



## Climate Paths for Germany

How the transport sector could contribute to national climate targets

Stefan Schönberger, BCG

Ludwigsburg, February 21, 2018



## Unique fact base

All sectors

Analysis level: individual GHG reduction measures

Optimized to minimize GHG abatement costs

Investments, costs, GDP effects

# Climate Paths for Germany

## Broad validation of results

68 industry associations and companies

- ~ 200 industry experts
- ~ 40 workshops

Scientific board

### Agenda for today



Overview on climate paths for Germany: all sectors

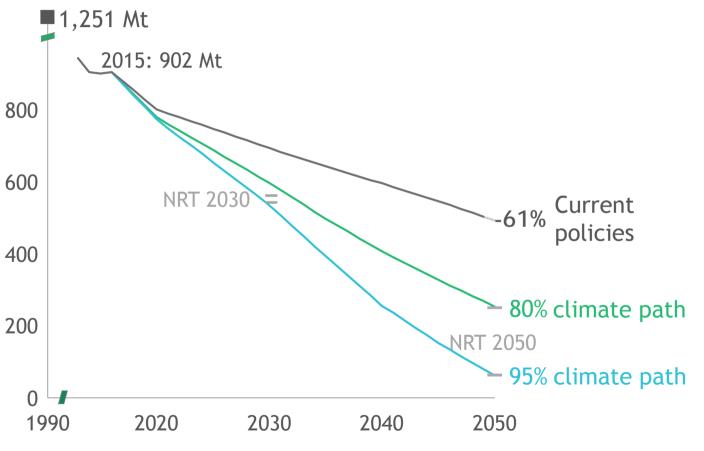


Deep-dive transport sector

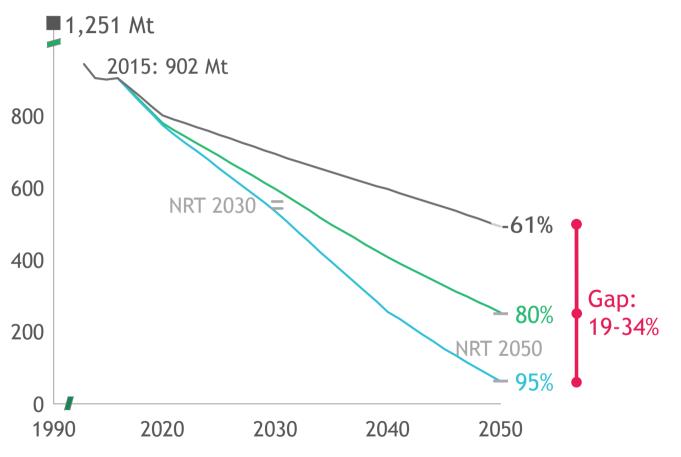


Investments, costs and macroeconomic implications

### Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Germany Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e



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### 80% path achievable with existing technologies

Power: 240 GW wind and PV, grid expansion

Power: Gas gradually replaces coal in — backup generation

Buildings: 50% more insulation/refurbishments

(1.7% p.a.)

Buildings: Expanded urban district heating Buildings: 11 million heat pumps, mainly in 1- to 2-family homes

Industry: 90% penetration of efficiency technologies Industry: Concentration of national solid biomass for heat < 500°C

Transport: 26M electric vehicles, 2/3 of passenger cars

Transport: 4,000 km of electric overhead lines for highway trucks

Agriculture: More efficient use of fertilizer

### 95% path pushes boundaries of technology and acceptance

of renewable fuels (PtL, PtG)

Power: 240 GW wind and PV, grid expansion

Power: 620% grade alable teptages Pt6 algas grid backupe generated as to refuse insulation/refurbishments (1.7% p.a.)

