



WWF® *for a living planet*®

ICT as a winner in the low carbon economy

- enabling energy services for 9 billion people

Stefan Henningsson

Programme Director Climate Change, WWF Sweden

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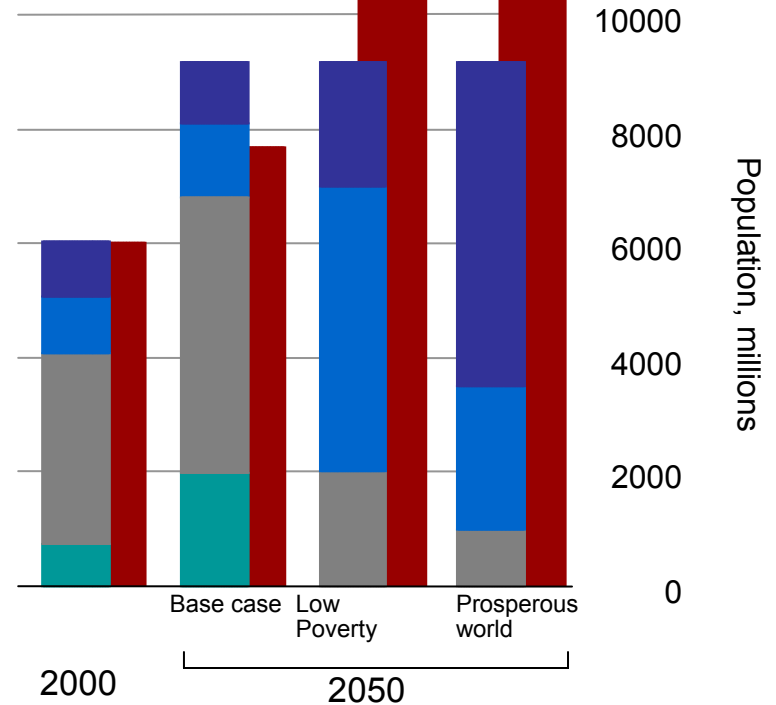
Primary energy and climate challenge

Population expected to rise to 9 billion by 2050, mainly in poorest and developing countries.

Shifting the development profile to a “low poverty” world means energy needs double by 2050

Shifting the development profile further to a “developed” world means energy needs triple by 2050

- Primary energy
- Developed (GDP>\$12,000)
- Emerging (GDP<\$12,000)
- Developing (GDP<\$5,000)
- Poorest (GDP<\$1,500)

