

# Assessing long-term climate change stabilization using an Integrated Model of energy, economy, land-use and climate

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- The Integrated Assessment Model framework
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# Introduction – Why model integration is needed?

- Achieving low stabilization targets is a strong challenge for economy, energy, and land use
- Land-use GHG emissions
- Bio-energy and co-emissions
- Net negative emissions and concentration peaking
- Implications on agricultural sector, (water use, poverty, ...)
- Interacting price formation mechanisms for energy, carbon, bio-energy, food, ...
- Afforestation and soil carbon
- Effects of fragmented climate policies



### **The Integrated Model Framework**

#### ReMIND

#### MAgPIE/LPJmL



### **The Integrated Model Framework – Shared Assumptions**

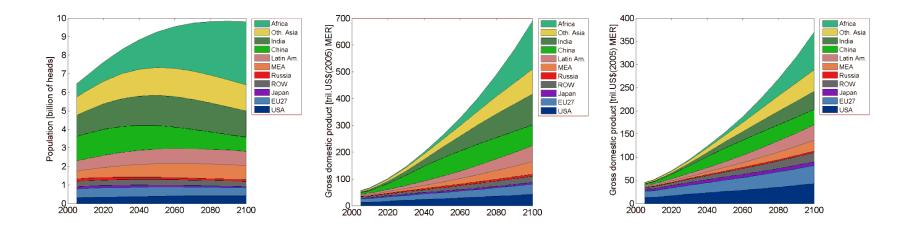
Scenario Specific assumptions derived from general narratives

#### **Common pathways**

Demographic Macro-economic growth

#### ReMIND







# **The Integrated Model Framework – Coupling**

- biomass demand
- GHG prices (CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>)

### ReMIND

#### MAgPIE/LPJmL

#### **Emulator**

- Bio-energy supply with adjustment costs
- From various scenarios



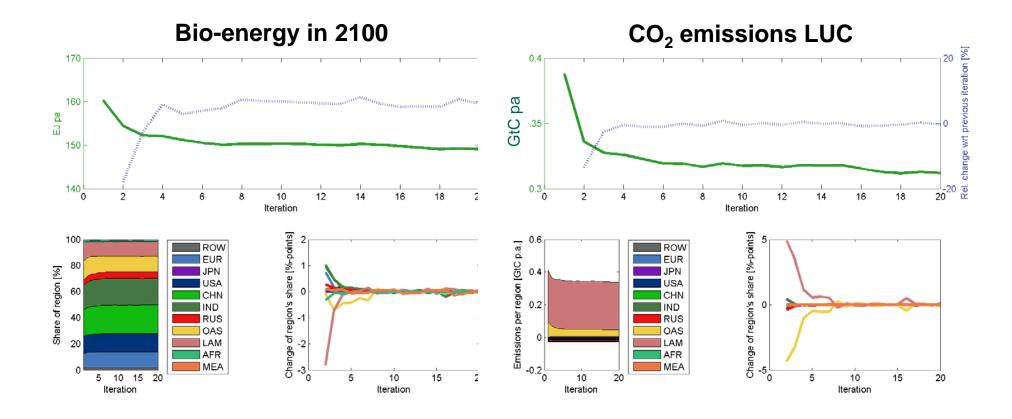
- Fmulator

- LU MACs  $(N_2O, CH_4)$ 

- Up-date emulator
- LULUCF emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>)



### **Convergence of the Iterative Soft-Link**





# **Scenarios**

- BAU: No climate change mitigation policies
- Pricing of all CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions
  - 550: stabilization of GHG at forcing level equivalent to 550ppm  $\rm CO_2$  only not to exceed
  - 450: achieve forcing level equivalent to 450 CO<sub>2</sub> only by 2100 with overshoot
  - 450C: bio-energy constrained to 300EJ
- No pricing of LULUC emissions
  - 550#
  - 450#

Note: Aerosol emissions are no mean to achieve the forcing level. The simple model achieves total forcing 2.6W/m<sup>2</sup>, but MAGICC6 2.85W/m<sup>2</sup>.