Buildings: Feeting free of testan district heatings and 100% buildings: 11M heat pumps,

Industry: 90% percentravaible heat and steaffiction steaments be by also gives PtG ...
Industry: Coprocoduce to with rection and saliblobio or as so for mass at inc 500 at ion

Transport: 26M electric vehicles, 4ébiofepasséngérpassenger cars

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Agriculture: "Wherehane pill" Enficient leus opportaine in leus opport

Carbon capture and storage for steel, cement, ammonia, refineries, and waste combustion

PtL = Power-to-Liquid, PtG = Power-to-Gas Alle Zahlen beziehen sich auf 2050

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#### 80% path with uneven sector contributions, 95% means zero emissions for many

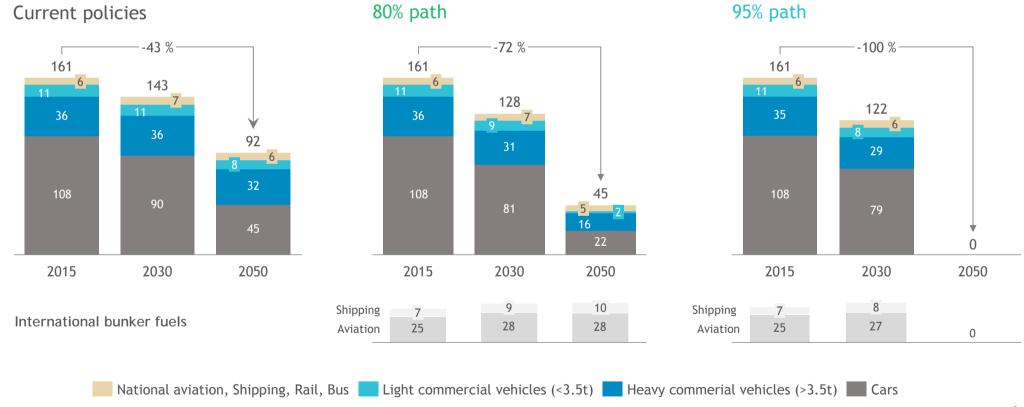
	:: Mt CO₂e ge vs. 1990	1990 (dark) vs. 2015 (light)	2050 Current policies	2050 80% climate path	2050 95% climate path
J	Power sector	-22%	-71%	-89%	• -100%
	Industrial processes	-36%	-41%	-51%	-87%
	Industrial heat/stear	m -32%	-52%	-72%	• -99%
	Transport	-2%	-44%	-73%	-100%
	Buildings	-39%	-70%	-92%	· - 100%
₩.	Agriculture, other	-46%	58%	-70 %	-74%
Σ		1990: 1,251 2015: 902 (-28%)	493 -61%	254 -80%	<b>62</b> -95%

Deep-dive transport sector



### Emissions in the transport sector occur on the road

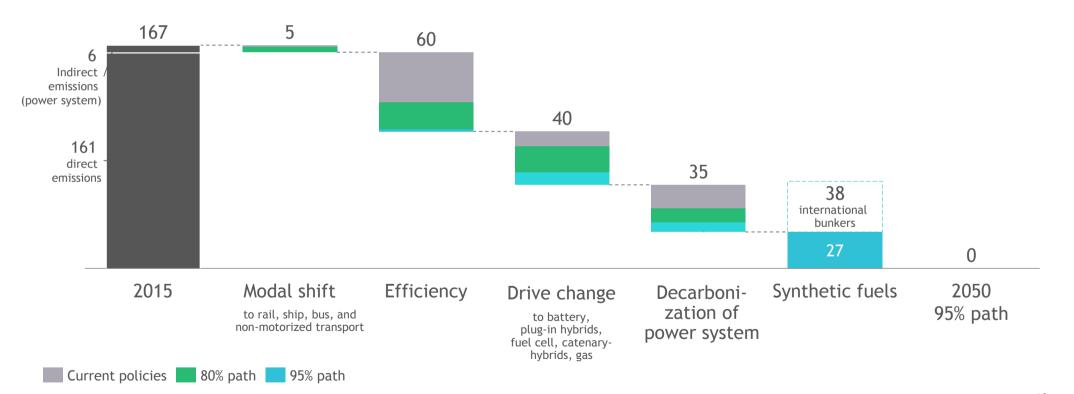
Direct GHG emissions in the German transport sector (Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e)



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### Technology mix to reach the climate targets

GHG-reduction by major levers (caused emisssions; Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e)

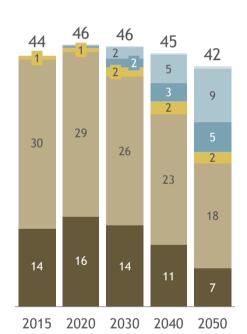




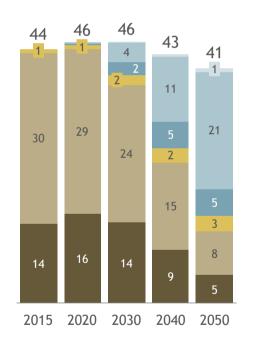
#### Car fleet: By 2050 2/3 e-mobility share in 80% path, 4/5 in 95% path...

