

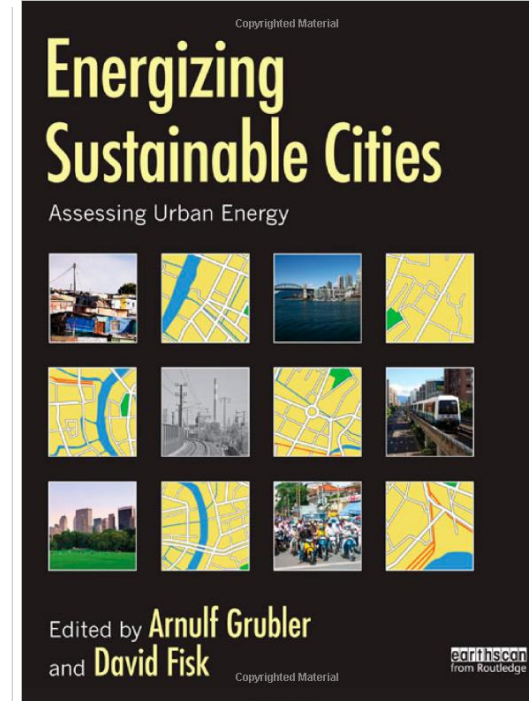
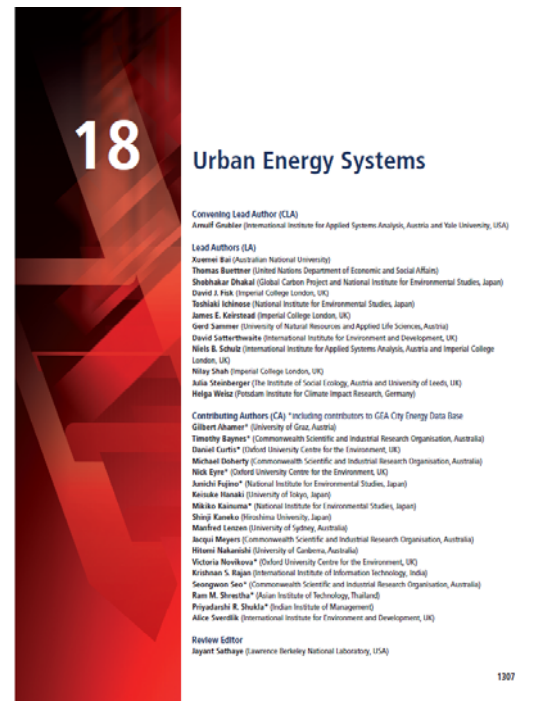
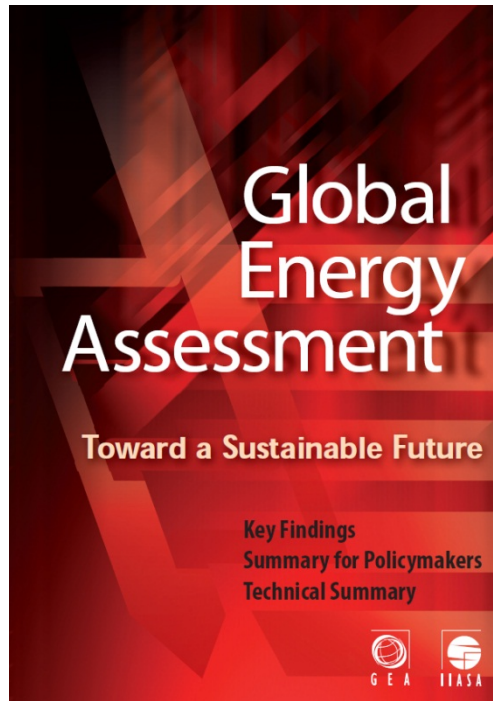
An aerial night photograph of a city, likely London, showing the River Thames and surrounding urban areas. The lights of the city are visible, reflecting on the water. The image is dark with a blue and black color palette, and the text is overlaid in a bright yellow color.

# The Future of Urban Energy Systems: A Global Energy Assessment

Imperial College Laing O'Rourke  
Centre Distinguished Lecture

February 11, 2013

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# Global Energy Assessment

Multi-stakeholder “IPCC of energy” 2008-2012

Focus on energy challenges, options, transitions

Assess linkages: access/poverty, development, security, health, climate

Policy guidance (normative scenarios)

First ever energy assessment of urbanization: KM18

# Main Messages

1. The world is already today predominantly urban (~3/4 of final energy)
2. Rural populations are likely to peak at 3.5 billion and decline after 2020 (all long-term energy growth will be urban)
3. City dwellers have often lower direct energy and carbon footprints
4. Important deficits in urban energy and carbon accounting (embodied energy, import/export balance) jeopardize effective policies
5. Cities have specific sustainability challenges & opportunities (high density enables demand/supply management but calls for low waste/~zero-impact systems)
6. Vast improvement potentials (>x2), but most require management of urban form and systemic change (recycling, cascading, energy-transport, land-use-transport systems integration,..)
7. Governance Paradox:
  - largest leverage from systemic change,
  - but requires overcoming policy fragmentation and dispersed, uncoordinated decision taking

