

An Innnovation Perspective On Green Transition

**Presentation at The Salzburg Energy Seminar & Reform Group Meeting,
26-30 August 2013**

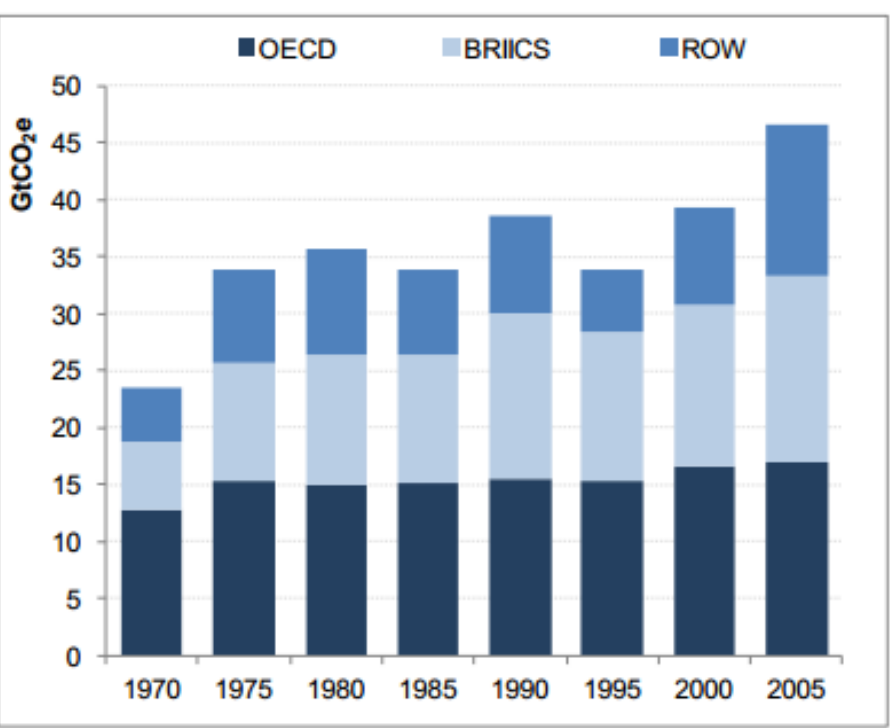
Professor Atle Midttun



GREEN TRANSITION: ARE WE MAKING IT?

