

# **Sustainability assessment of the German energy system and of socio-technical energy scenarios**

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# Background

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- In 2012, the German Federal Government established the energy transition monitoring process “Energy of the future”
- Monitoring indicators are mainly addressing ecological and macro-economic issues
- Social aspects (e.g. public acceptance, support and participation) are missing, but have to be considered (see also: IASS 2013, Löschel et al. 2014, Fraunhofer ISI 2015)
- The concept of Sustainable Development provides the framework for a comprehensive assessment of current and future states

# Objectives of Energy-Trans Sustainability group

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- Development of a sustainability indicator (SI) system for assessments  
→ improvement of existing indicators systems
- Proposal of new SI to address social issues,  
such as public engagement for and participation in the energy transition
- Sustainability assessment of
  - the German energy system and its transition (national / regional scale)
  - socio-technical energy scenarios (developed by ZIRIUS)

# Methodology: Development of the SI System

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# The Integrative Sustainability Concept

Substantial Rules		
Securing human existence	Maintaining society's productive potential	Preserving society's options for development and action
(1) Protection of human health (2) Satisfaction of basic needs (e.g. nutrition, housing) (3) Autonomous subsistence based on income from own work (4) Just distribution of opportunities to use natural resources (5) Reduction of extreme income or wealth inequality	(6) Sustainable use of renewable resources (7) Sustainable use of non-renewable resources (8) Sustainable use of the environment as a sink for waste and emissions (9) Avoidance of technical risks with potentially catastrophic impacts (10) Sustainable development of man-made, human and knowledge capital	(11) Equal access for all to information, education and occupation (12) Participation in social decision-making processes (13) Conservation of cultural heritage and cultural diversity (14) Conservation of the cultural function of nature (15) Conservation of social resources (e.g. tolerance, solidarity)
Instrumental Rules		
(1) Internalization of external social and ecological costs (2) Adequate discounting (3) Limitation of public debt (4) Fair international economic framework conditions (5) Promotion of international co-operation	(6) Society's ability to respond (7) Society's ability of reflexivity (8) Society's capability of self-management (9) Society's ability to self-organization (10) Balance of power between social actors	

# Results: indicator set including different types



## ➤ **“Classical” SI**

- Share of Renewable Energy
- Energy Efficiency
- GHG Emissions

## ➤ **Sustainability topics under discussion in the scientific community**

- Energy Poverty: Expenditures of low-income households (proposal)
- Land use: Area under cultivation of energy crops (proposal)

## ➤ **New SI**

- Share of households buying renewable electricity
- Number of energy cooperatives
- Fulfillment of participatory minimum requirements in energy related legal regulations
- Internalization of external costs

## ➤ **New sustainability topics (no indicator yet)**

- Impacts on biodiversity

# Methodology: Sustainability Assessment

- Distance-to-Target considerations
  - Determination of targets for 2020, 2030 and 2050 (different sources)
- Assessment (analogously to the approach of the monitoring process)
  - Calculation of a trend line over previous five years with data
  - Linear extrapolation of this trend until 2020
- Evaluation
  - Deviation of the extrapolated value for 2020 from the 2020 target