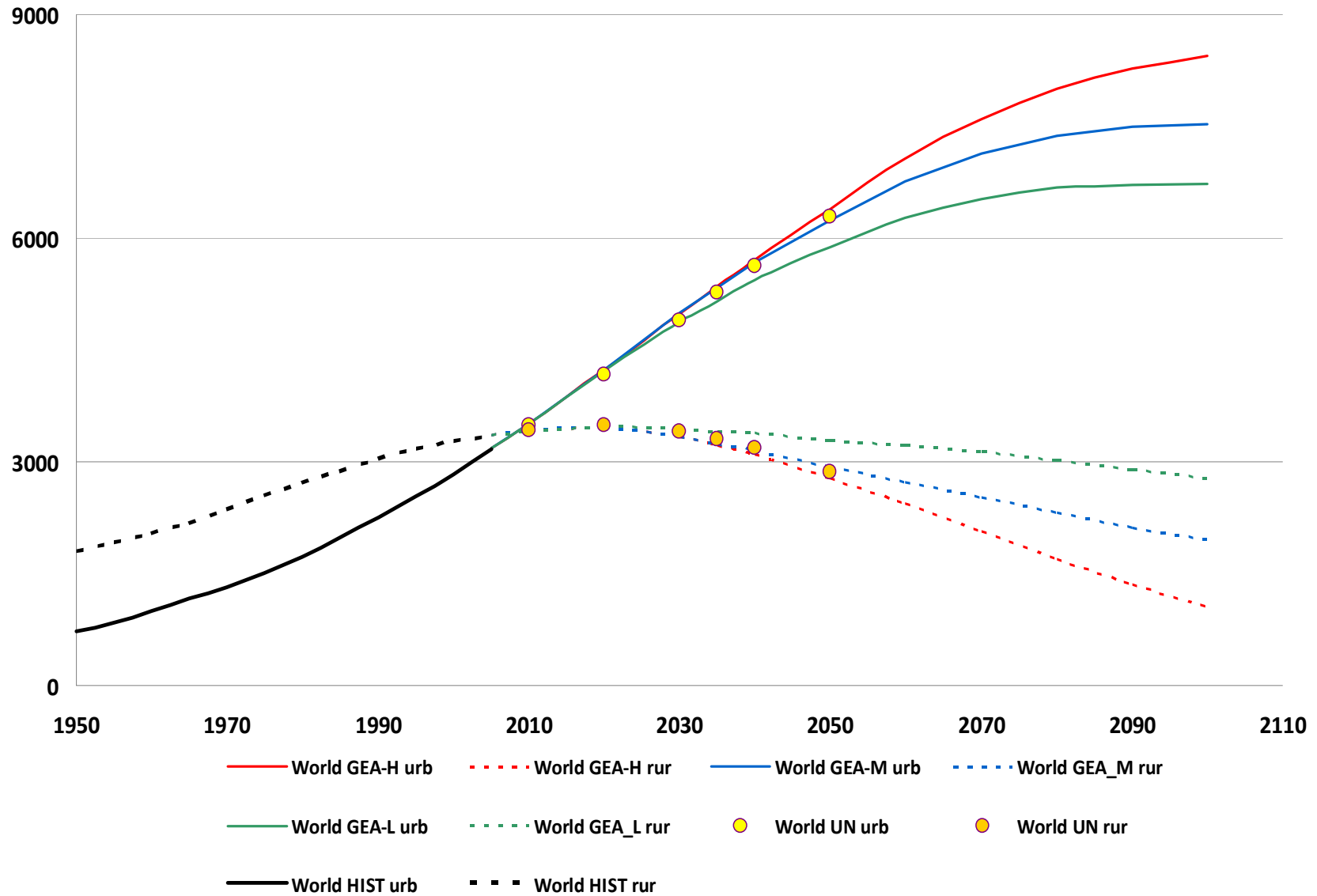
## How Urban is the World AD2000?

Indicator		Data	Source	Range	References for uncertainty range
<b>Area</b>	<b>(1000 km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2929	1	313-3524	Schneider et al., 2009
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>2.2</b>		0.2-2.7	range of GlobCover-GRUMP data
<b>Population</b>	<b>(million)</b>	2855	2	2650-3150	Uchida&Nelson, 2008
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>47</b>		44-52	size threshold: 50,000-100,000
<b>GDP (MER 2005\$)</b>	<b>(billion)</b>	32008	1		
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>81</b>		??	not available
<b>Final energy use</b>	<b>(EJ)</b>	239	1	176-246	this assessment
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>76</b>		56-78	(see Section 18.4.1)
<b>Light luminosity</b>	<b>(million NLIS)</b>	33	3,1		
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>57</b>		50-82	KM18 estimate
<b>Internet routers</b>	<b>(number in 1000)</b>	592	4,1		
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>96</b>		73-97	KM18 estimate