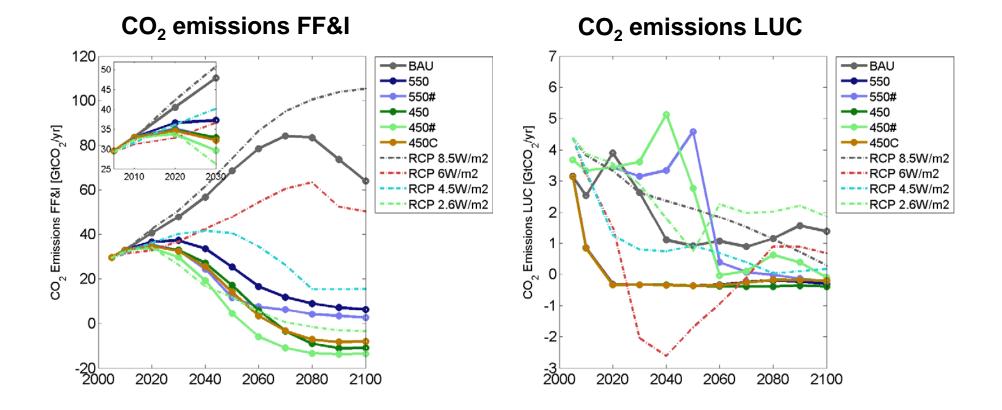


# **Results**

- GHG-Emissions
  - Over time
  - Cumulative
  - Carbon prices and abatement
- Energy sector
- Bio-energy
  - Global use
  - Regional use and trade
  - Prices
- Land-use change
- Agriculture prices

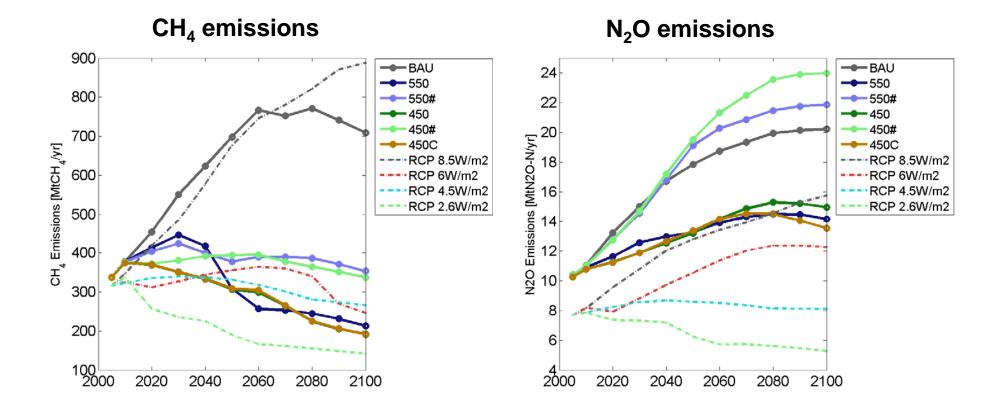


### **Results – GHG Emissions**



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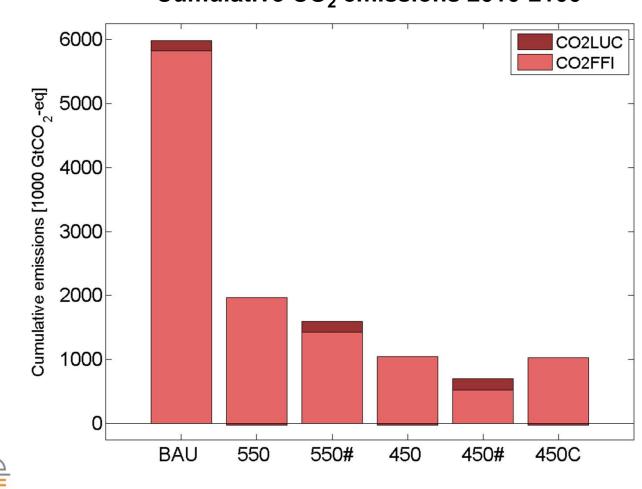
### **Results – GHG Emissions**