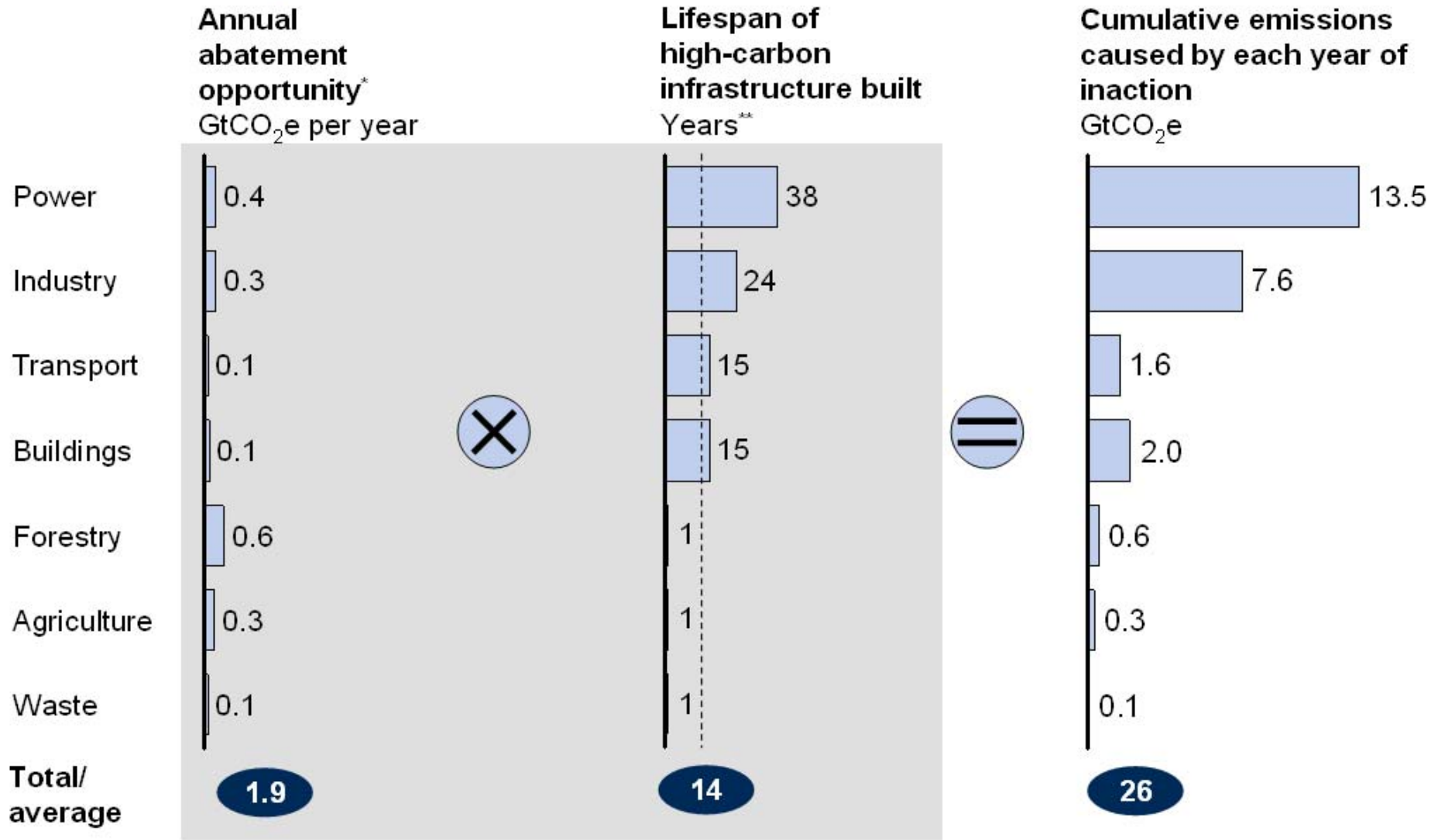


Source: WBCSD adaptation of IEA 2003



Exhibit 29

Lock-in into high-carbon infrastructure



* Annual between 2010–15; calculated as emission difference between BAU and emissions after abatement.