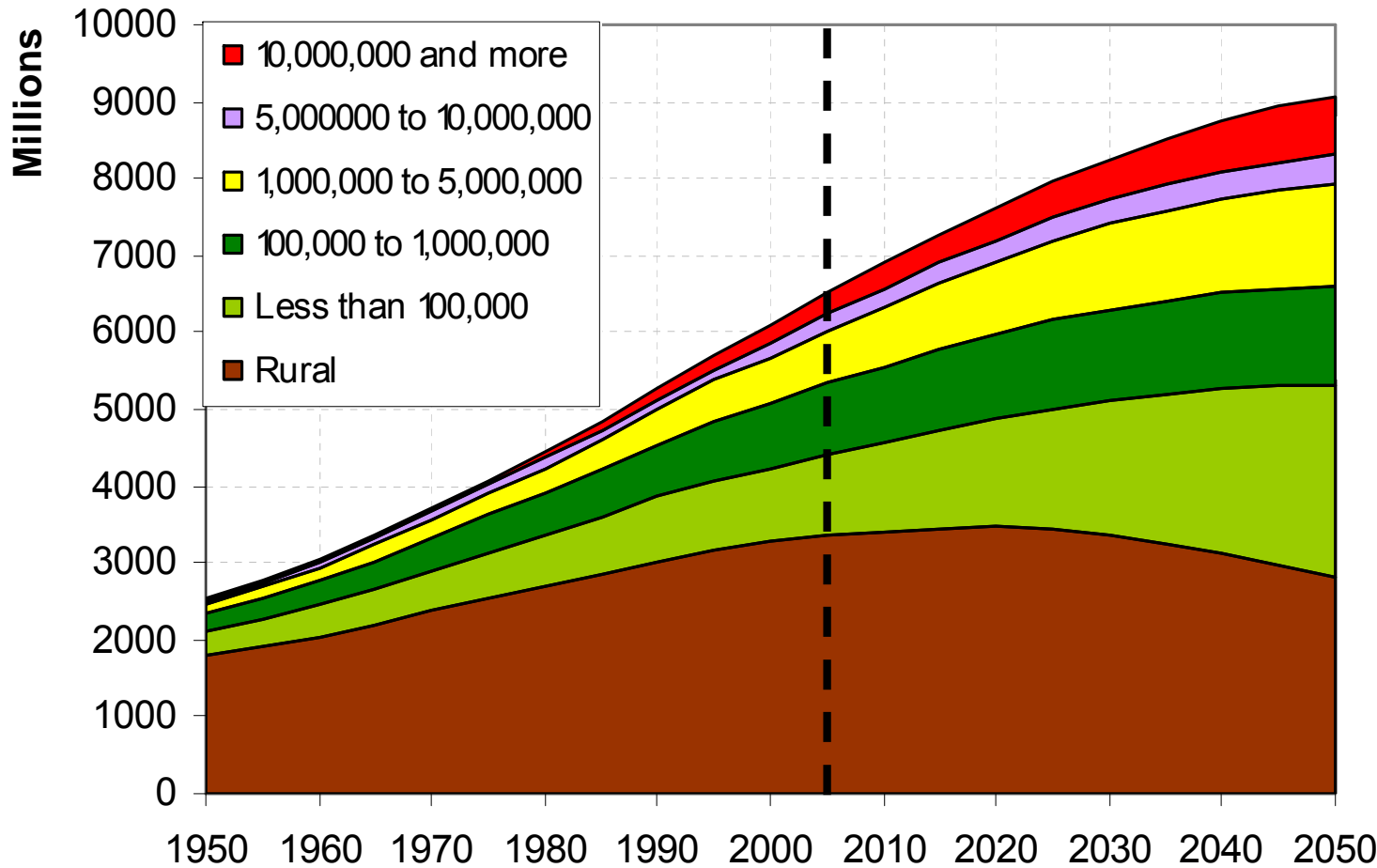
Notes: MER: Market Exchange Rates, NLIS: Light Luminosity Intensity Sum (index)

## Urban and Rural Population Projections (Millions)

GEA-H, GEA-M, GEA-L and UN WUP, 2010 ●●



