

**Business from technology** 

# Nordic and Finnish scenarios for a low carbon society

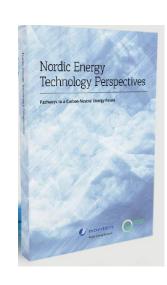
Mobility: Technology priorities and strategic urban planning, 22 May 2013, Espoo, Finland Tiina Koljonen



#### Two recent studies

 Nordic Energy Technology Perspectives 2013 (NETP 2013)

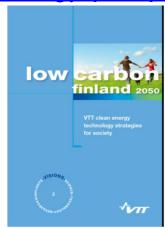




www.iea.org/etp/nordic

www.nordicenergy.org/project/nordic-energy-technology-perspectives/

 Low Carbon Finland 2050 – VTT clean energy technology strategies for society <u>www.vtt.fi/lowcfin</u>





# Nordic study gathered large group of experts from different countries and organisations

Main responsible organisations:



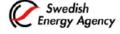
#### Reference group













Finnish Energy Industries

































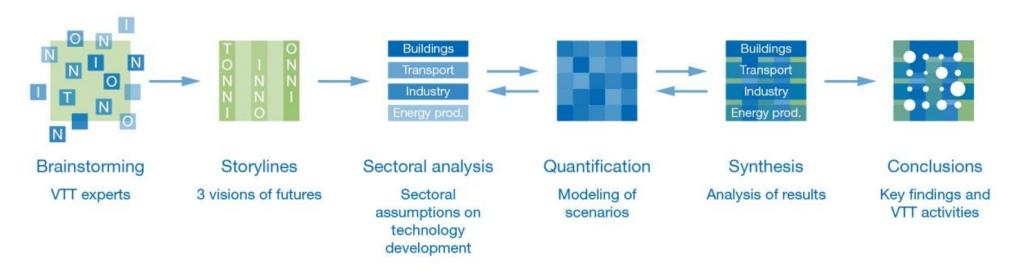






### Low Carbon Finland 2050 gathered large group of VTT experts

### Process of creating Low Carbon Finland 2050 scenarios

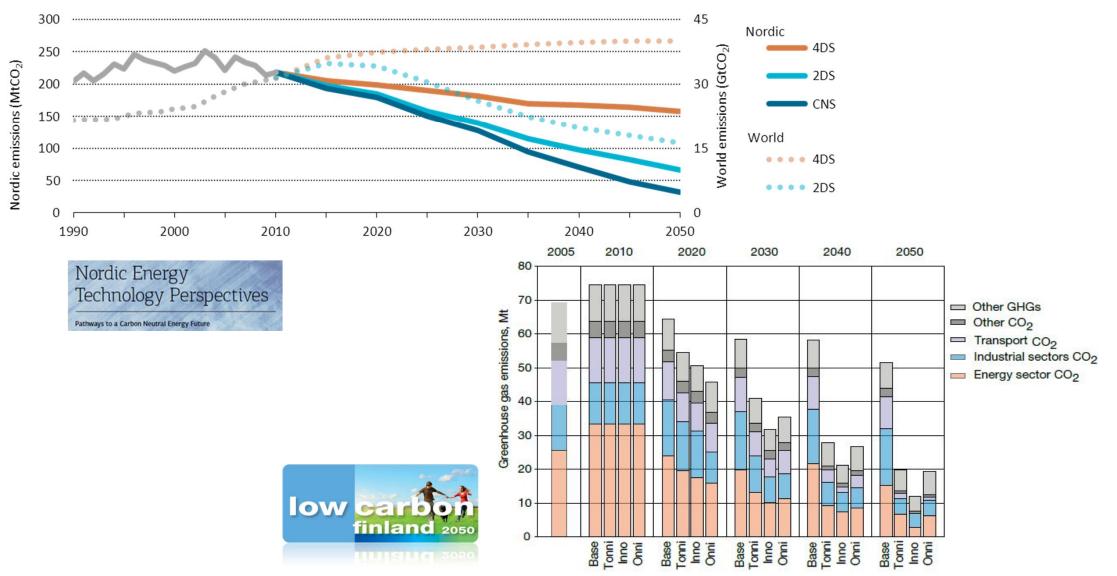


- About fifty VTT researchers contributed in the project
- Project duration from summer 2010 to November 2012
- Finland's economic structure and welfare by 2050 analysed in collaboration with the Government Institute for Economic Research (VATT)
- Scenario illustrations by Jutta Suksi



