

Climate Recon 2050 Industry Webinar

## négaWatt scenario 2017-2050

A sufficiency, efficiency and substitution approach, a sustainable trajectory for the French industry

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## The négaWatt association





- A think tank on energy and energy policies created in 2001
- A non-profit, independent group of experts and field-practitioners
- A core of ~ 25 "companions" + 25 "ambassadors", 1200 members
- Producing sustainable energy scenarios (latest in 2017) and proposing systemic policies and measures



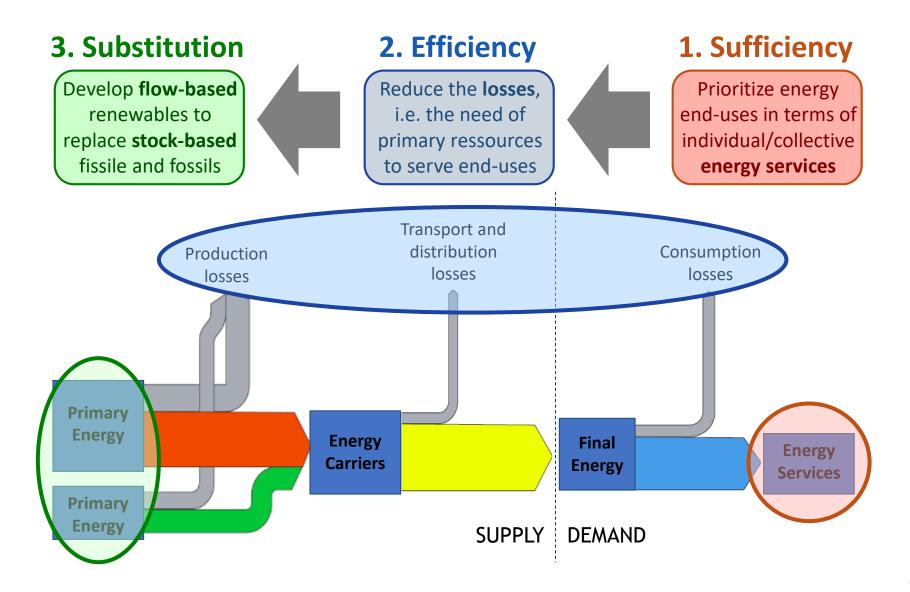


- Subsidiary created in 2009
- Operational branch of the association

- 1. The "negaWatt approach"
  - 2. From consumption goods to raw materials
  - 3. Demand reduction and circular economy
  - 4. Energy efficency