** Weighted average of lifespan of carbon-intensive assets or infrastructures in each sector.

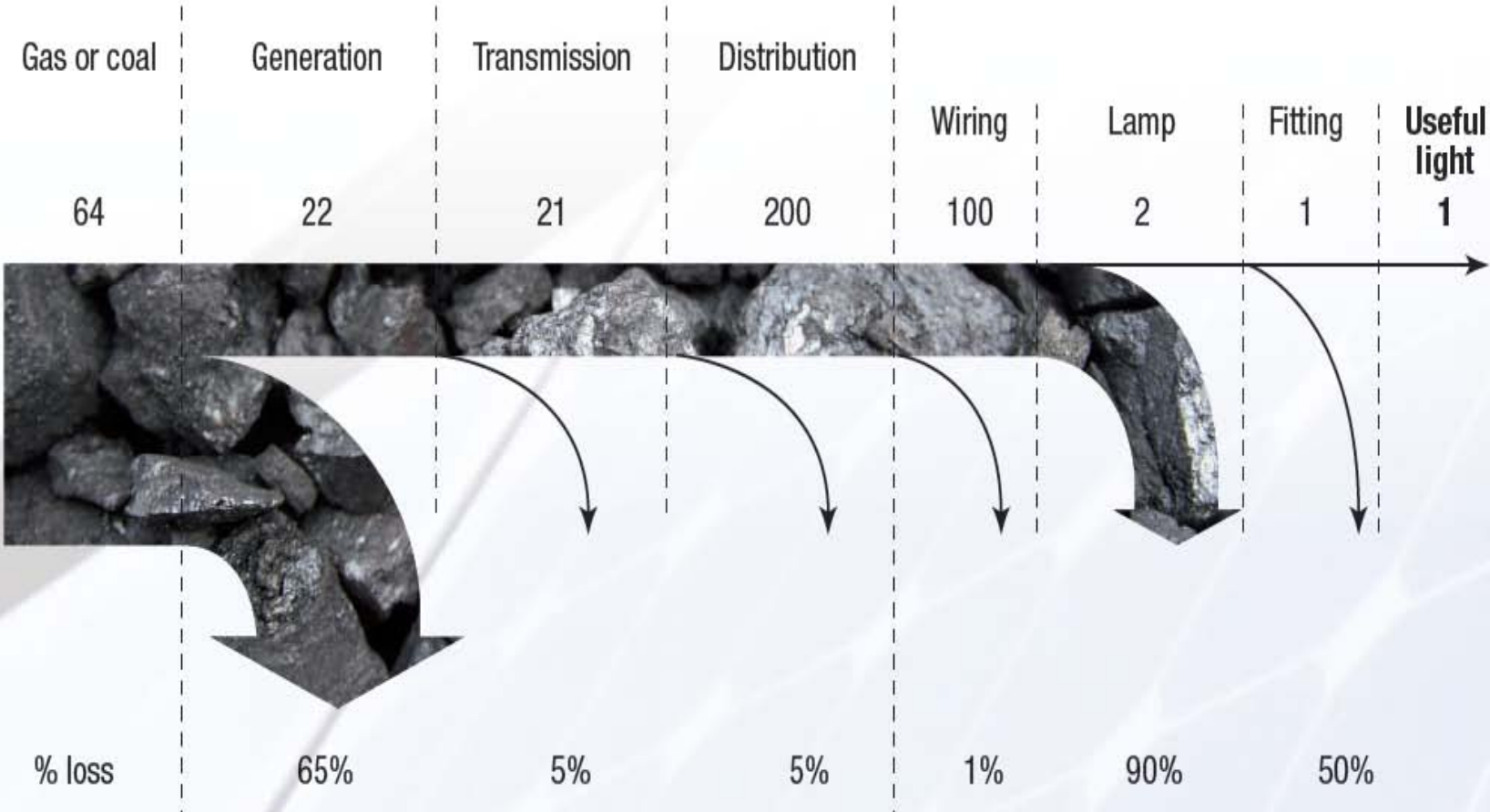
Source: Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve v2.0



