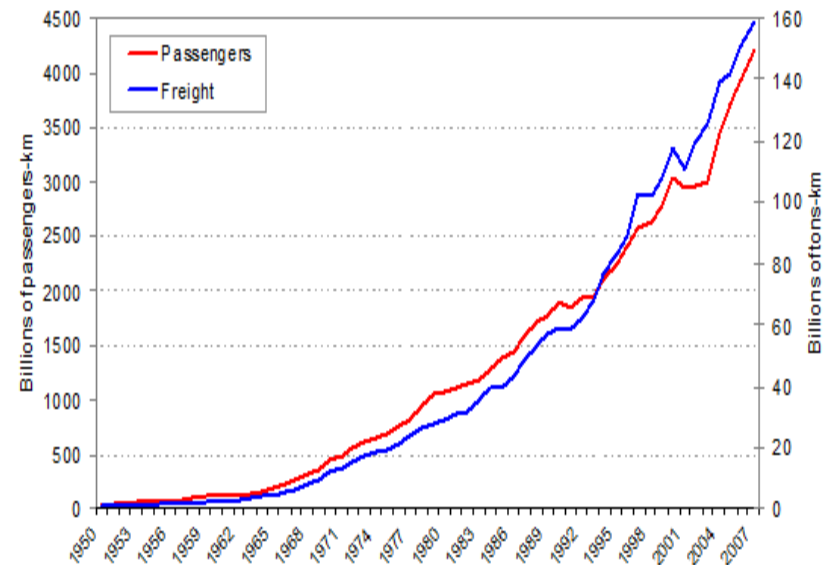
**But if economic signals invite you to
consume more, you will forget about all
ethical vows.**

Look at air traffic. It became a mass phenomenon (right) when prices collapsed (left)

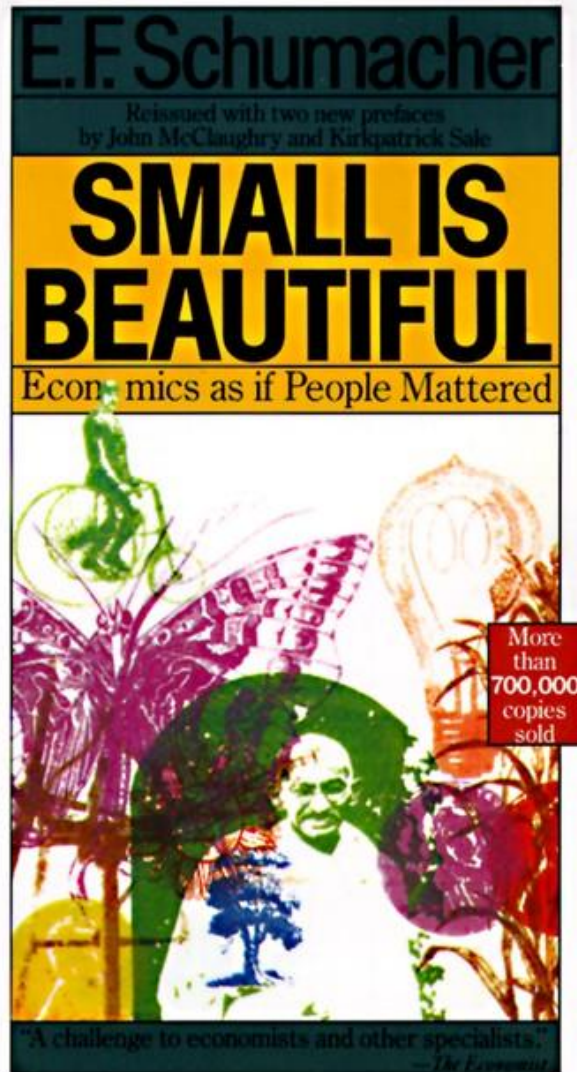


Note: Yields of US airlines in international traffic.
Domestic figures show similar trends.