## Population by Settlement Type/Size



Number of agglomerations in 2005

13

30

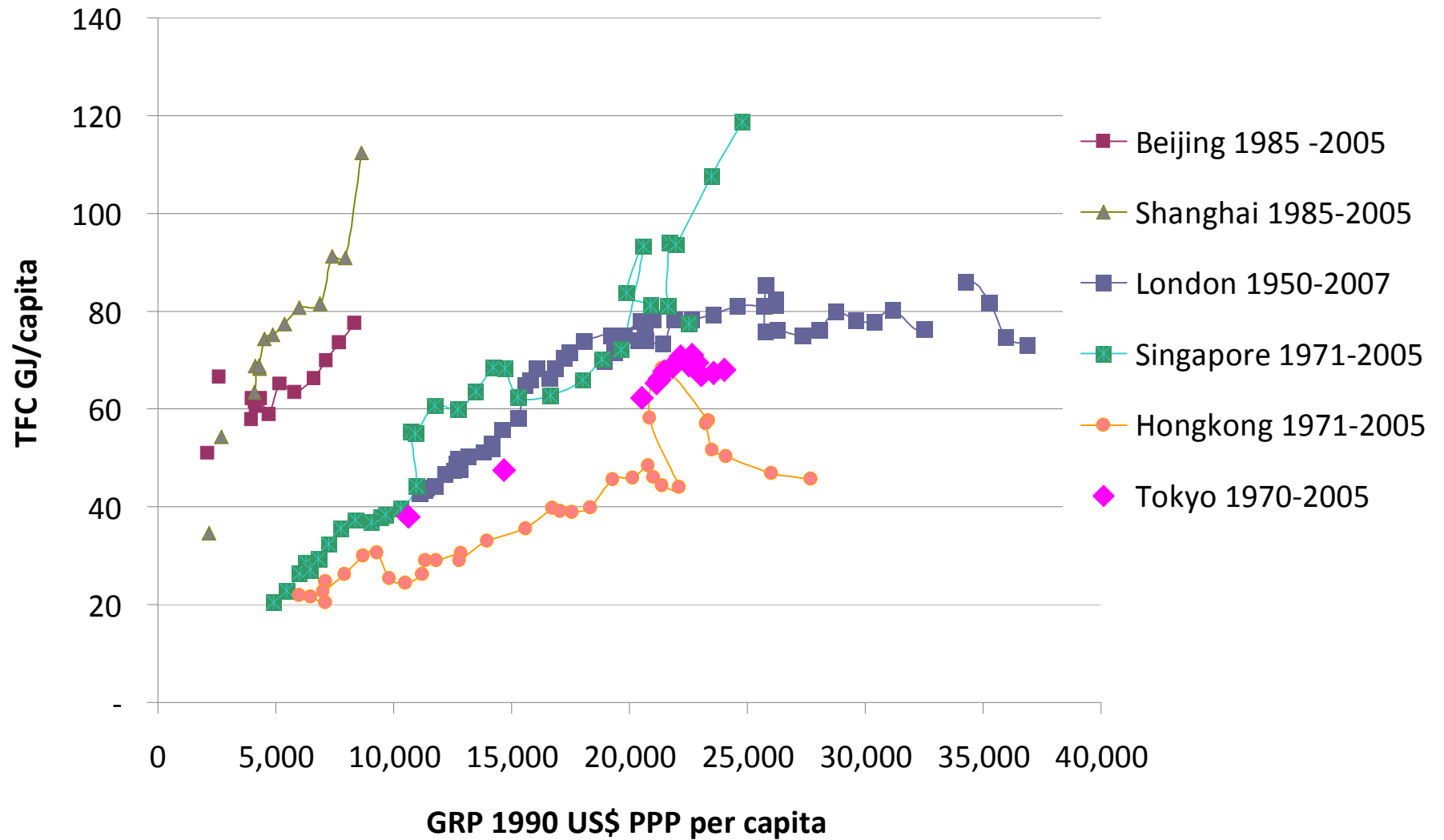
340

3192

??

growth dominated by small & medium sized cities!