Unmodern energy service a la 2009

One service – two approaches

Approach 1: More power





Modern energy service a la 2009

One service – two approaches

Approach 2: More brain





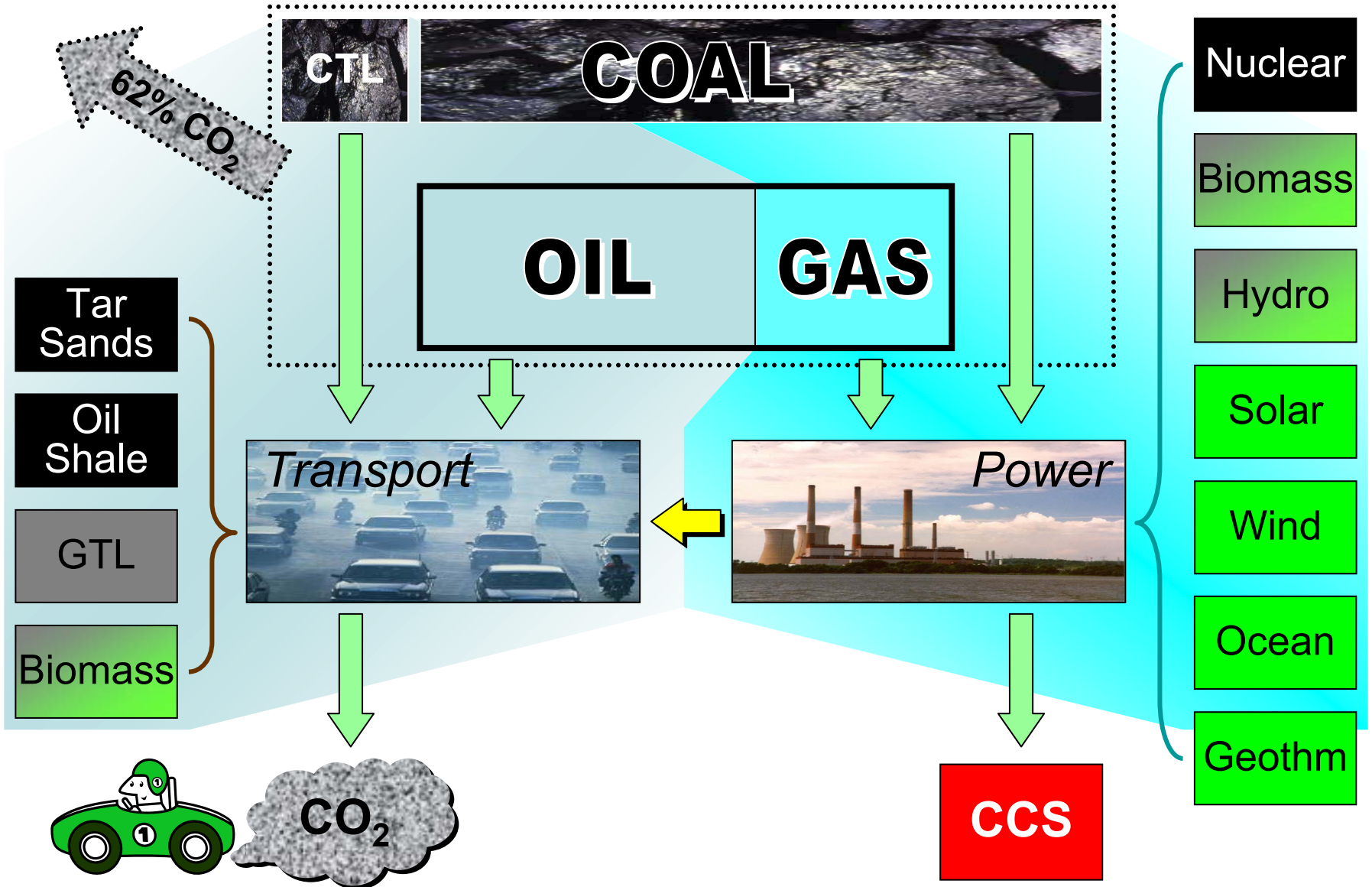
ICT enabling an
attractive low
carbon economy