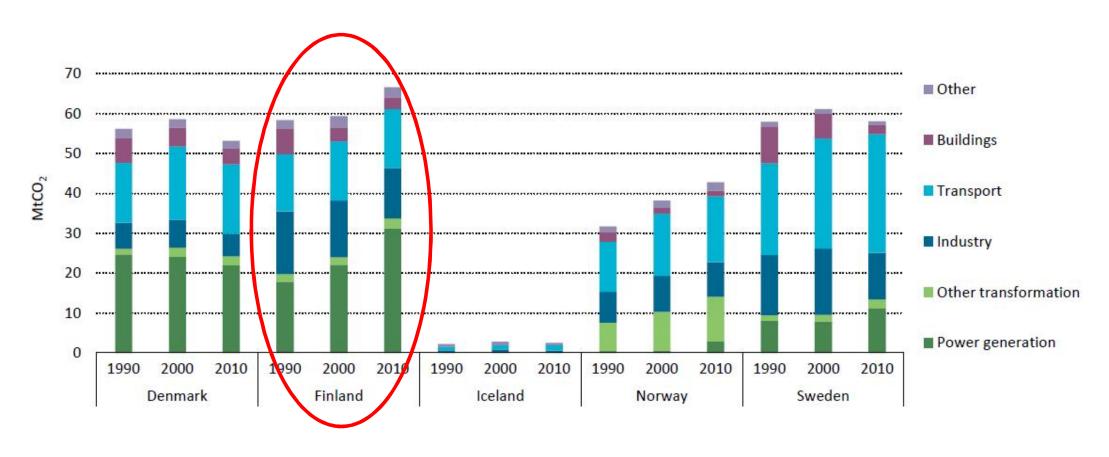


# At least 80% greenhouse gas mitigation by 2050 as a starting point in both of the studies (compared to 1990 level)





# NETP: Finland's challenges in the Nordic context Finland's CO<sub>2</sub> emissisions are high compared with other Nordic countires

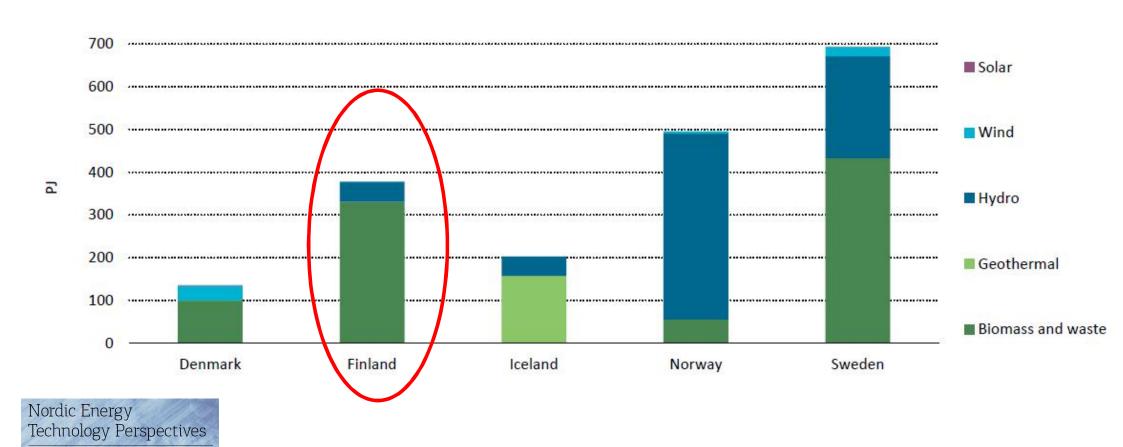




Pathways to a Carbon Neutral Energy Future



# **NETP:** Finland's opportunities in the Nordic context The renewable production in Finland is dominated by biomass





### The scenario set-ups were different

#### NETP 2013:

- Nordic scenarios were based on the global ETP 2012 definitions, i.e.
   4DS and 2DS (6DS was left out)
- In addition, carbon neutral scenario (CNS) was created for Nordic region with two variants, i.e. with higher bio (CBNS) and higher electricity (CENS)
- The economy, community, industrial structures were assumed to be about the same as today but some moderate growths were assumed in transport and industrial volumes, building areas, etc.