(EEA, 2005)



The big sufficiency debate started in the 1960s with *Small is Beautiful*

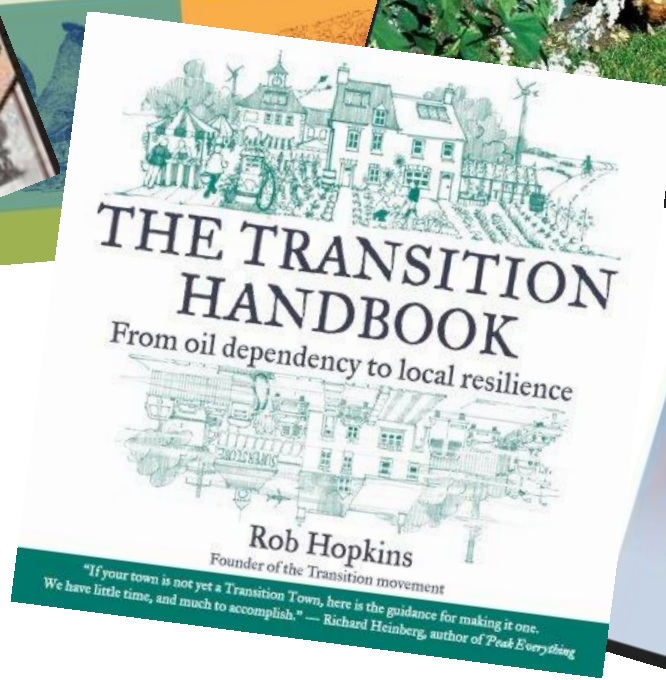
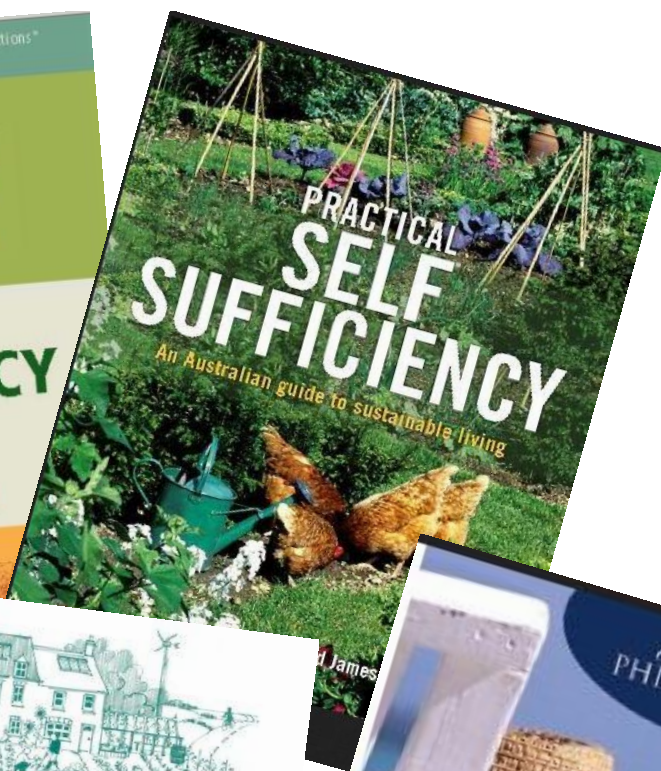


Ernst F Schumacher 1911 - 1977

Small is not only beautiful – it's tasty!



Growth and size can be dubious yardsticks.