## Path Dependent Urban Energy – Incomes

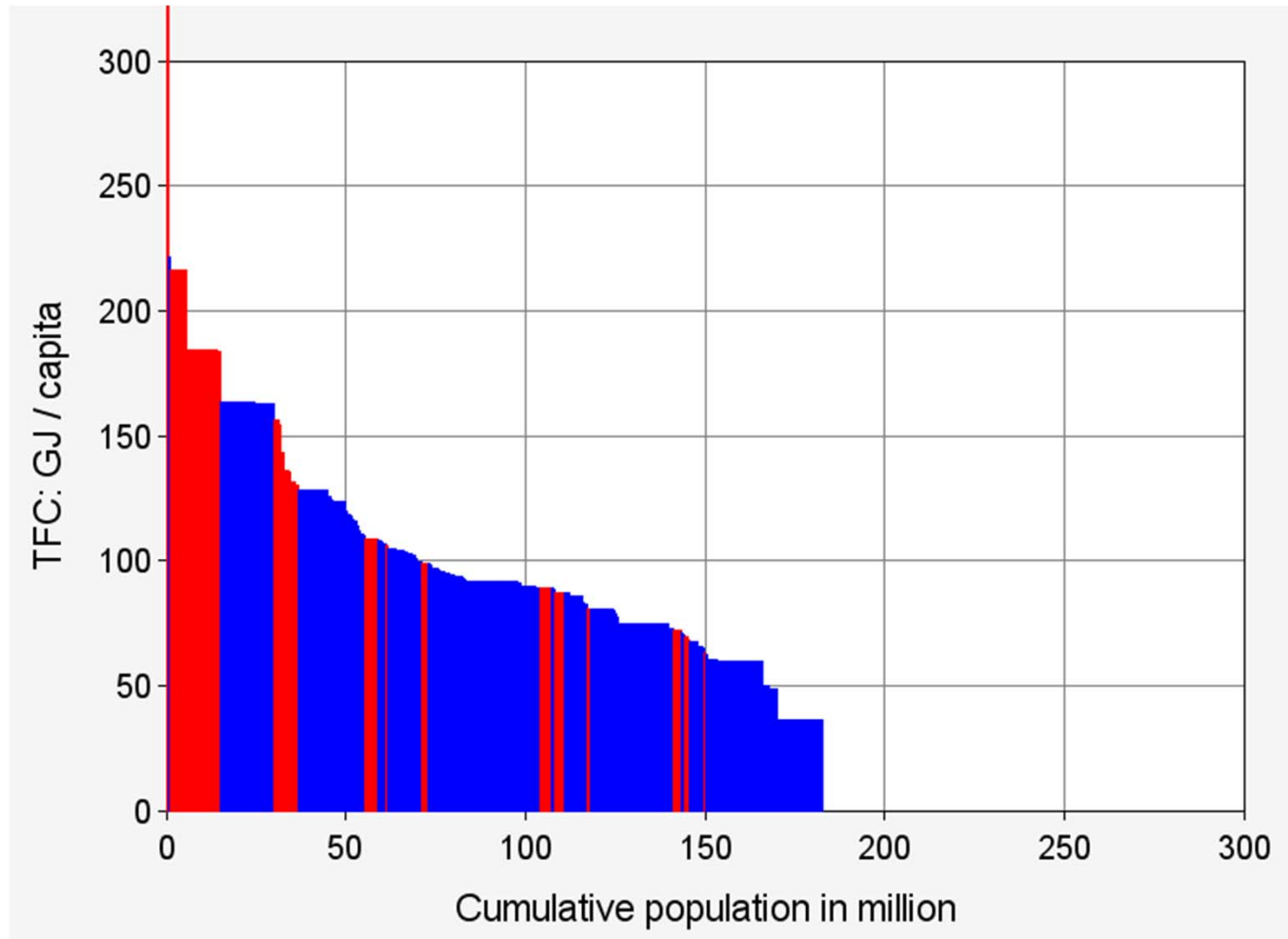


# Main Messages

1. The world is already today predominantly urban (~3/4 of final energy)
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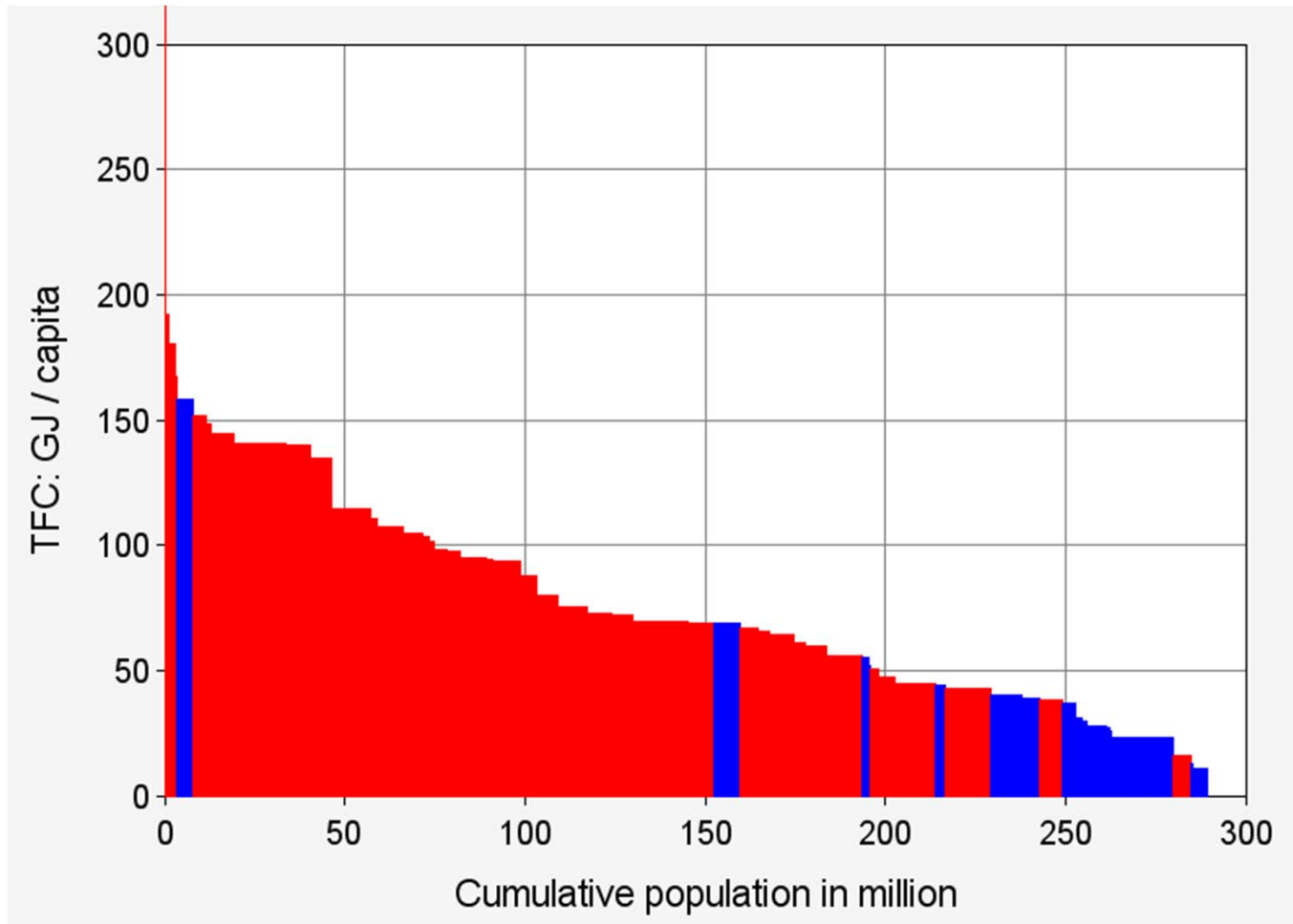