Ending the age of stupid



DESERTEC-EUMENA



Concentrating Solar Power



Hydro



Photovoltaics



Biomass



Wind



Geothermal



CSP collector areas for electricity



World 2005



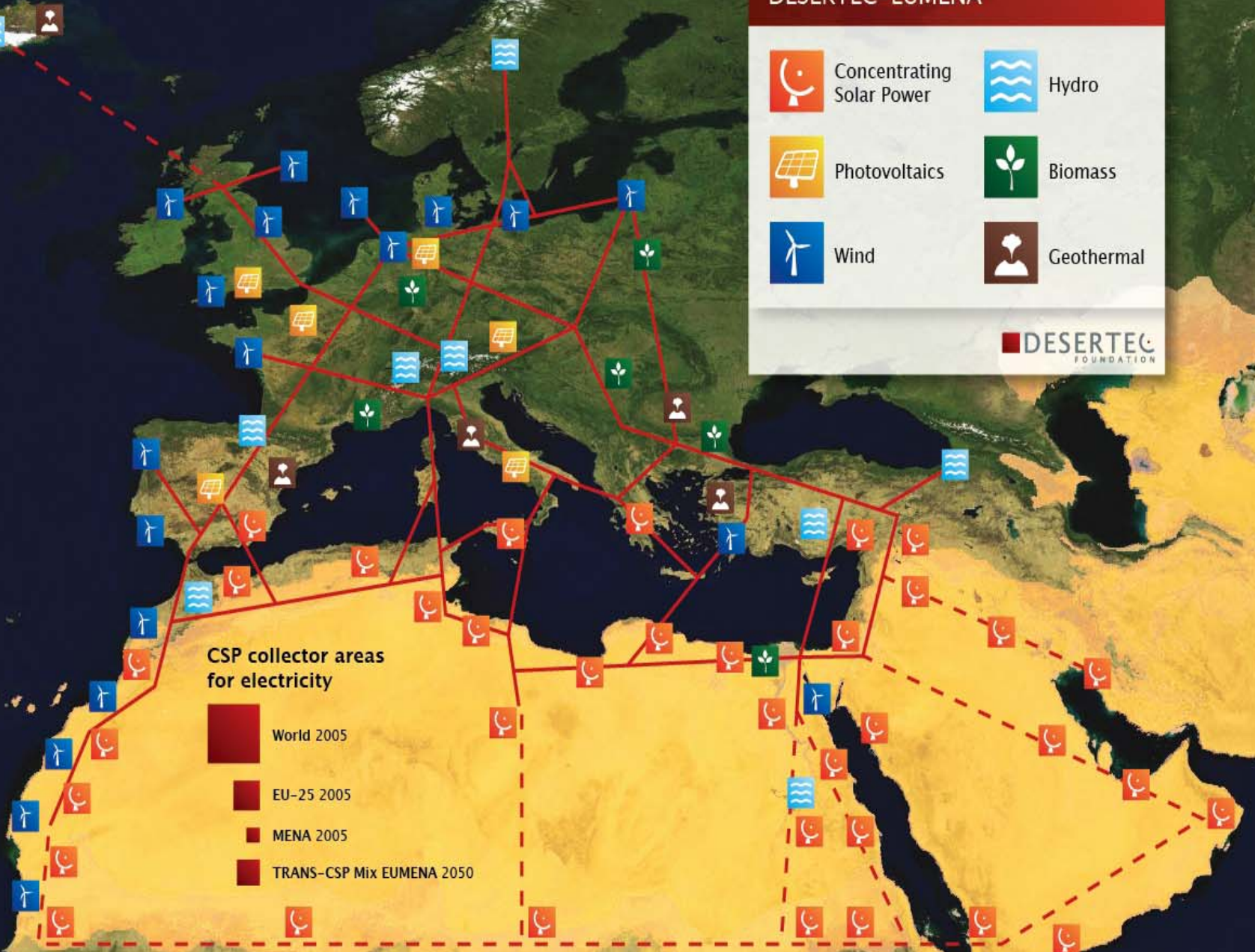
EU-25 2005



MENA 2005

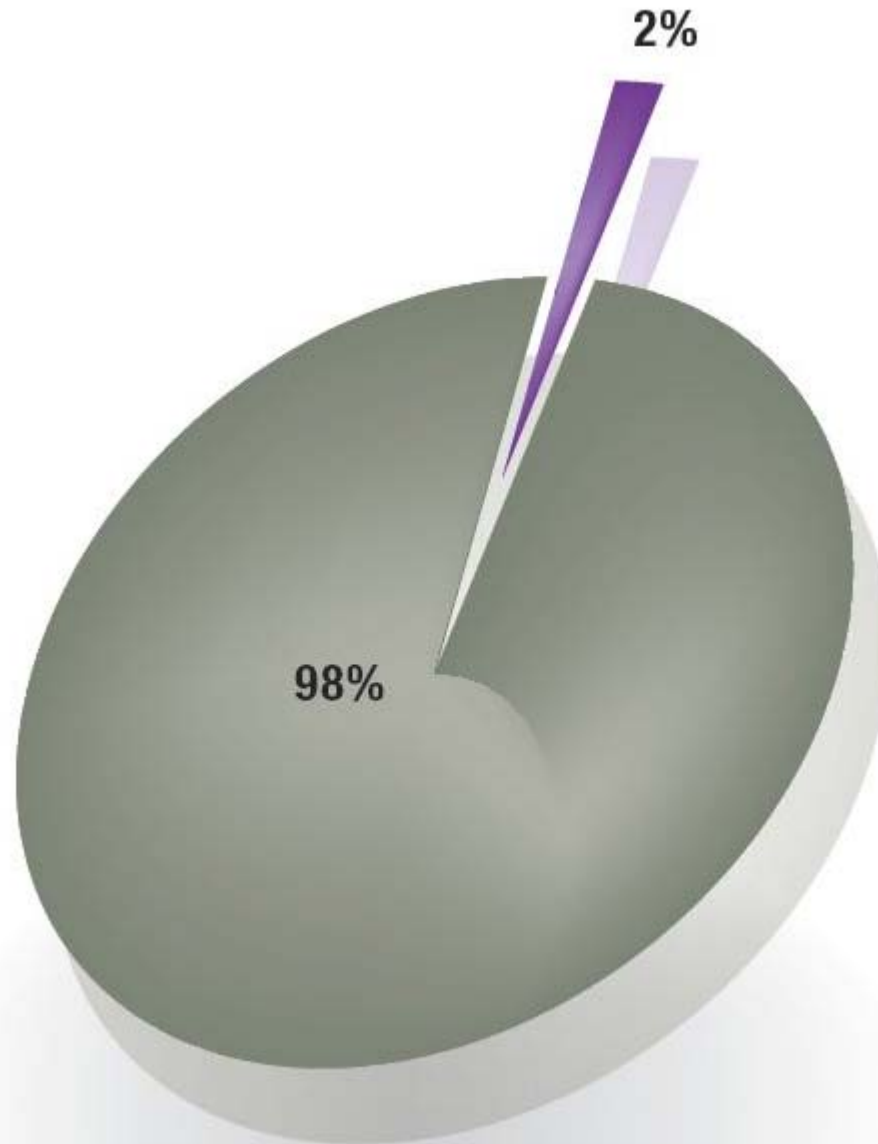


TRANS-CSP Mix EUMENA 2050





The 98% opportunity for ICT





16 Telecom winners and 6 IT services

Flexi-work

If 10% (19.3024 million) of EU-25 countries' employees became flexi-workers, then 22.17 million tonnes of CO₂ can be saved per year.

Audio-conference

If 50% (96.512 million) of EU-25 countries' employees replaced one meeting with one audio-conference call per year, then 2.128 million tonnes of CO₂ can be saved per year.

Business travel replacement (video-conference)