Green: Distance to target < 5 %



Yellow: Distance to target 5 to 40 %

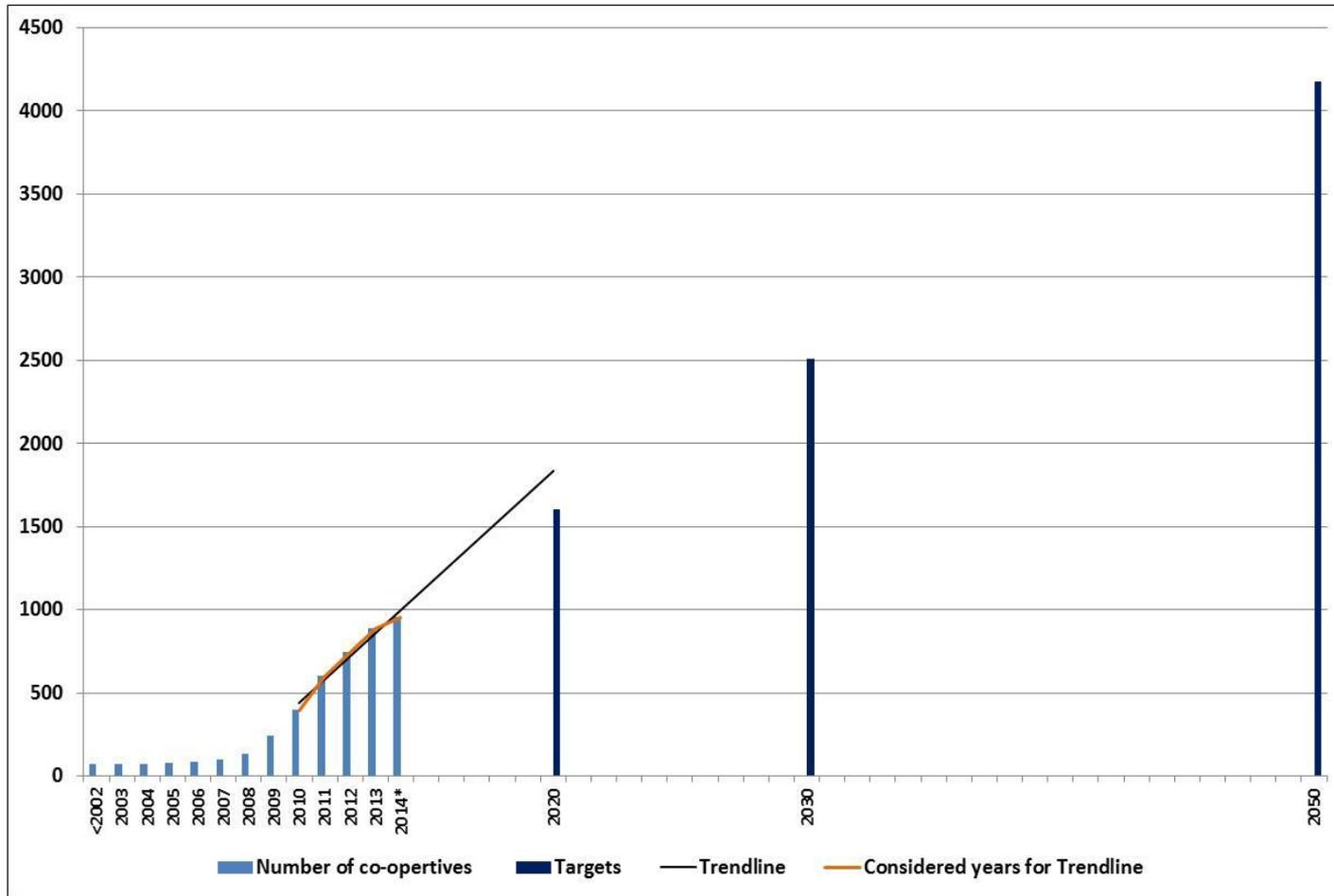