German car fleet (million cars registered in Germany)

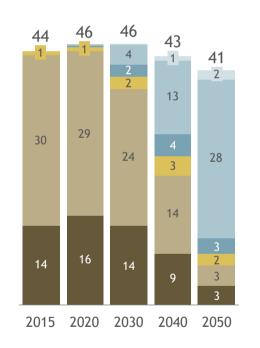
Current policies

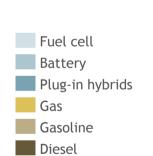


80% climate path



95% climate path



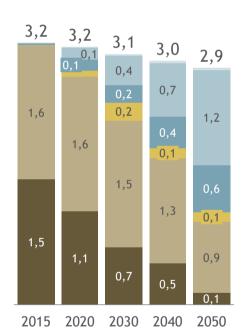




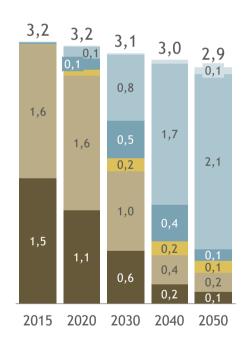
### ...at much higher shares of new car sales

Cars newly registered in Germany (million)

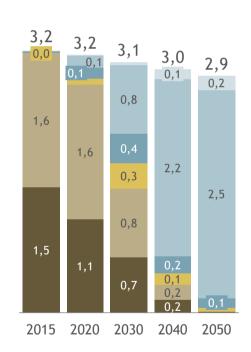
Current policies



80% climate path



95% climate path





Quelle: Prognos; BCG

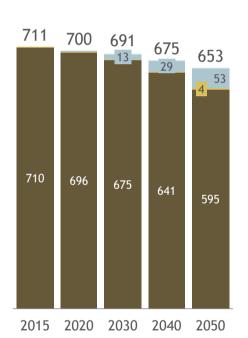


### Technology mix in trucks

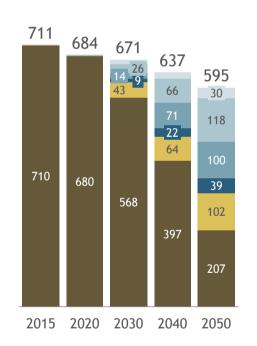
German heavy commercial vehicle fleet (>3.5t) (thousand vehicles registered in Germany)

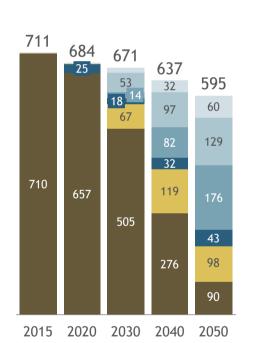
80% climate path

definall heavy commercial vehicle fleet (>3.3t) (thousand vehicles registered in definally)