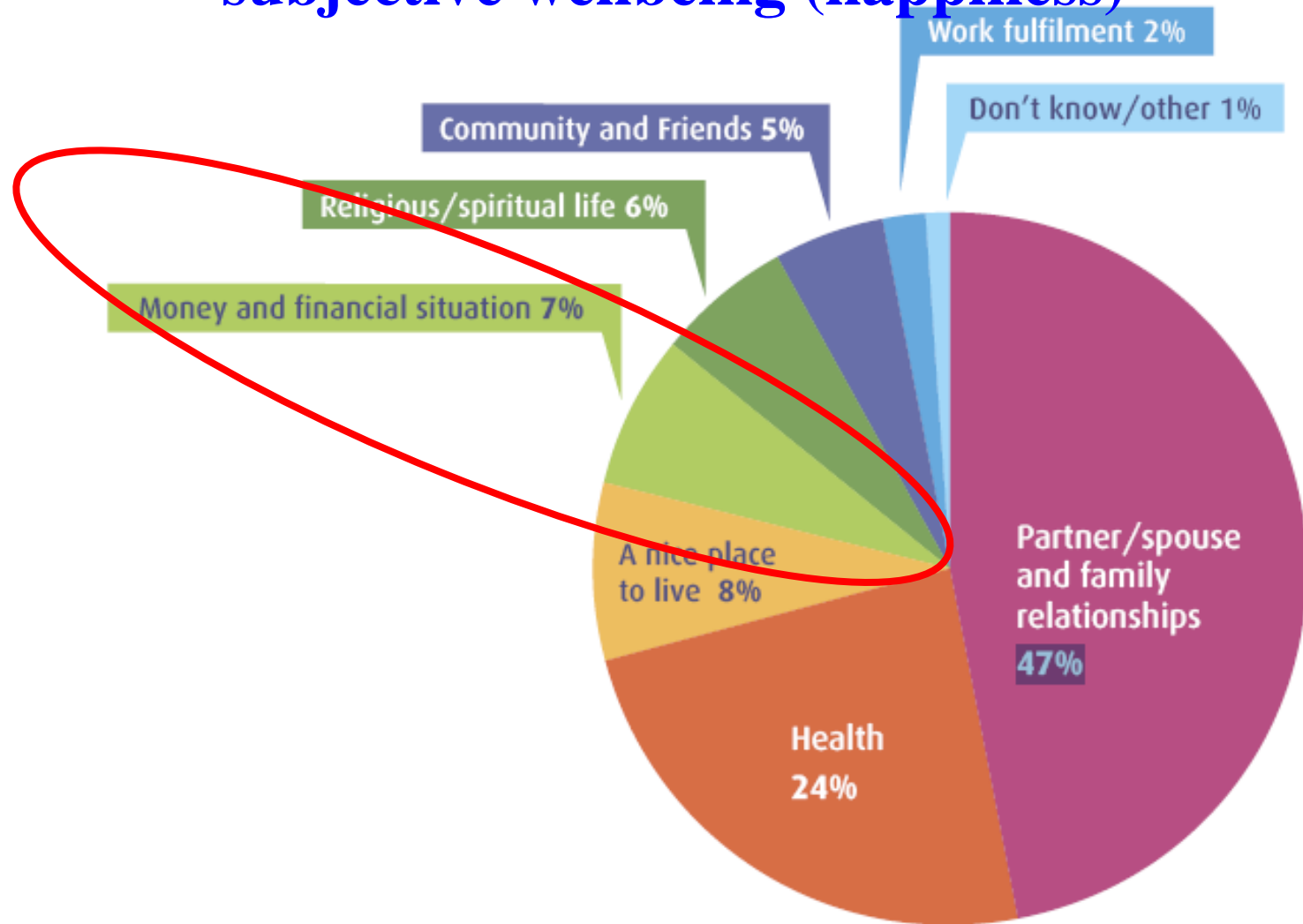


Self-sufficiency literature is booming.



And here is a brand new Swiss compendium of ideas on sustainable households and a sustainable financial order.

Anyway, money is rather a minor factor influencing subjective wellbeing (happiness)



Source: Sustainable Development Commission (Tim Jackson). Prosperity without growth. The transition to a sustainable society. London, 2009. p.31

Let me conclude:

The Alps are georgeous but need protection.

Renewable energies are fine but limited.

A dramatic increase of efficiency is available.

Prices should make efficiency truly profitable.

Sufficiency is great – and will also follow the price signal.

Thank you !