Red: Distance to target > 40 %



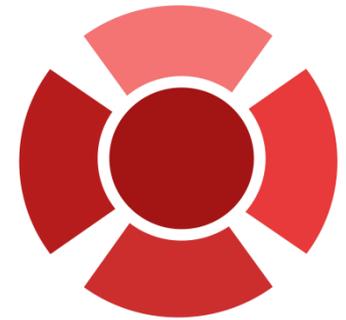
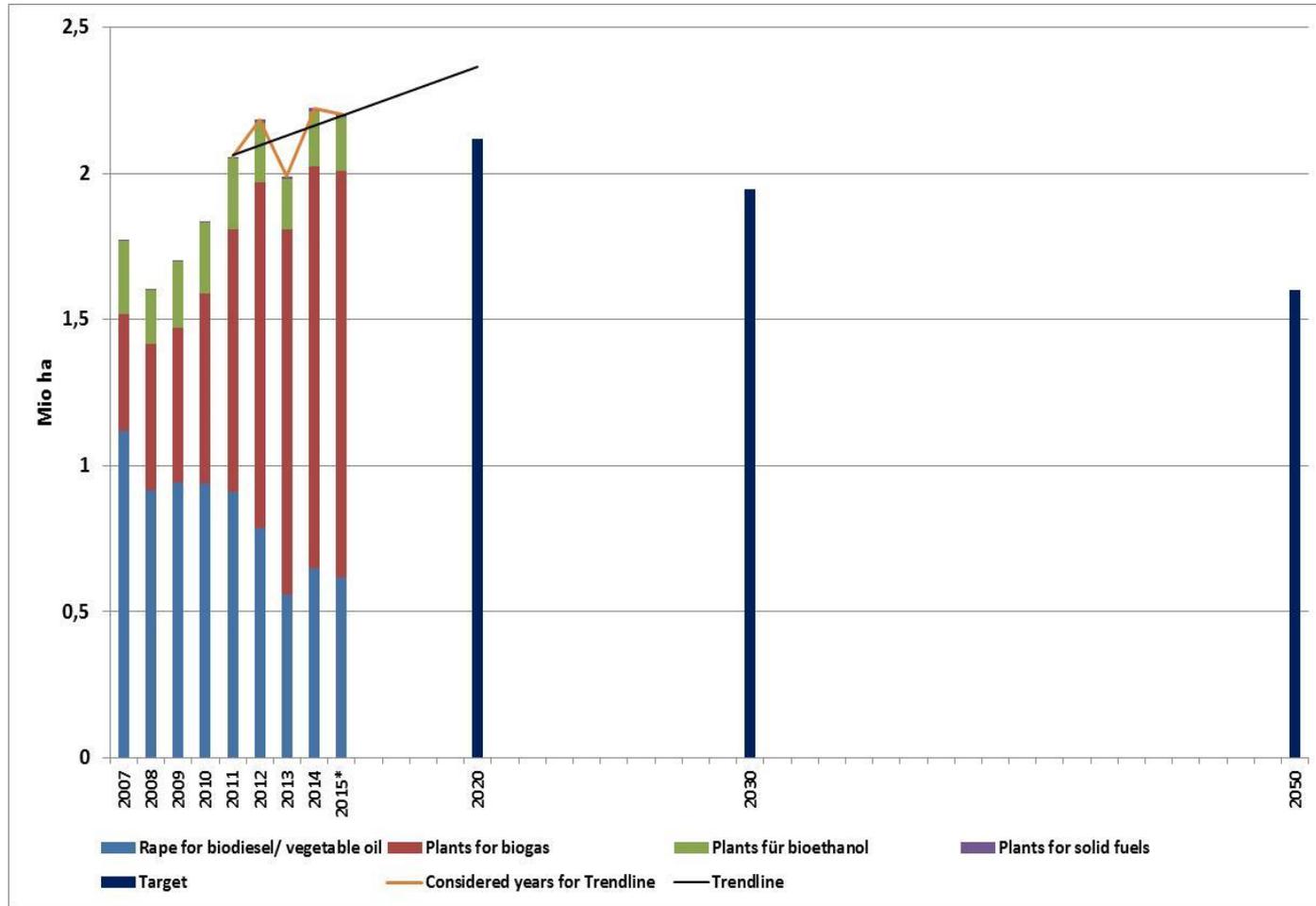
# Results