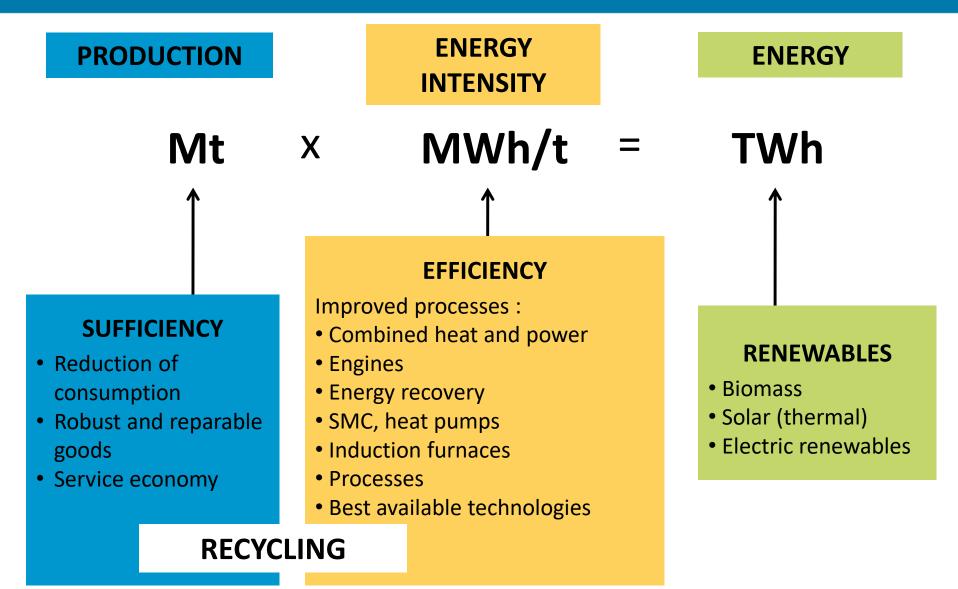
## ► A change of paradigm





## The négaWatt approach applied to industry





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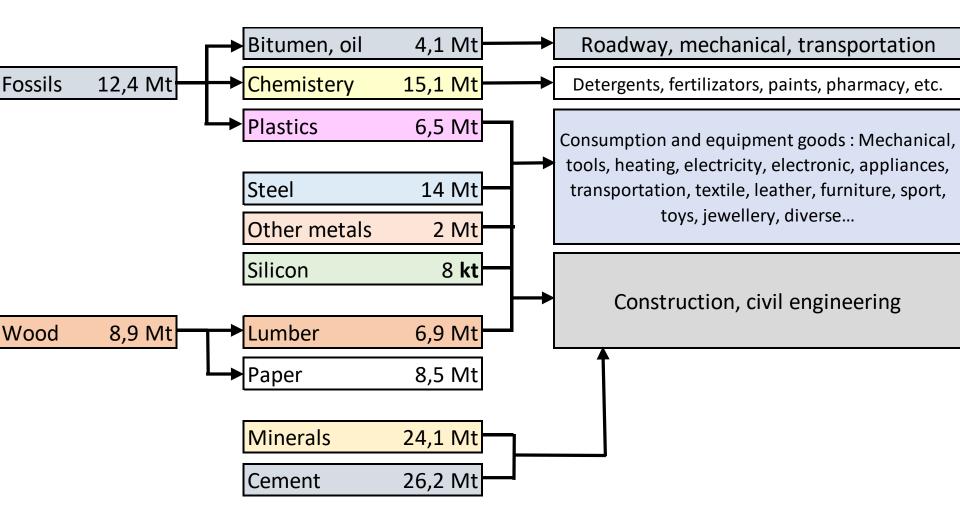
#### Materials production in official scenarii

Mtons	2010	2030	2050	
Steel	21,00	20,20	18,77	
Aluminium	0,51	0,61	0,53	
Ethylène	2,30	2,51	2,51	
Chlorine	1,10	1,00	1,00	
Ammoniac	1,03	0,88	0,88	
Clinker	14,90	14,00	13,00	
Glass	4,60	4,60	4,20	
Paper	8,80	7,95	7,95	
Sugar	4,60	4,54	4,54	

No real analysis about the amount of raw materials until 2050

#### Raw materials and goods chain

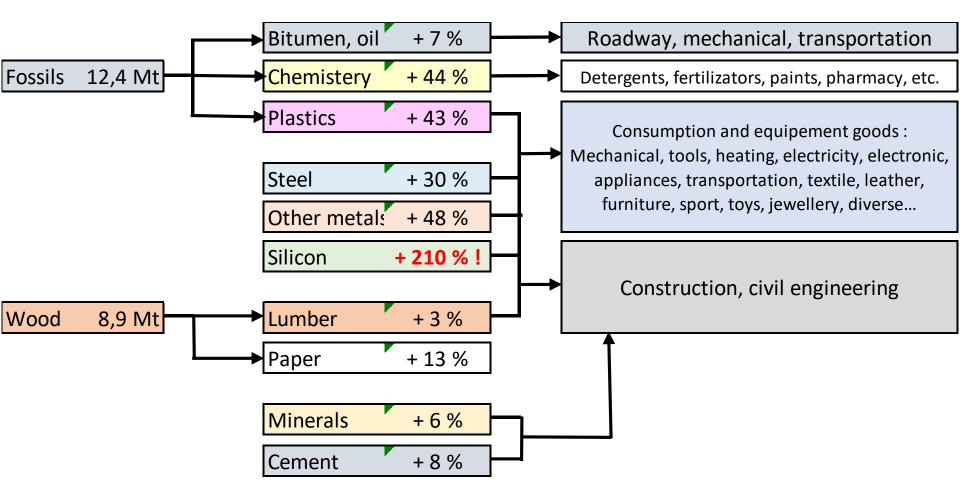




Materials production in France

#### National energy consumption and footprint





Raw materials consumption consummed for footprint



#### COMPUTERS

Production30 000Consumption8 millions !

#### MOBILE TELEPHONES

Production0Consumption24 millions !