Current policies





95% climate path

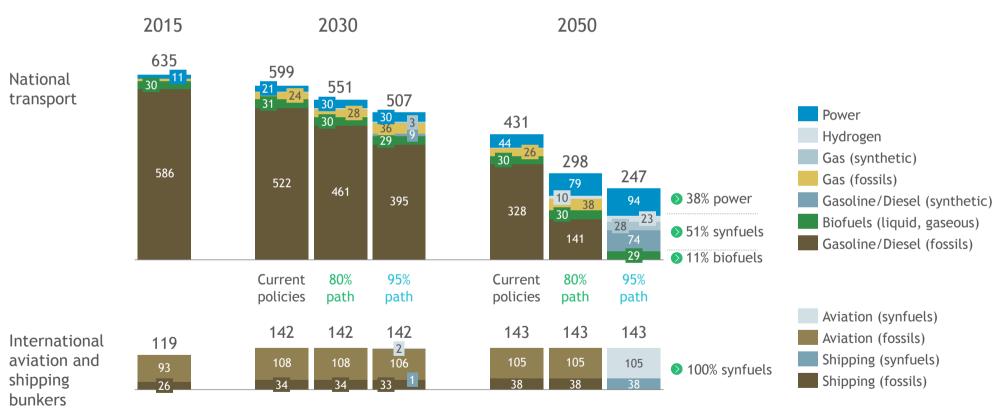


Quelle: Prognos; BCG

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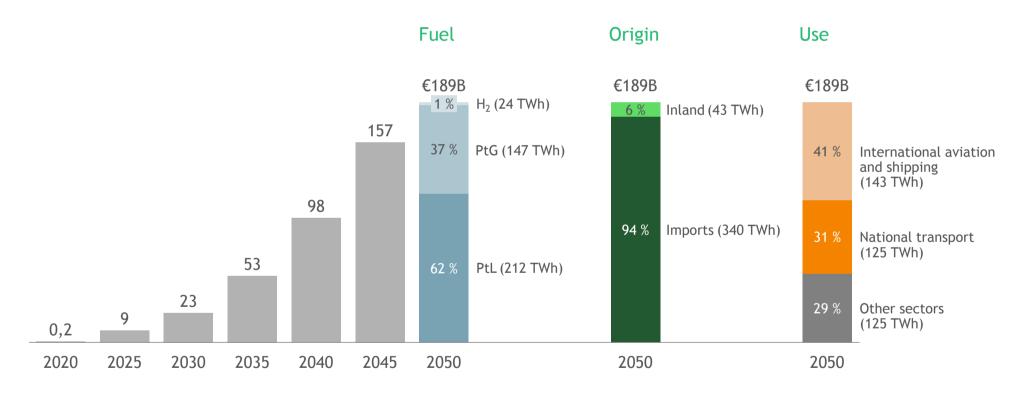
### Energy consumption in the transport sector decreases significantly

Final energy consumption in the German transport sector (TWh)



### 95% path: €189B investments in synthetic fuel plants by 2050

Necessary investments in synthetic fuel plants to meet the German demand of 383 TWh in 2050 (€B, cumulated)

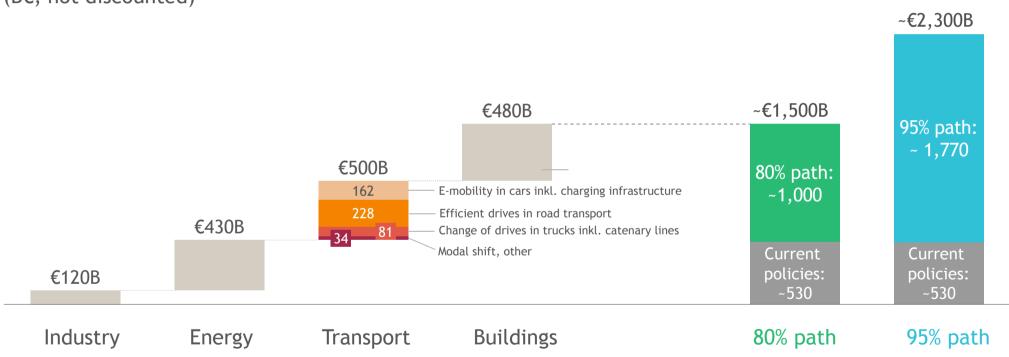


Investments, costs and macroeconomic implications



### Largest part of the investments in the transport sector

Cumulative marginal investments until 2050 vs. scenario without GHG reduction efforts (B€, not discounted)



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#### 80% macroeconomically viable - 95% only with international collaboration

80% climate path

€2,300B (transport €620B)

95% climate path

Addional investments<sup>1</sup>

€1,500B (transport €500B)

**€470B** (transport **€240B**)

€960B (transport €410B)

Additional macroeconomic costs<sup>1</sup>

Ø €15B/a

Ø €30B/a



Slighly positive in all scenarios

Slightly positive only in case of global cooperation

Investment effort

Macroeconomically viable



Significant social and technical effort Only imaginable with international consensus

<sup>1.</sup> Cumulated figures each for the years 2016 to 2050; including investments and additional costs of the current policies scenarios; at a macroeconomic discount rate of 2%; imports at cross-border prices