## Annex-I: Per Capita Urban Direct Final Energy Use (red= above national average, blue = below national average)



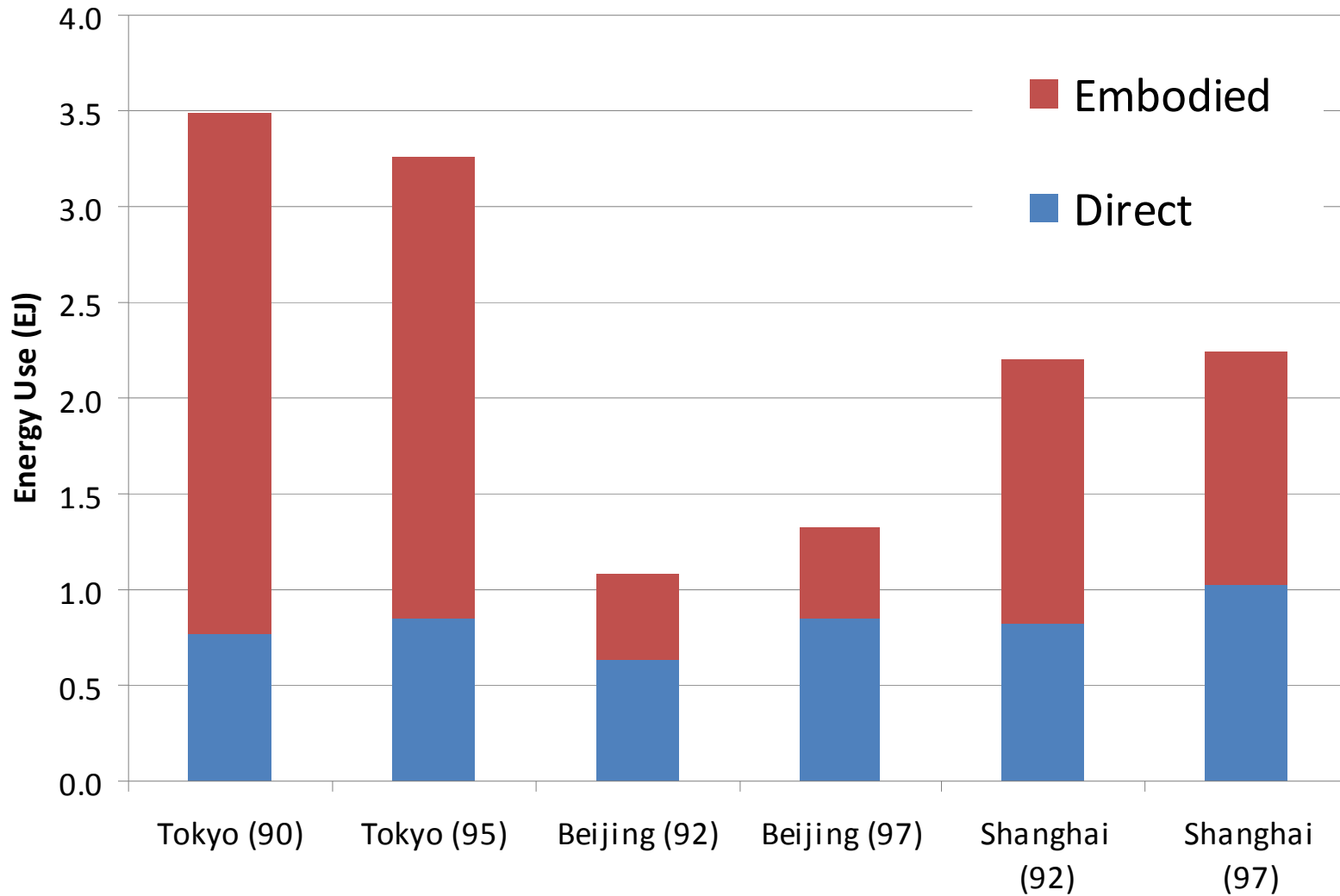
$n=132$

## Non-Annex-I: Per Capita Urban Direct Final Energy Use (red= above national average, blue = below national average)



$n=68$

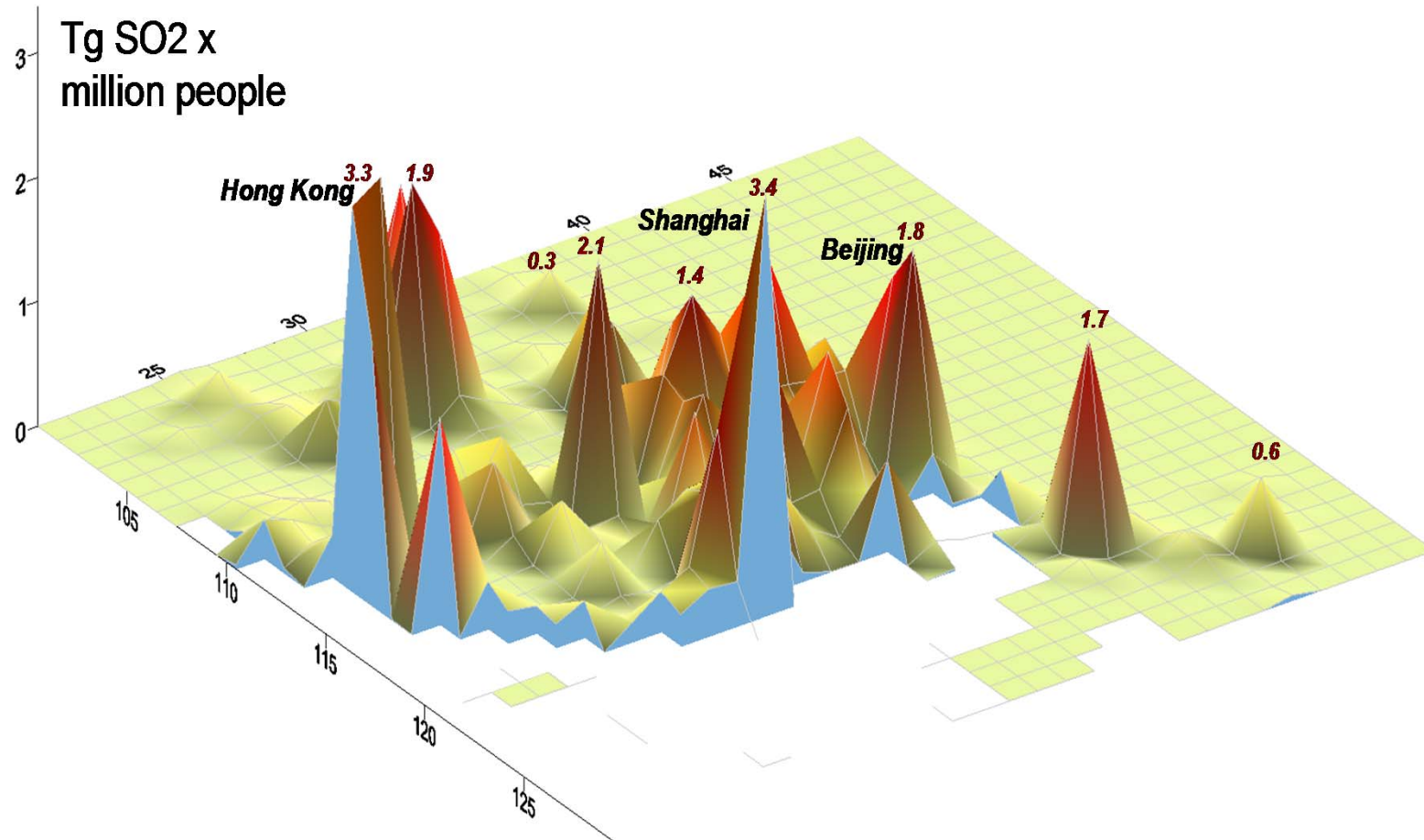
## Direct and Embodied Urban Energy Use in Asian Cities