#### **ELECTRONIC APPLIANCES**

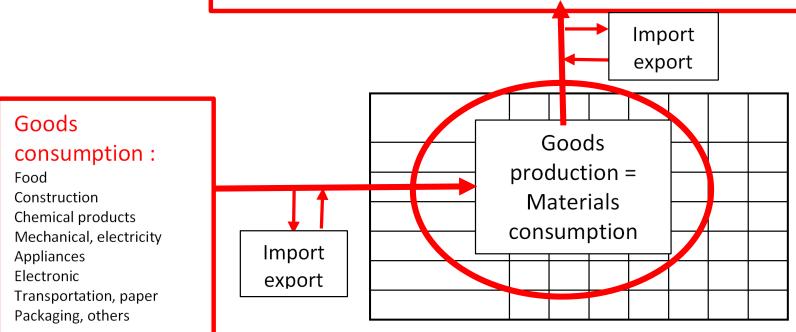
Production8 millions unitsConsumption79 millions units !

Manufactory energy required for : Devices produced in France **30 TWh** Devices consummed in France **220 TWh** 

#### **Nelation between goods and materials**



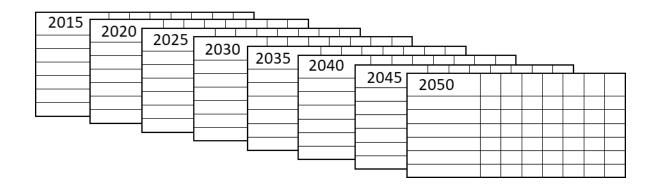
Materials production : Biomass, wood, steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, earth, sand and stone, glass, fossils for non-energetical use, basic chemical products, plastics, papers and cartons



National Demand + Stock variation at year n = Production + Importations - Exportations (avalaible for goods and materials)

#### Materials and goods development





Evolutions algorithms depend on **hypothesys** for each section :

- Population growth
- **Consumption per capita** (sufficiency or growth)
- **Specific calculation modules** for construction, transportation, packaging, renewable energies
- Potential changes of **import/export rates**

## **ADEME's reaserch project**





## Prospective energy material : scenarisation of industrial production levels until 2035 - 2050







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## The prospective parameters for goods and materials demand

## O Population growth

- Strong growth of **digital technologies**
- Products Sustainability
   End of planned obsolescence (law LTECV)
   To Reduce : to stop the disposable products
   To Reuse : second hand market development
   To Repair : better after sales guarantee
   To pool : leasing and sharing products
- **Recycling** materials













# The commitments of company SEB



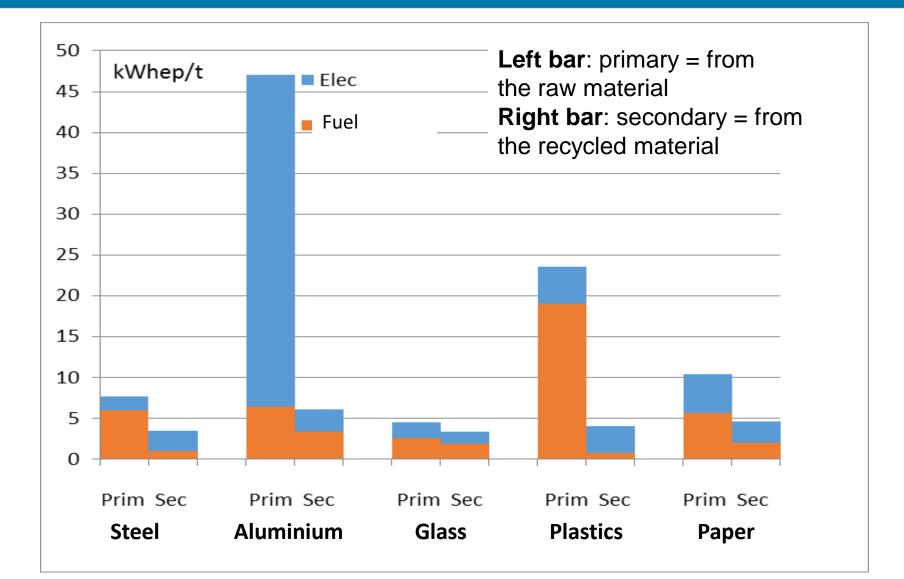


- 95% of repairable products
- 5,7 millions of spare parts
- -30% for spare parts price
- Availability for ten years