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## **Results – GHG Emissions**

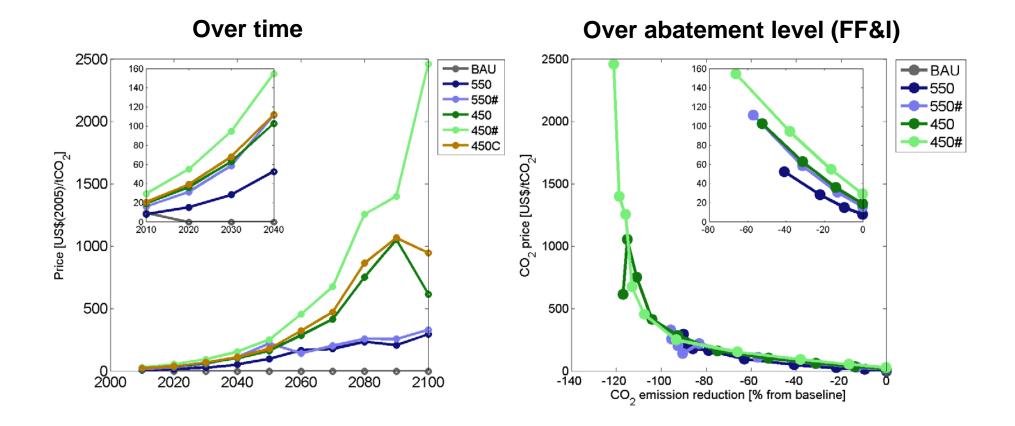


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Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 2010-2100