# Main Messages

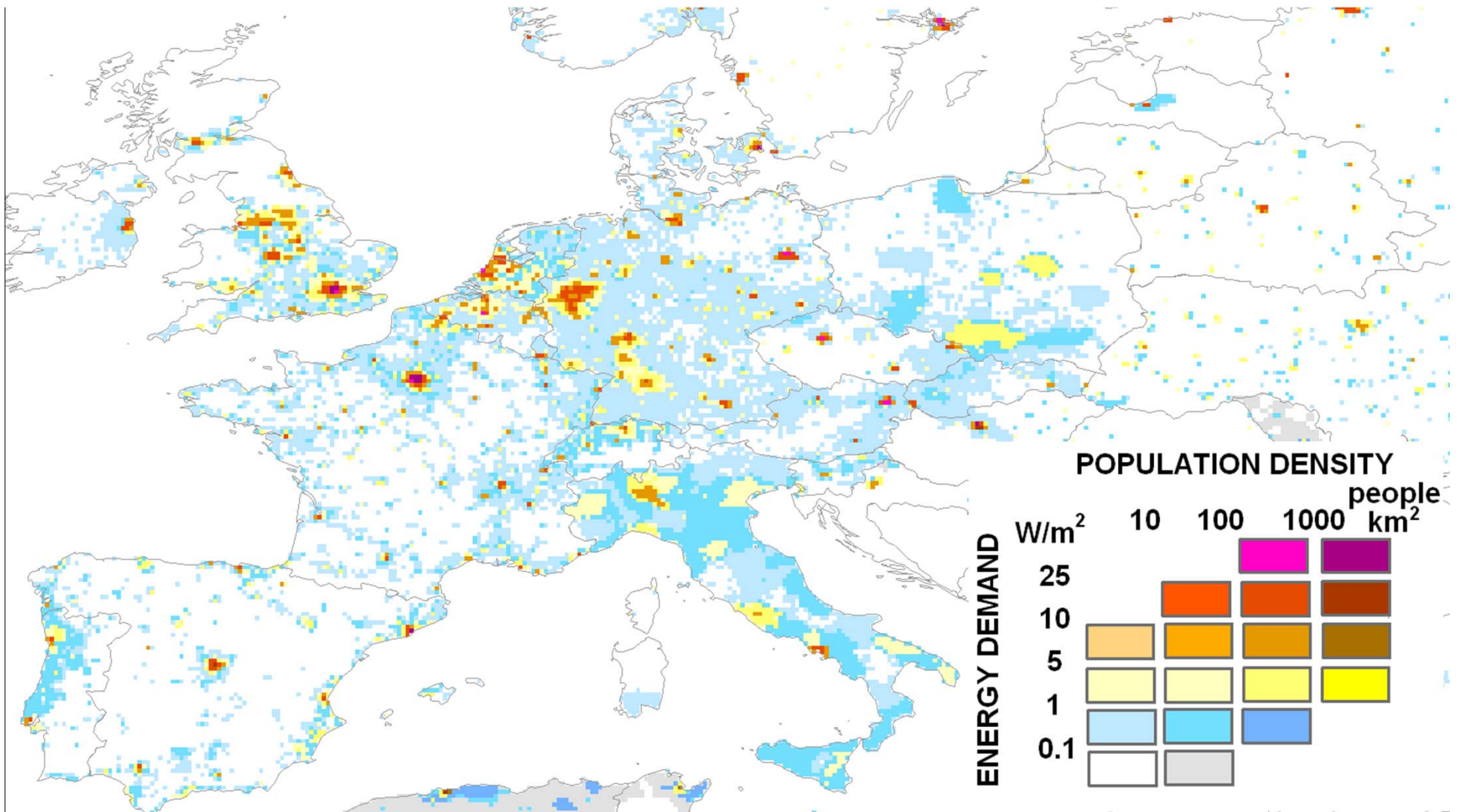
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# China - Air Pollution (SO<sub>2</sub>) Exposure



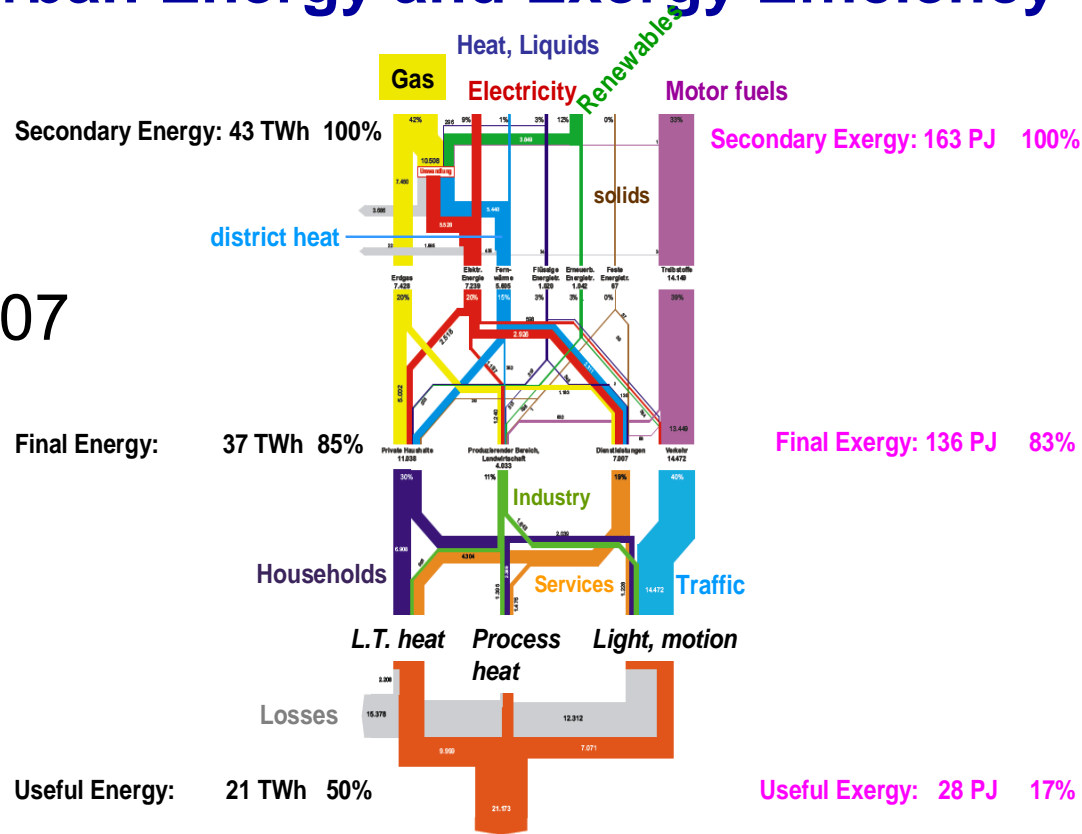
## Europe – Energy Demand Densities

blue = renewable supply density threshold  $<0.5-1 \text{ W/m}^2$   
 WEU  $>79\%$  EEU  $>66\%$  of energy demand



## Urban Energy and Exergy Efficiency

Vienna 2007



Useful exergy as % of  
secondary      primary

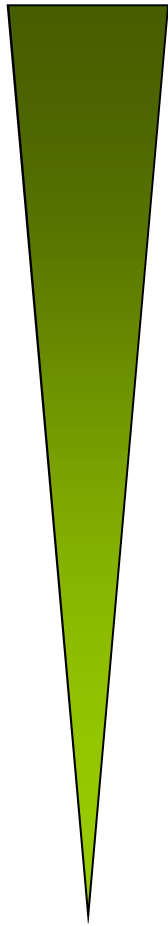
Geneva (CH)	23.2	15.5
Vienna (A)	17.2	
Malmo (S)	21.2	12.7
London (UK)	11.3	6.2
trad. Mexican village	5.7	