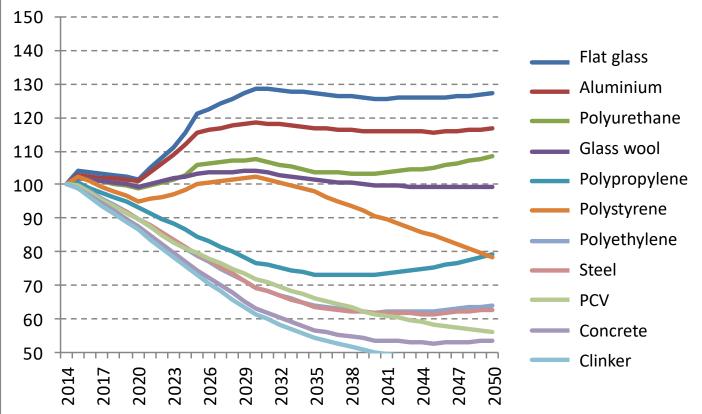


Material	Collection rate	Recycling rate in France	Recycling rate in other countries		Forecast Recycling rate
	2015	2015	2015		nW 2050
Steel	74%	57%	Italy	81%	90%
Aluminium	26%	53%			86%
Glass	42%	45%	Belgium	95%	90%
Plastics	15%	10%	Germany 38%		40%
Paper / cartons	74%	59%	UK	85%	80%
Oils		30%			80%
Tires		10%			30%
Bitumina		4%			85%

#### Materials demand for construction



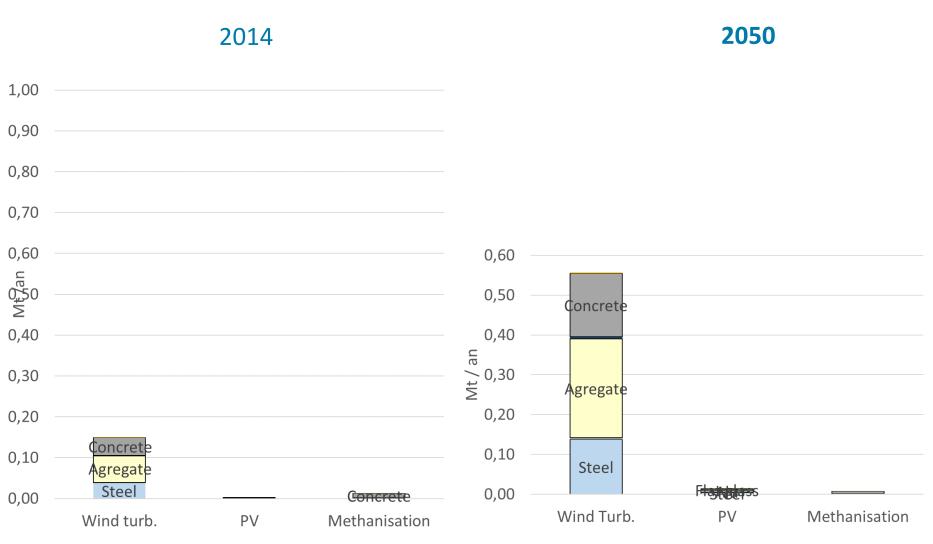
O Results: 15 nW scenario 14



- New buildings construction with stabilised cohabitation rate
- ✓ All buildings renoved until 2050
- ✓ Roads construction reduced (-13% in 2035, -25% in 2050)
- PCV reduction and growth of biosourced materials