## Example 1: Number of Energy Cooperatives Engaged in RE Plants

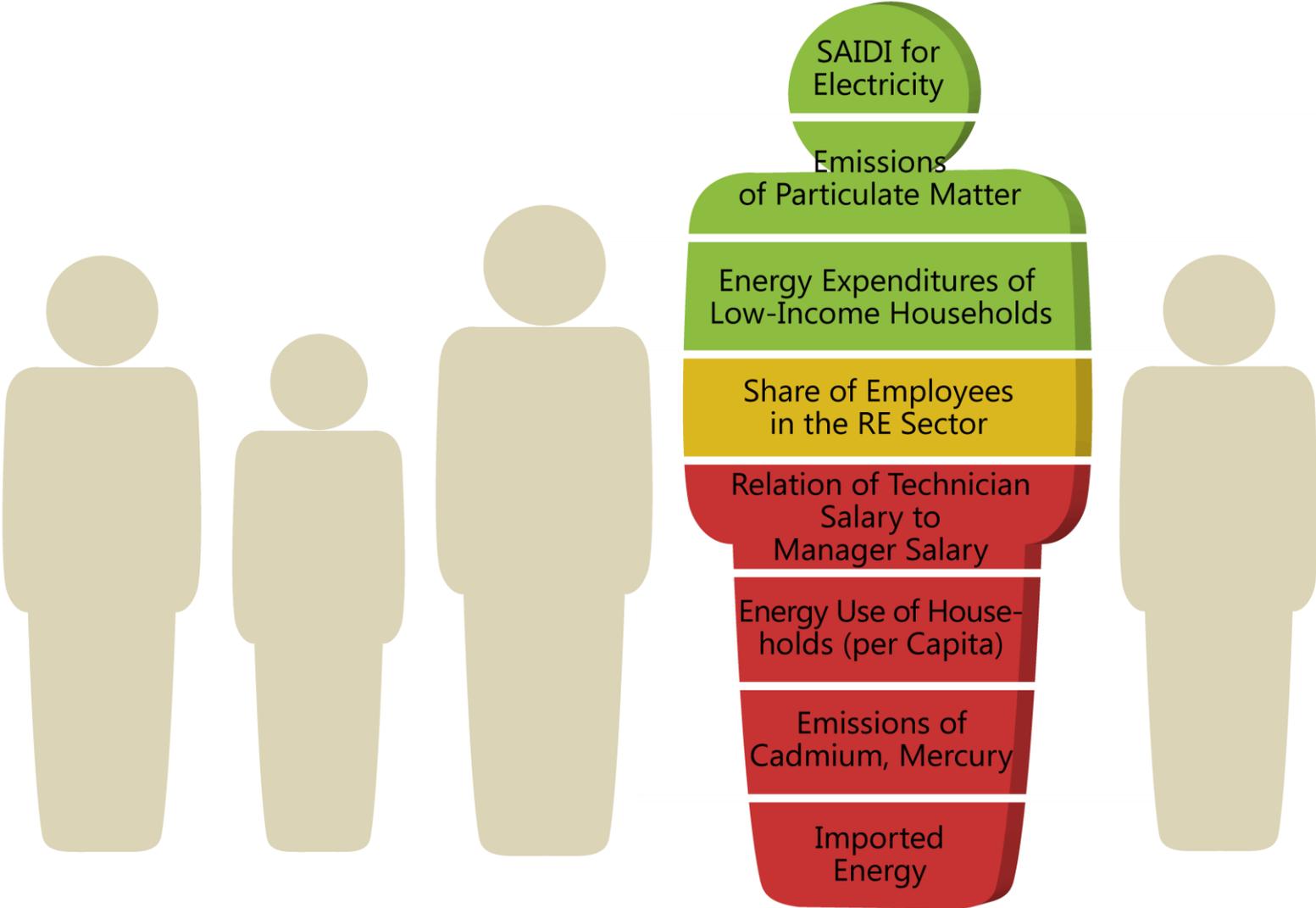