If 20% of business travel in EU-25 Countries is replaced by a non-travel solution (e.g. video-conference), around 22.35 million tonnes of CO₂ can be saved per year.

Online phone-bills

If all households, with Internet access, in EU-15 countries, and all mobile customers in EU-25 countries would get an online phone-bill, then 491.57 thousand tonnes of CO₂ can be saved per year.

Virtual answering machine

If 20% of households in EU-15 countries (31 million) use virtual answering machines instead of physical answering machines, then 1.03 million tonnes of CO₂ can be saved per year.

Web-based tax return

If all employees in EU-25 countries (193 million) deliver their tax return via the Internet, then 195.78 thousand tonnes of CO₂ can be saved per year.

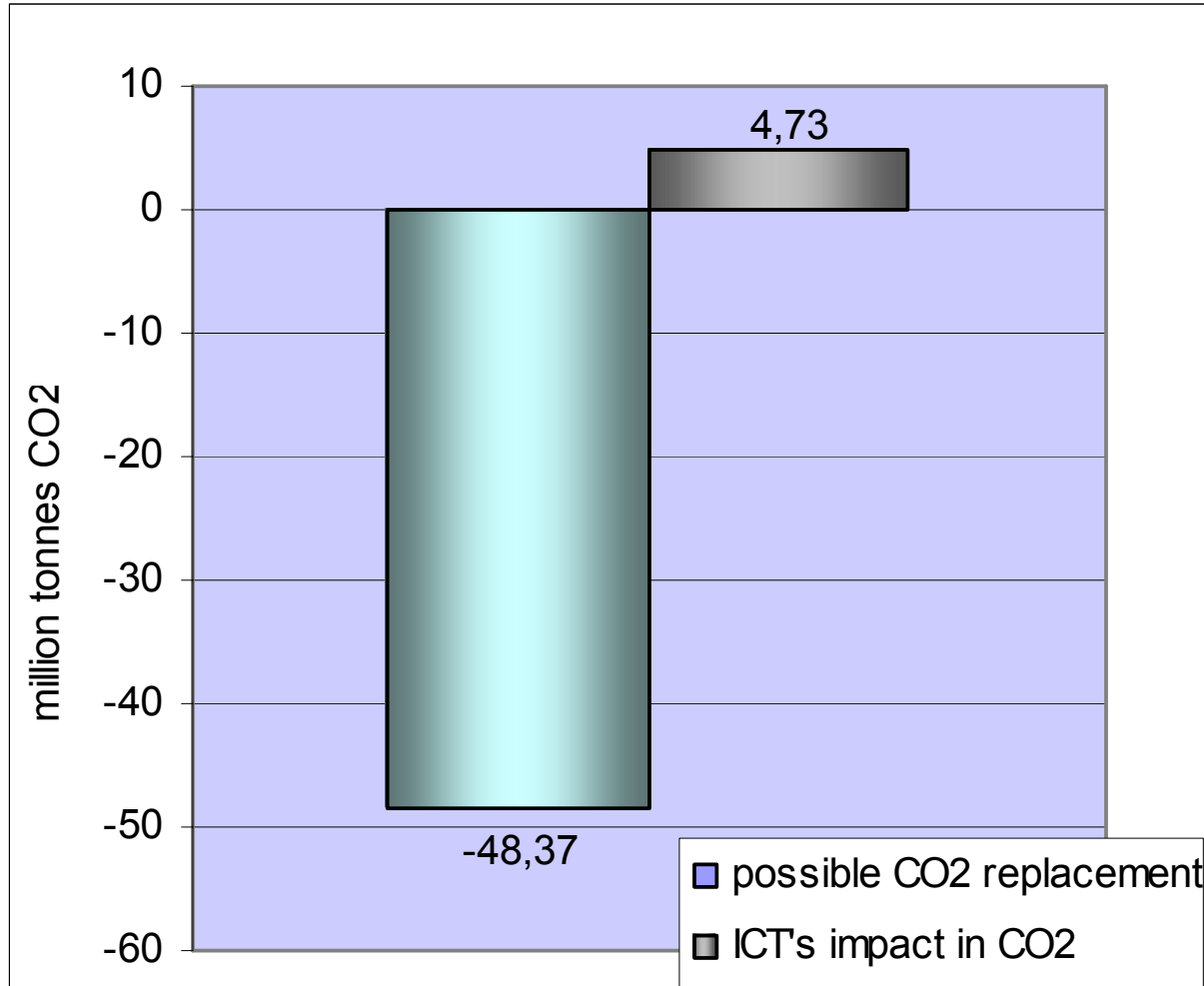
Together this would mean saving approximately 50 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year.