#### Materials production for renewable energy

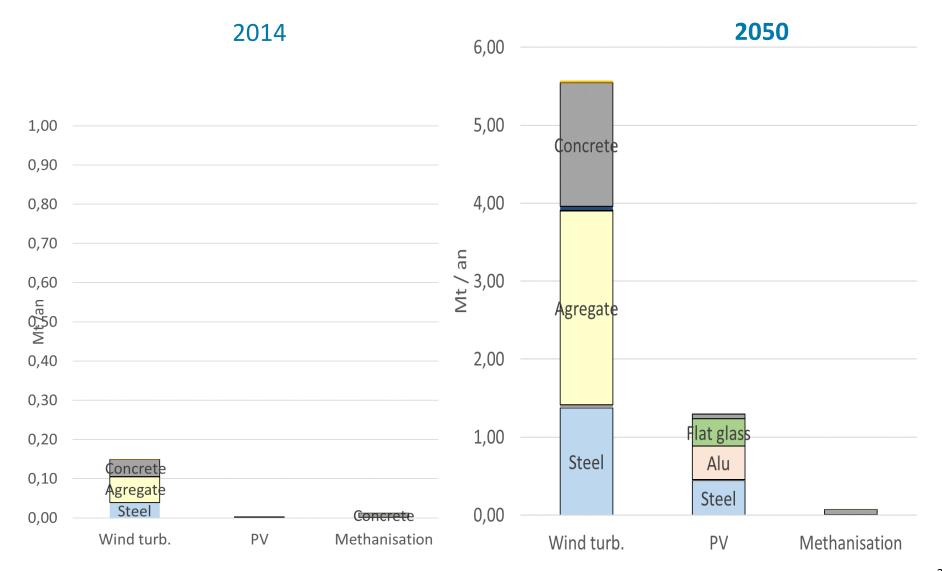




\* Excluding foundations

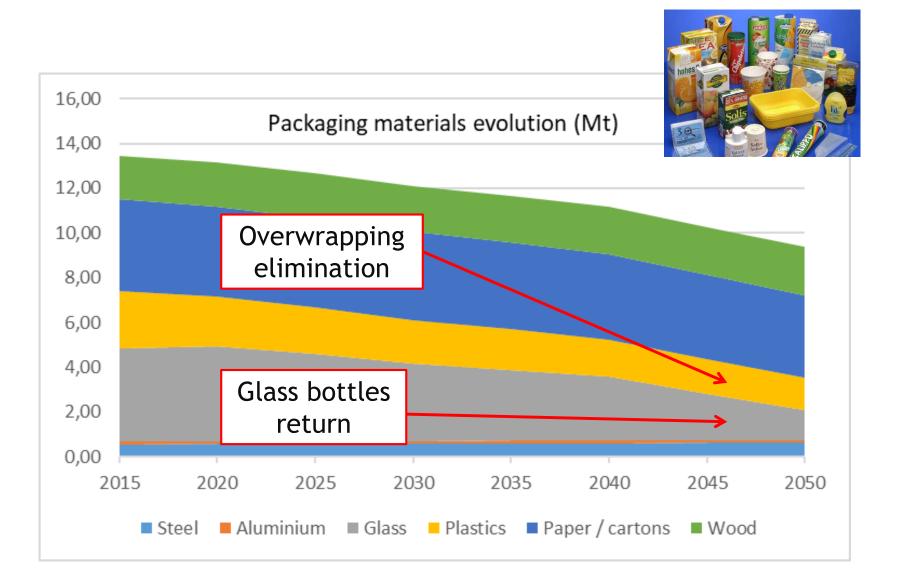
### Materials footprint for renewable energy





#### Materials demand for packaging







#### PROSPECTIVE

Chemical products	2035	2050
- Nitrogenous fertilizers	-33%	-43%
<ul> <li>Phytosanitary products</li> </ul>	-20%	-30%
<ul> <li>Cleaning products: detergents, solvents, soaps, toiletries and perfumes</li> </ul>	+8%	+15%
<ul> <li>Other products: paintings, varnishes, adhesives, inks, explosives, etc.</li> </ul>	+8%	+15%
- Pharmaceutical products	+8%	+15%