# Results

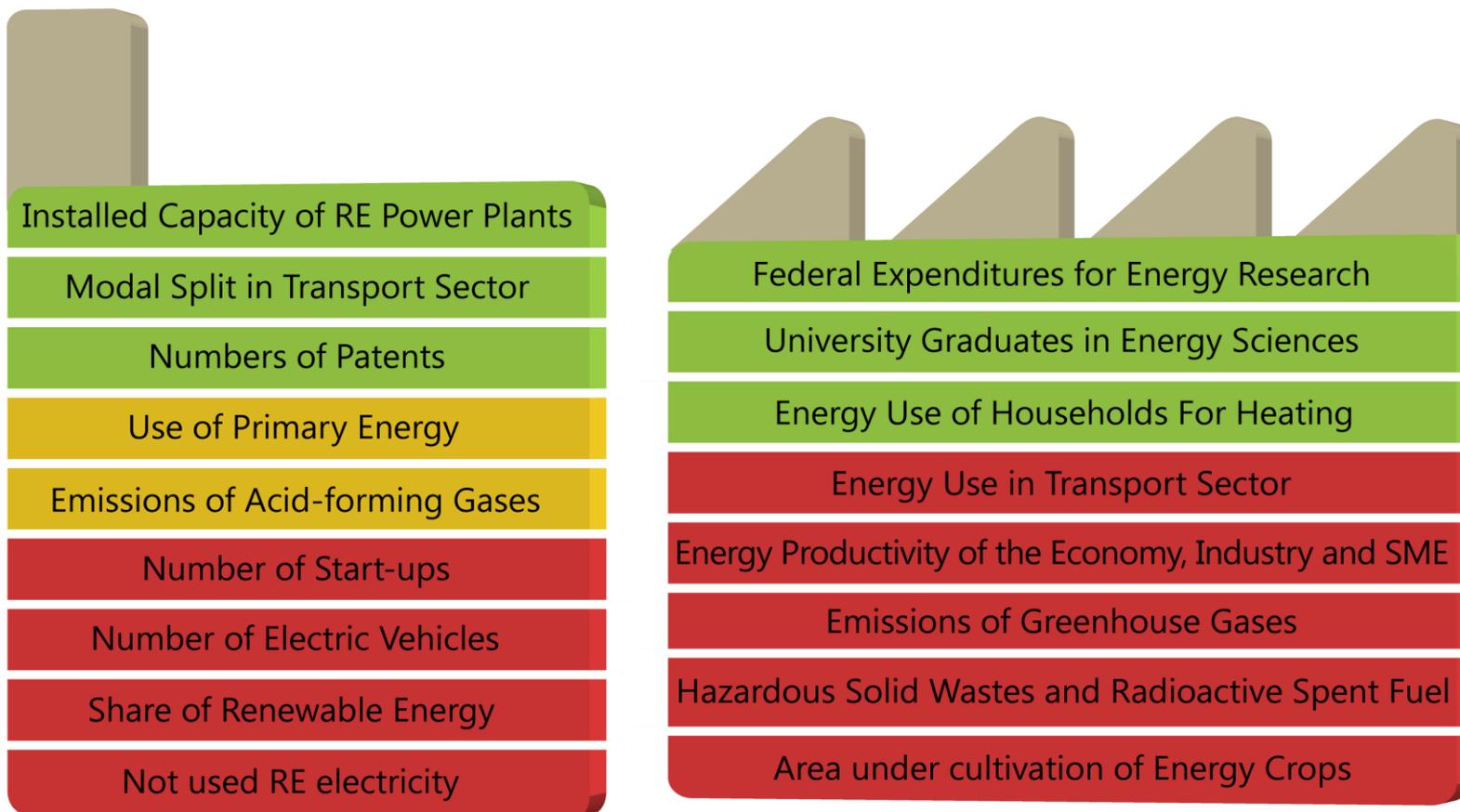
## Example 2: Area Under Cultivation of Energy Crops