Source: Saving the Climate @ the speed of light, WWF and ETNO





16 Telecom winners and 6 IT services





SOLUTION

ACTION

100 MT CO₂ EMISSION

SOLUTION

ACTION

100 MT CO₂ EMISSION REDUCTIONS

1

Smart City Planning

Deploy modern software and planning efficiency.



2

Smart Buildings

Use IT to improve energy efficiency.

3

Smart Appliances

Utilise IT controllers and ASX to improve efficiency of use with appliances.



4

Dematerialisation Services

Use IT as a substitute for physical interactions - 'bricks'.

5

IT-optimisation

Use IT-based management of individual product operations, and optimise efficiency.



OUTLINE FOR THE FIRST GLOBAL IT STRATEGY FOR CO₂ REDUCTIONS

A BILLION TONNES OF CO₂ REDUCTIONS AND BEYOND THROUGH TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

Re-think

THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET ECONOMY: ICT'S AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

software of analyse in processes



Reduce 1% of total CO₂ emissions generated by industry.

and community electricity way energy users and to deliver services such as "netting" and

Reduce about 1.25% of the CO₂ emissions associated with electricity use in buildings within a decade.

on, analytical tools to deployment of energy for solving bottlenecks and a wider adoption.

Add 75 GW renewable energy capacity to the global energy system.



About 5% of car commuters become tele-commuters and 15% of airplane business trips are substituted by virtual meetings.

by advanced users and analytical tools, and applications to

Substitute less than 6% of all km travelled by 'light-duty vehicles' with public transport.

enable less polluting forms of transport (such as public transport).



ICT as part of a Global Climate Deal ? RE – THINK TOMORROW

ERICSSON 
TAKING YOU FORWARD

LOW CARBON SOLUTIONS

MOVING FROM A 20TH CENTURY HIGH CARBON INFRASTRUCTURE
→ TO A 21ST CENTURY LOW CARBON INFRASTRUCTURE



Explore how your choices will
influence tomorrow's infrastructure

RE-THINK TOMORROW 



ICT as part of a Global Climate Deal ?

RE – THINK TOMORROW

Technology Objectives in Shared Vision - will require more ICT

- a) RD&D - double by 2012 - four times by 2020
- b) at least two thirds of world's primary energy demand from renewable energy by 2050, and 20% by 2020;
- c) Improving energy intensity of the global economy by 2.5 % per year until 2050;
- d) Securing access to modern energy services for all people by 2025, avoid high-carbon lock-in
- e) adaptation technologies, e.g. targets for establishing a world-wide early warning system and development support for poor countries to get access to drought resistant crops.