#### **Bio sourced materials**

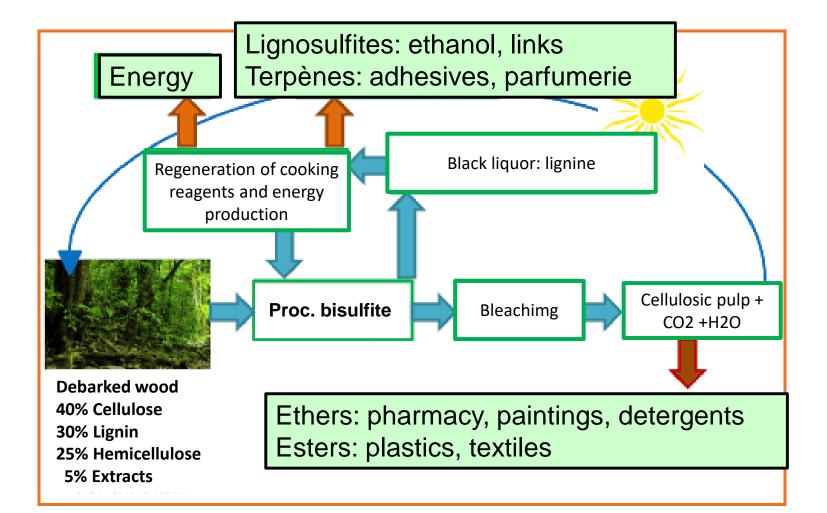


Sector	Raw materials	Applications	Efficency	Maturity	Alimentary
		range	rates	Ινίαται τι γ	competition
Starch	Wheat,corn,rice	Wide		Yes	Yes
Sugar	Beetroot	Specific	High	Yes	Yes
Oil	Colza,	Wide		Yes	Yes
	sunflower	VILLE		163	Tes
llano	Wood	Wide		R&D	No
Llgno- cellulosic	Myscanthus,	Wide		R&D	Voc
	switchgrass	wide		RQD	Yes
Algae		Wide	Low	R&D	No

Sector	Starch	Sugar	Oil	Cellulose	Algae
Plastics, rubber	х			Х	Х
Solvents		Х	Х		Х
Detergents			Х	Х	Х
Parachemistery	Х			Х	Х



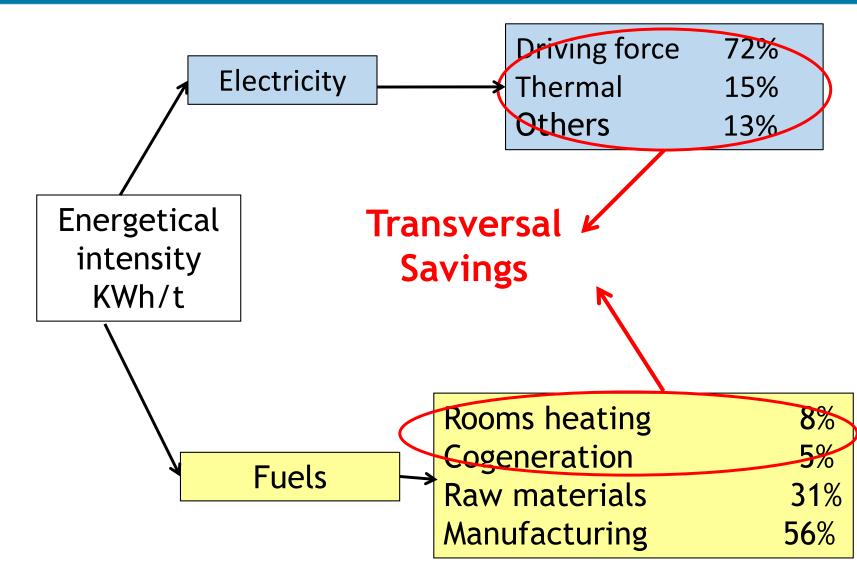




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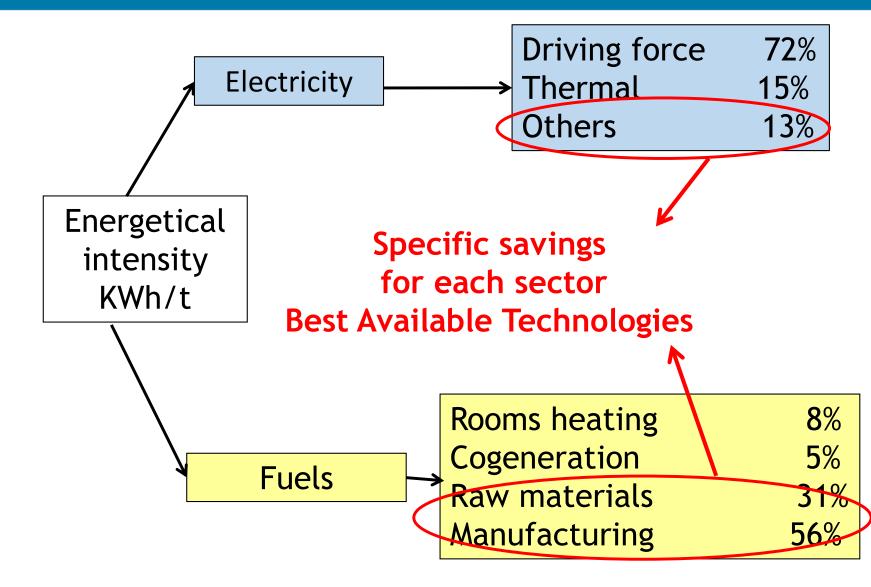
### **Cross energy savings**