# Results SI: Securing Human Existence

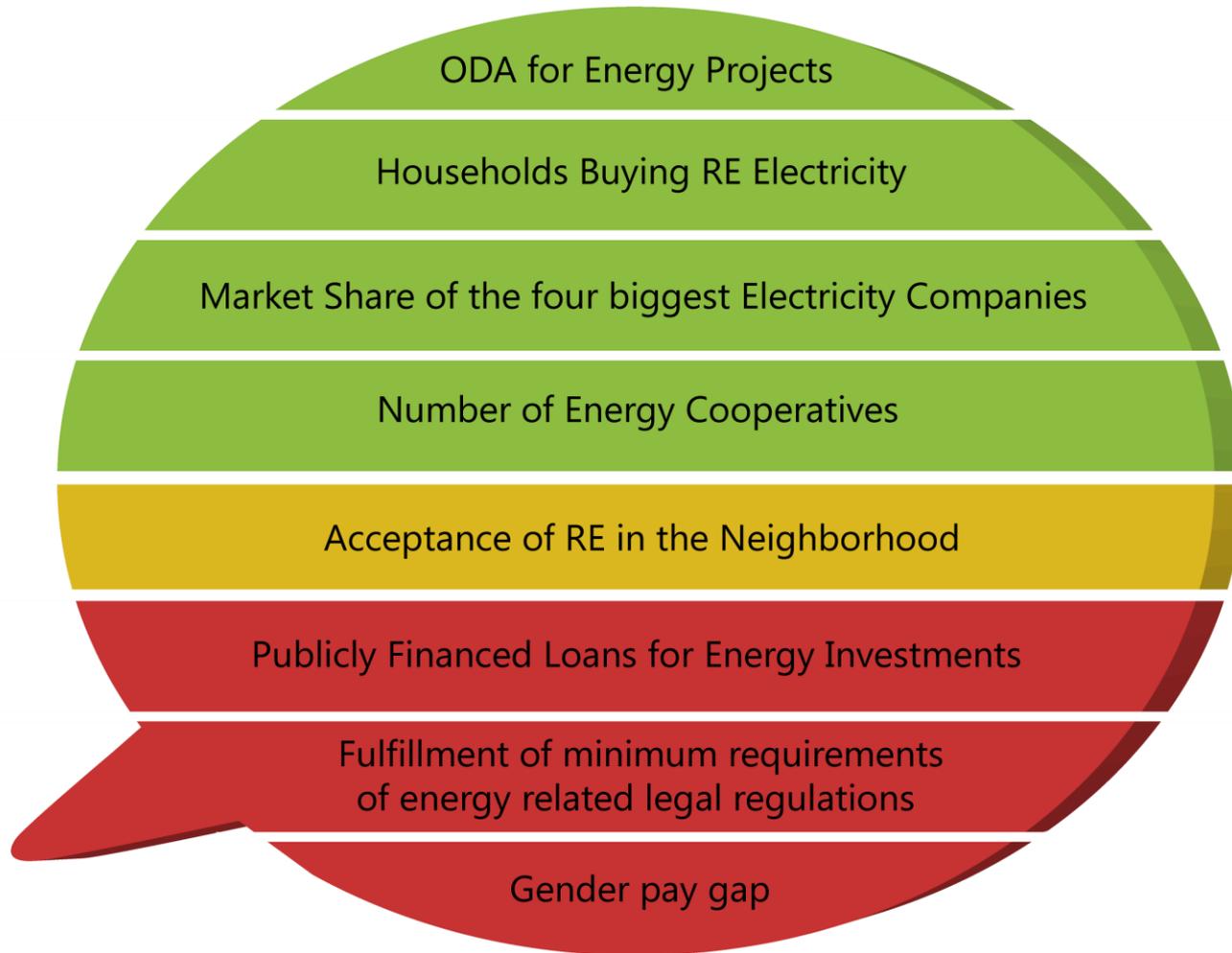


# Results SI (2): Maintaining society's productive potential



# Results SI (3): Preserving society's options for development and action

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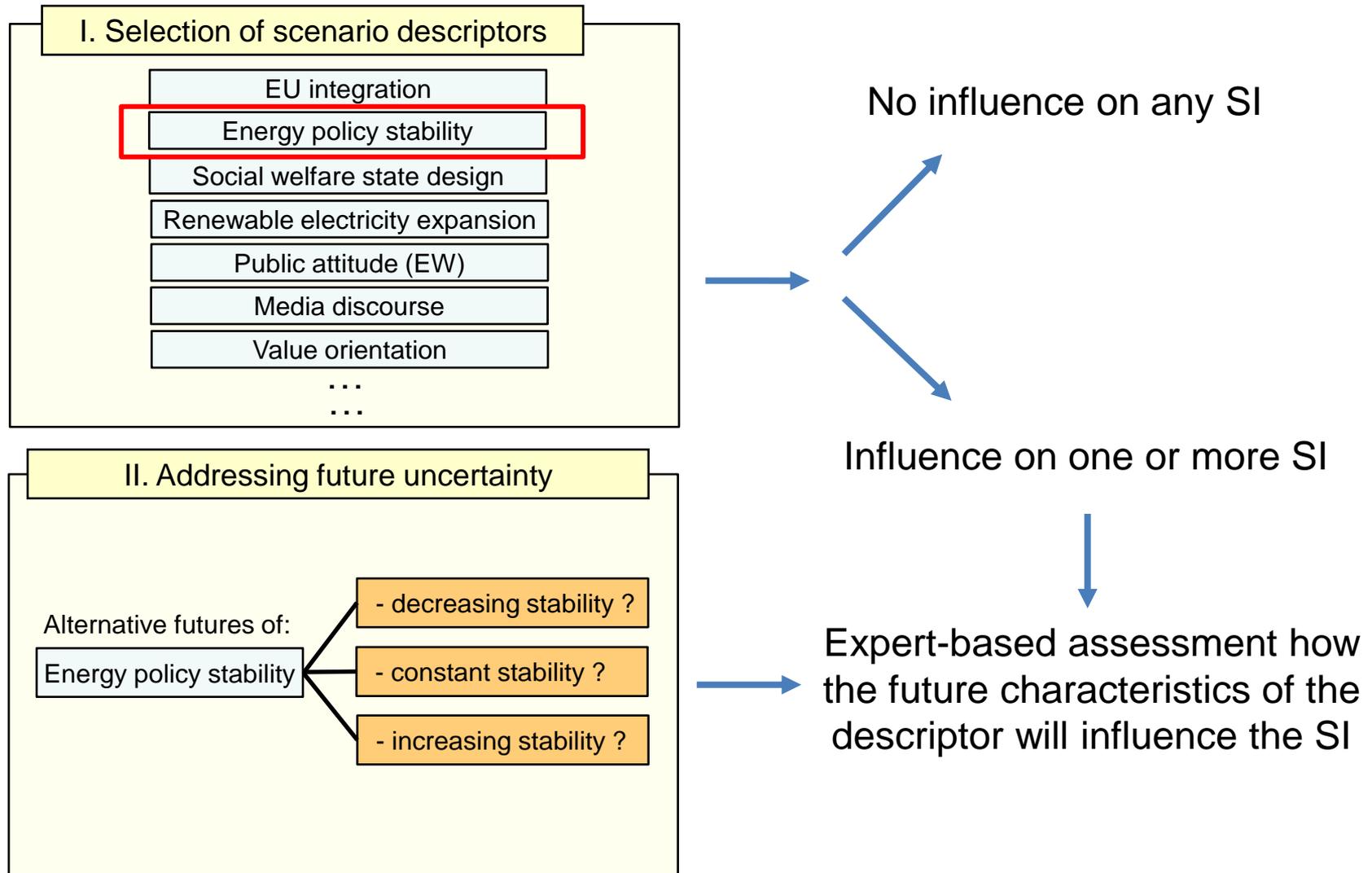


# Methodology: Scenario Assessment (1)

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- Selection of socio-technical energy scenarios, developed in ENERGY-TRANS based on Cross-Impact-Balance method, in co-operation with ZIRIUS
- Assessment of SI within scenarios
  - partly quantitatively (model-based, by DLR),
  - partly assessment by experts
- Methodology for expert assessment:
  - Identification of scenario descriptors with influence on the SI
  - Assessment of particular impacts of descriptors (according to their determined manifestation in scenarios) on indicators
- Overall assessment of scenarios based on the assessment results of the indicators
  - sustainability pictures, consisting of “green”, “yellow” and “red” indicators

# Methodology: Scenario Assessment (2)



# Conclusions

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- Continuous monitoring and assessment of the energy system by SI is needed to support transition processes
- The existing monitoring approach has to be complemented by missing indicators addressing
  - socio-technical interfaces,
  - important environmental issues (e.g. land use, biodiversity)
- More inter- and transdisciplinary research and official statistical efforts are required to further develop the SI system and to fill data gaps
- Many further efforts are needed
  - ... to achieve the German political energy transition targets
  - ... to suitably address key sustainability conditions

# Thanks for your attention!