ICT in negotiation text

In Shared Vision

Suggestions for New Text by and in Copenhagen.

In **Shared Vision para 22** in present **Non-paper No 43** that is currently reading

“In order to enable the fulfilment of the long-term global goal of on emissions reductions, Parties agree on”

add

“the unique opportunity that the use of modern ICT solutions play as an enabler for reaching many of the technology objectives through: smart grid that is needed for the high levels of renewable energy needed; energy efficiency in buildings, industry and transport; providing joint access to information and energy for the poor and; in building adaptive capacity for ex through establishment of a world-wide early warning system for natural catastrophies.”



ICT in negotiation text

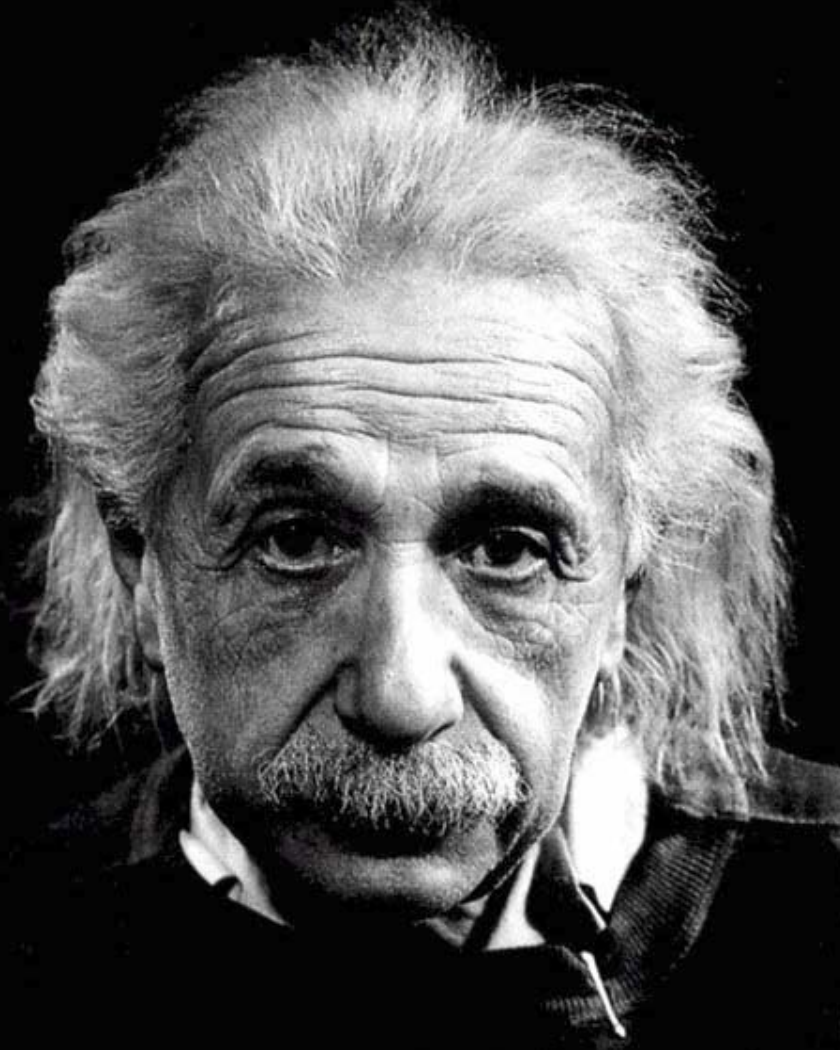
In Technology Section

Non-paper 47 from the contact group on enhanced action on development and transfer of technology that came out of Barcelona the following addition is suggested under **paragraph 2 that fits as a bullet point under all existing 5 options** in text:

It is of crucial importance to “avoid the lock-in effects of technologies that are not environmentally sound” (option 1, para 4, bullet a)

add

and enable a new low carbon development path in which modern, global ICT infrastructures can be used to un-lock barriers for an efficient, low carbon, climate resilient and decentralised energy economy.



*'It takes a new way of thinking to solve the problems that we created
by the old way of thinking'*



Materials at:

www.panda.org/ICT

Thank you