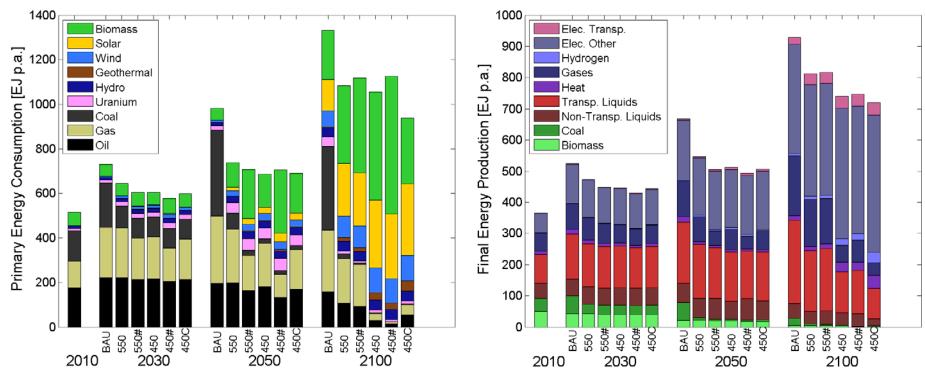
### **Results – Carbon permit prices**





### **Results – Energy Sector Implications**

**Final energy mix** 

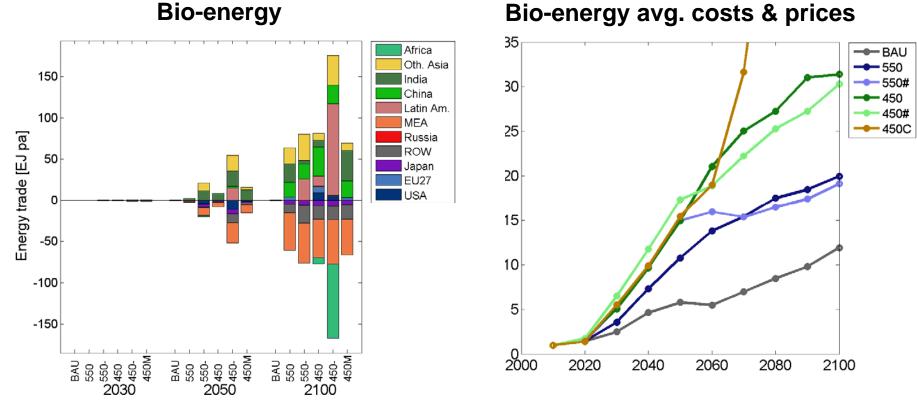


Primary energy mix



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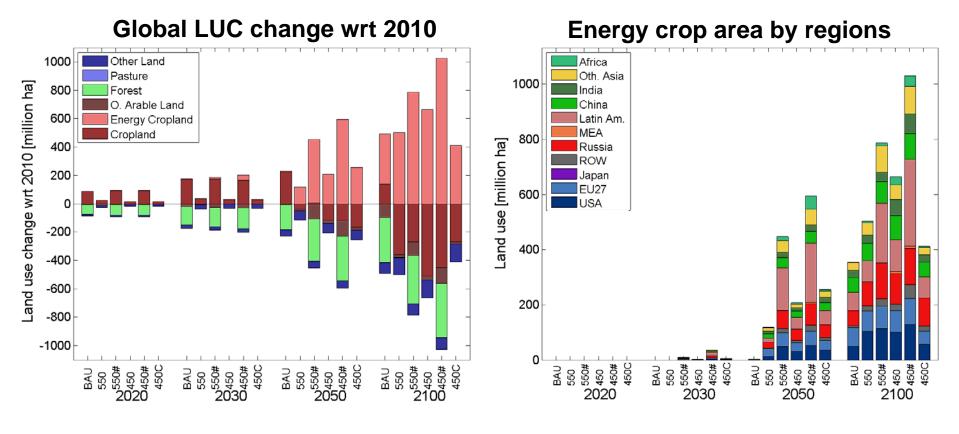
# **Results – Bio-Energy Market**



#### **Bio-energy**



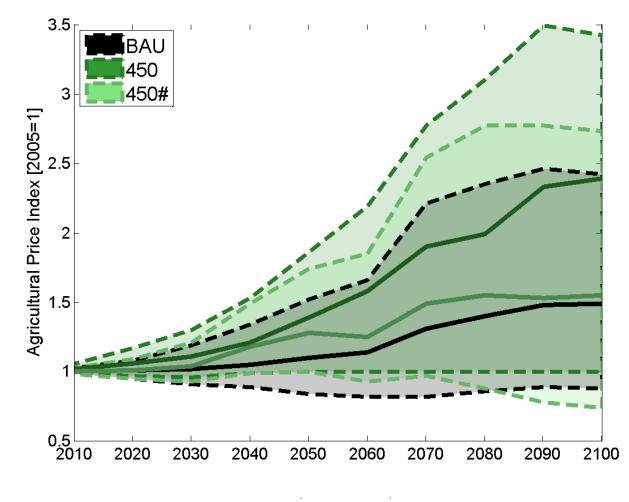
### **Results – Land Use Change**



Note: total land cover 12,900Mio. ha



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# Conclusions

- Low stabilization targets climate change leads to a closer inter-action between economy, energy and land-use sector
- BE(CCS) competitive at high C-prices; starts 2040
- Net negative emissions at very high C-prices to limit FFI
- At very high C-prices WTP for bio-energy is high
- Bio-energy demand increases competition for land-use
- Pricing of LU emissions is crucial
  - If yes: reduced potential for intensification and extensification; bioenergy and food prices increase
  - If not: higher pressure on energy sector with higher carbon prices and bio-energy demand
  - Impact on re-allocation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission budget is significant



# **Supporting slides**



# **Coupling approach – Bio-energy supply functions**

#### With irrigation

#### Without irrigation