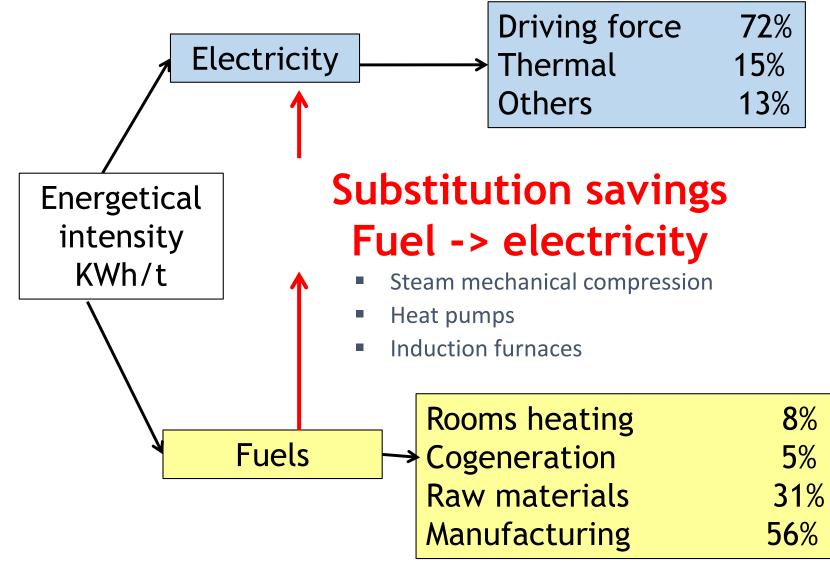
#### Sectorial energy savings





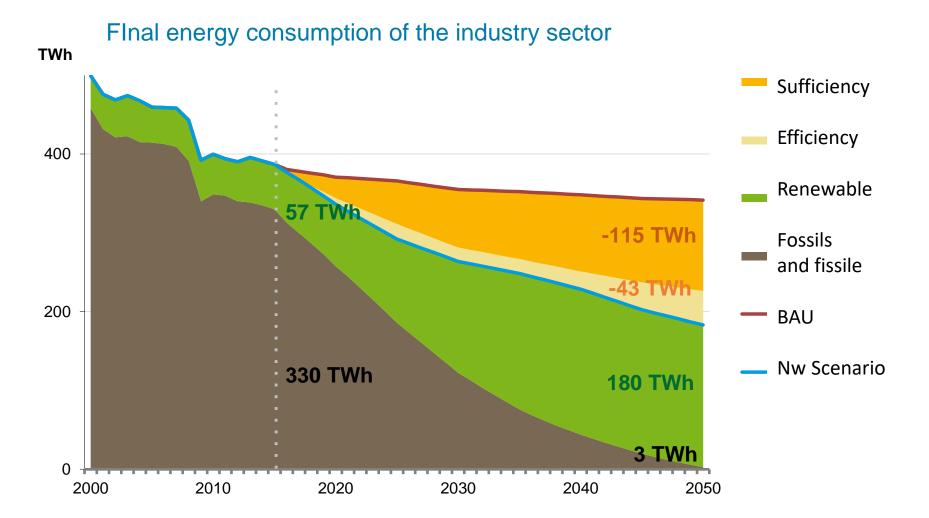
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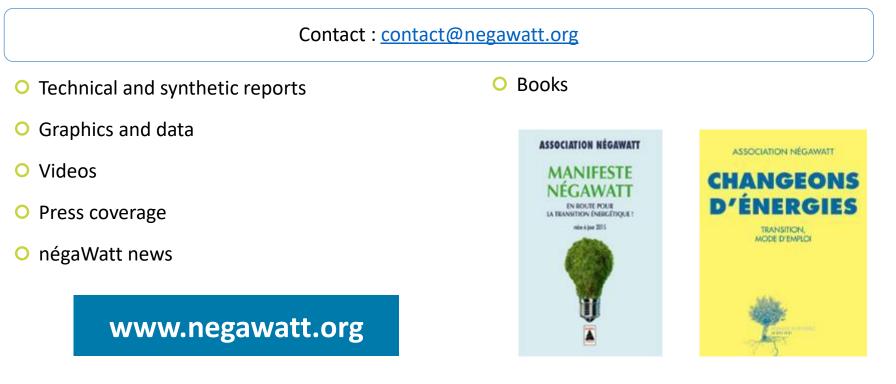
### **Global results for the industry**











#### O Debunking energy issues



#### www.decrypterlenergie.org