#### Low Carbon Finland 2050:

 Three alternative low carbon scenarios were created with different assumptions on economy, industrial, and community structures.

### Tonni-Finland 2050 (comparable with NETP 2013 2DS)

No significant changes in industrial, regional or urban forms, moderate new technology RD&D







#### **Inno-Finland 2050**

Fast technical RD&D, new industrial products and processes, centralized urban structure, "smart-economy"







#### **Onni\*-Finland 2050**

Less energy-intensive industries and more service enteprices, decentralized regional structure





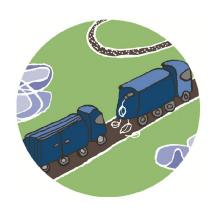
\* Onni is a Finnish word, which means happiness



#### How we live and move in low carbon Finland?

- In Tonni, Inno and Onni the building stock and transport demands follow the assumed economic and community structures
- Both urban and decentralized community structures feasible due to new technical solutions. Intelligent transport systems (ITS) and use of telecommunication services (ICT) reduces the need for and volume of transport.
- Challenge: buildings we construct now will be with us for 50-100 years, transport needs will be increasing due to increasing commerce and other services



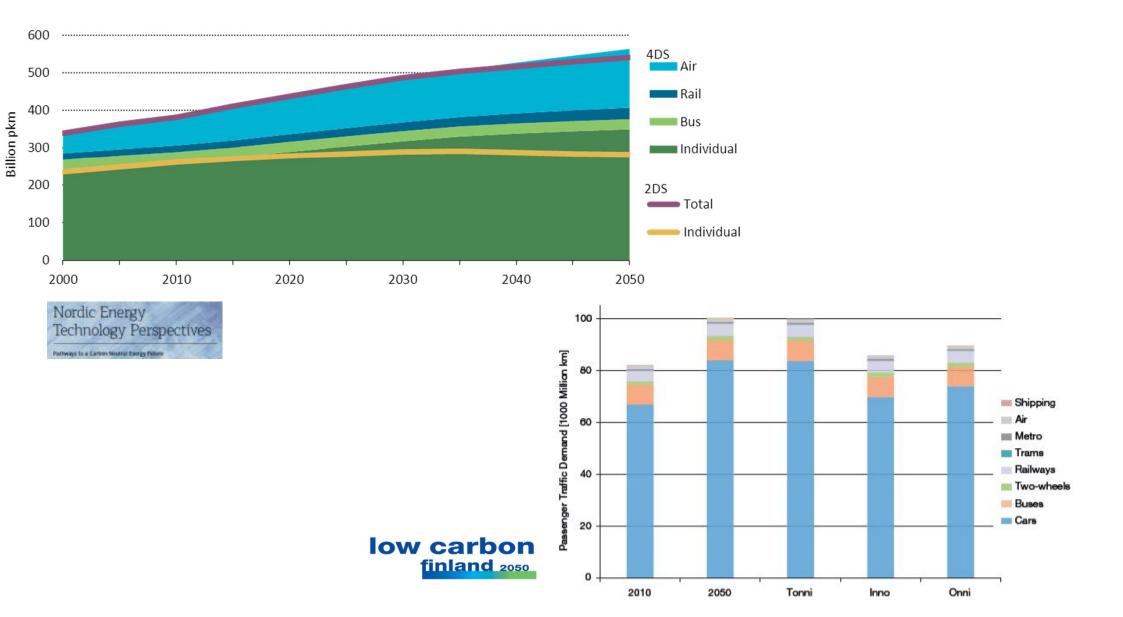






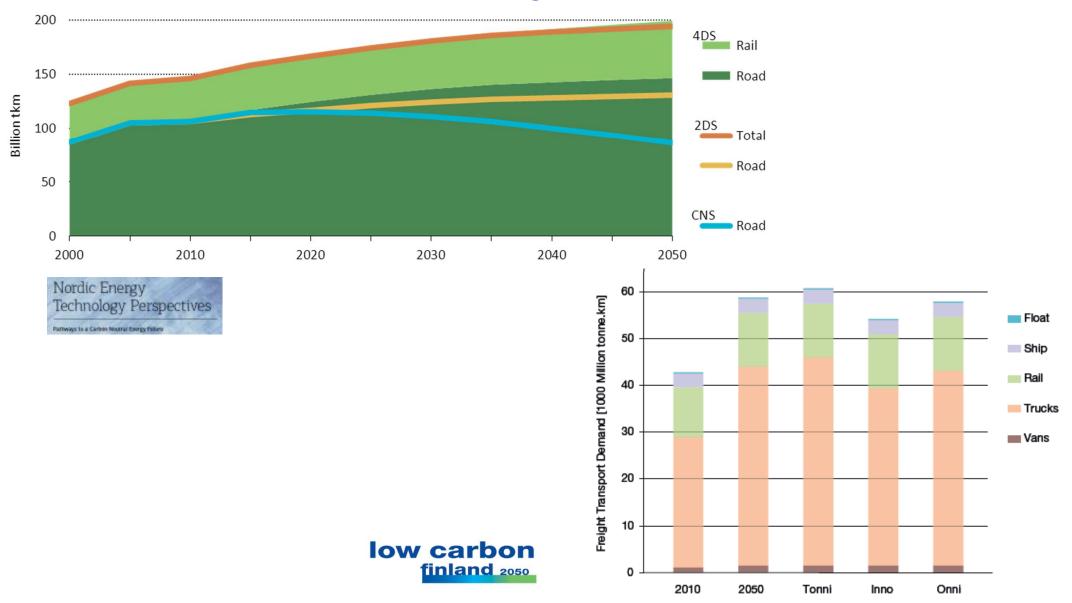


### Passenger transport increases or stagnates after 2020



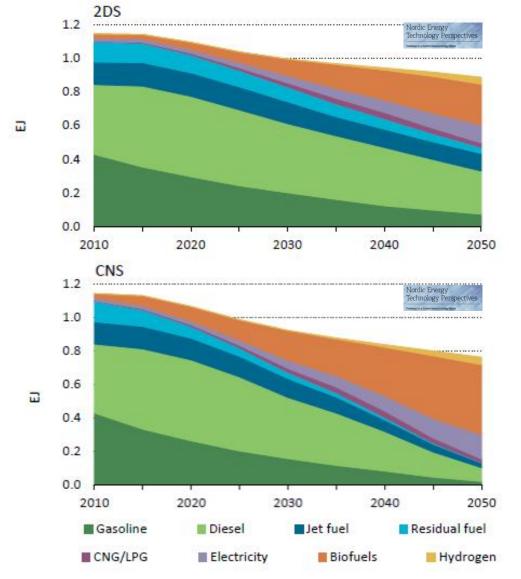


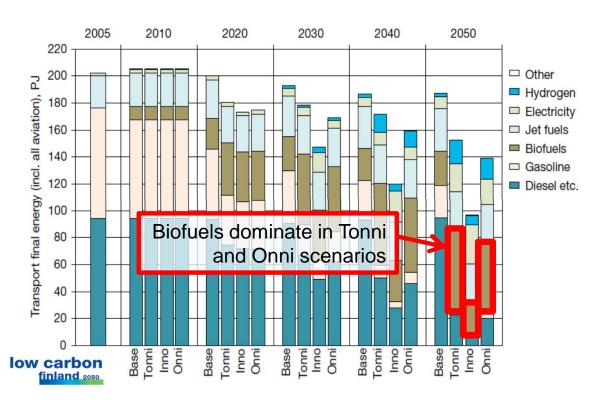
# Freight transport increases CNS also assumes strong modal shift from road to rail





# The future entails an increased variety of energy sources for the transport sector and increased energy efficiency







### **Key findings**

- The transport sector remains dependent on high-energy-dense liquid fuels but **biofuels** will play a significant role in the future transport sector.
- All Nordic countries have ambitious long-term targets to reduce ghg emissions from transport but current policies are insufficient to meet the low carbon target. However, policies are very different in each Nordic country.
- Transport and industry sectors seem to be the most difficult sectors to decarbonize
  - New technologies are needed
  - Behavioural changes are needed
  - International climate agreement is needed



# VTT creates business from technology