## Main Messages

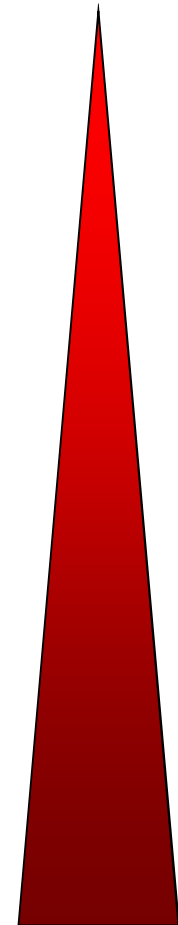
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## Stylized Hierarchy in Urban Energy/GHG Drivers and Policy Leverages



1. Spatial division of labor  
(trade, industry structure, bunkers)
2. Income (consumption)
3. Efficiency of energy end-use  
(buildings, processes, vehicles, appliances)
4. Urban form  
(density ↔ public transport ↔ car ownership ↔ functional mix)
5. Fuel substitution (imports)
6. Energy systems integration  
(co-generation, heat-cascading)
7. Urban renewables

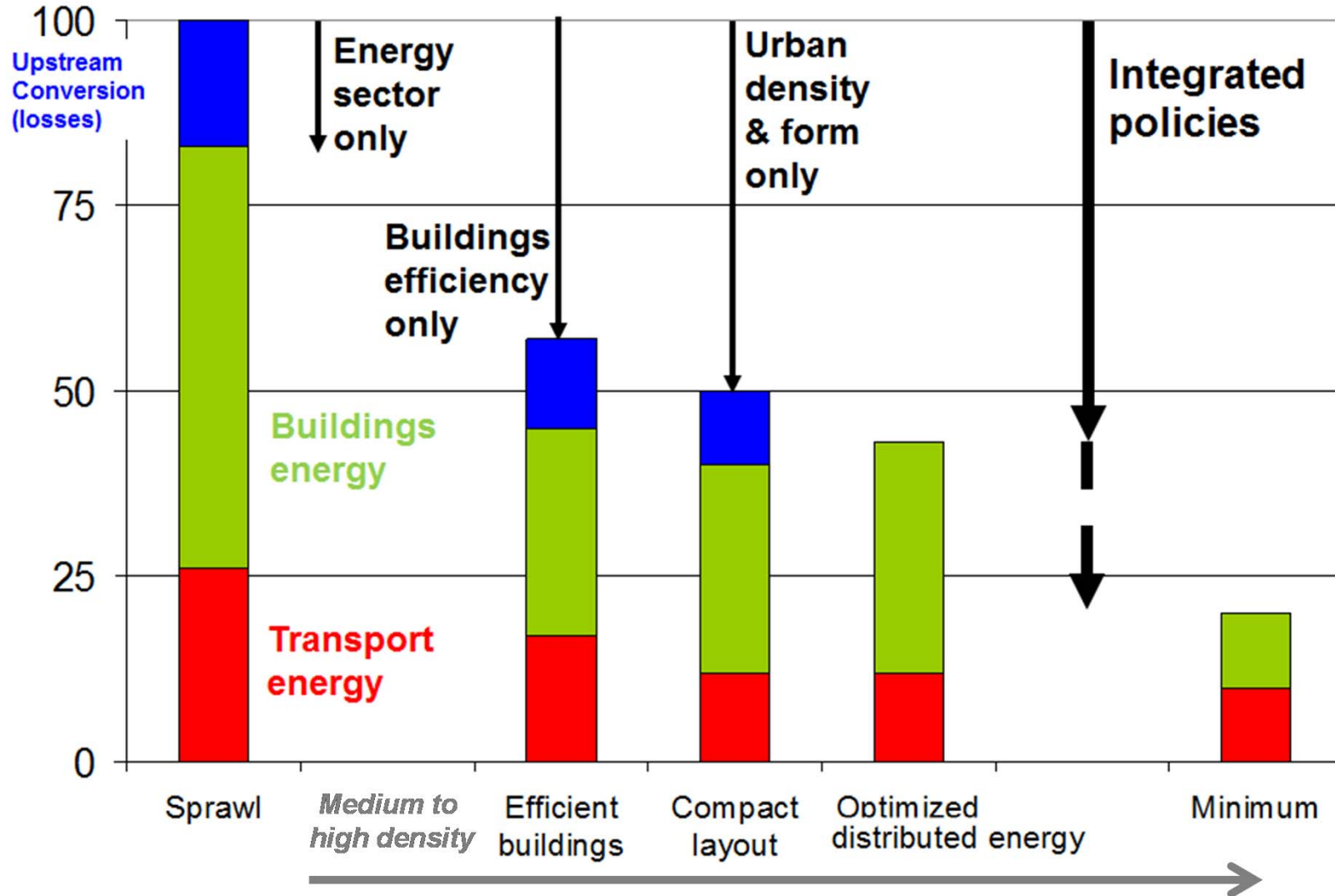


Decreasing order  
of importance

Increasing level of  
urban policy leverage

## SynCity Simulations of Urban Policy Leverages

Baseline: Current Low Density (Sprawl) City with Low/Medium Buildings Efficiency (UK average) =100 (144 GJ/capita)



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# GEA KM18 Authors & Resources

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(\*Contributors to GEA KM18 city energy data base)

## Resources:

Online: [www.globalenergyassessment.org](http://www.globalenergyassessment.org)

Chapter 18 (main text)

Supporting material: GEA KM18 working papers and city energy data base

A. Grubler and D. Fisk (eds), *Energizing Sustainable Cities: Assessing Urban Energy*, Earthscan (2012)