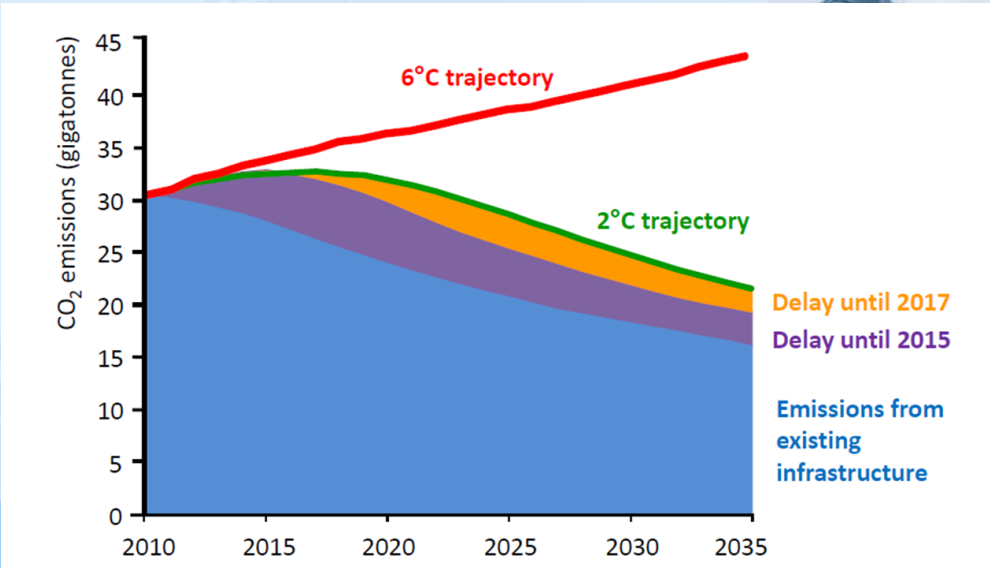


GHG emissions by regions:1970-2005



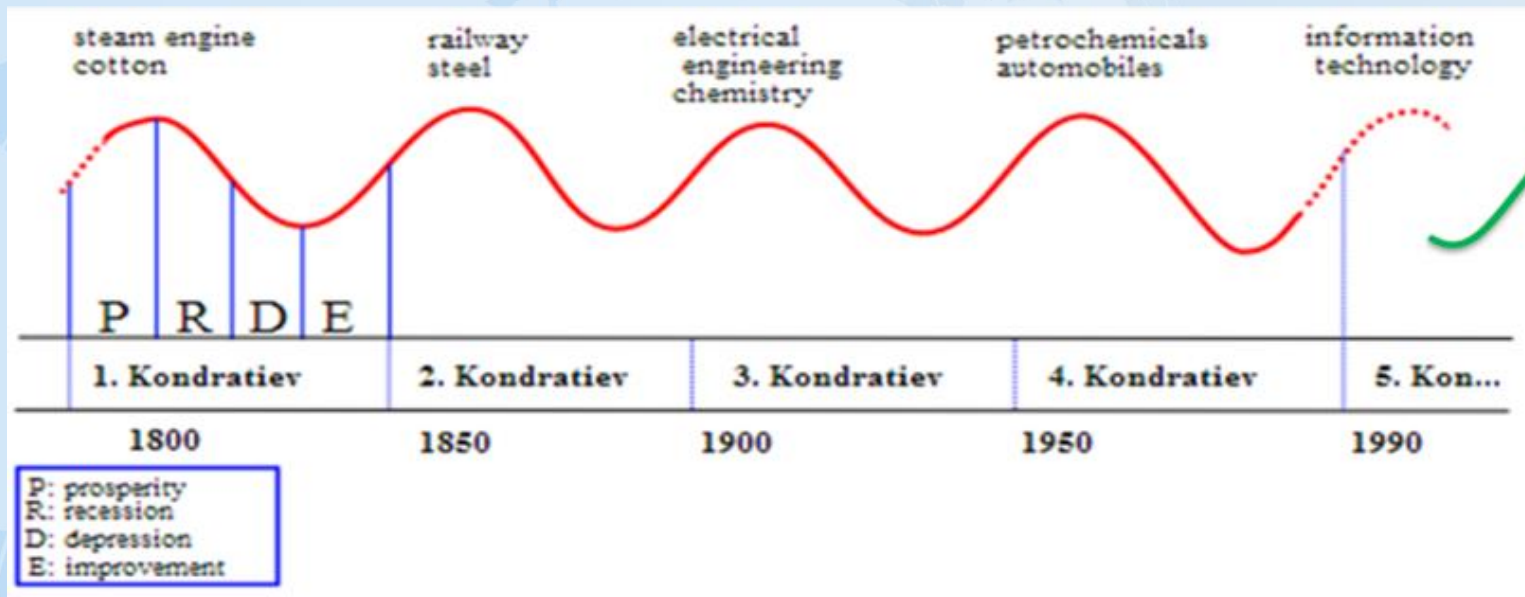
Source: OECD

IEA Scenarios

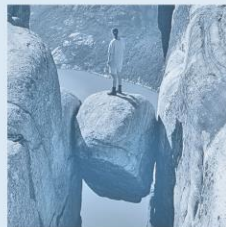


Source: IEA – World Energy Outlook 2012

Ecomodernity, a new Kondratiev Cycle?



Green Growth ?



Technological Revolutions according to Perez

Table 1. Five successive technological revolutions, 1770s to 2000s

<i>Technological revolution</i>	<i>Popular name for the period</i>	<i>Core country or countries</i>	<i>Big-bang initiating the revolution</i>	<i>Year</i>
FIRST	The 'Industrial Revolution'	Britain	Arkwright's mill opens in Cromford	1771
SECOND	Age of Steam and Railways	Britain (spreading to Continent and USA)	Test of the 'Rocket' steam engine for the Liverpool-Manchester railway	1829
THIRD	Age of Steel, Electricity and Heavy Engineering	USA and Germany forging ahead and overtaking Britain	The Carnegie Bessemer steel plant opens in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1875
FOURTH	Age of Oil, the Automobile and Mass Production	USA (with Germany at first vying for world leadership), later spreading to Europe	First Model-T comes out of the Ford plant in Detroit, Michigan	1908
FIFTH	Age of Information and Telecommunications	USA (spreading to Europe and Asia)	The Intel microprocessor is announced in Santa Clara, California	1971

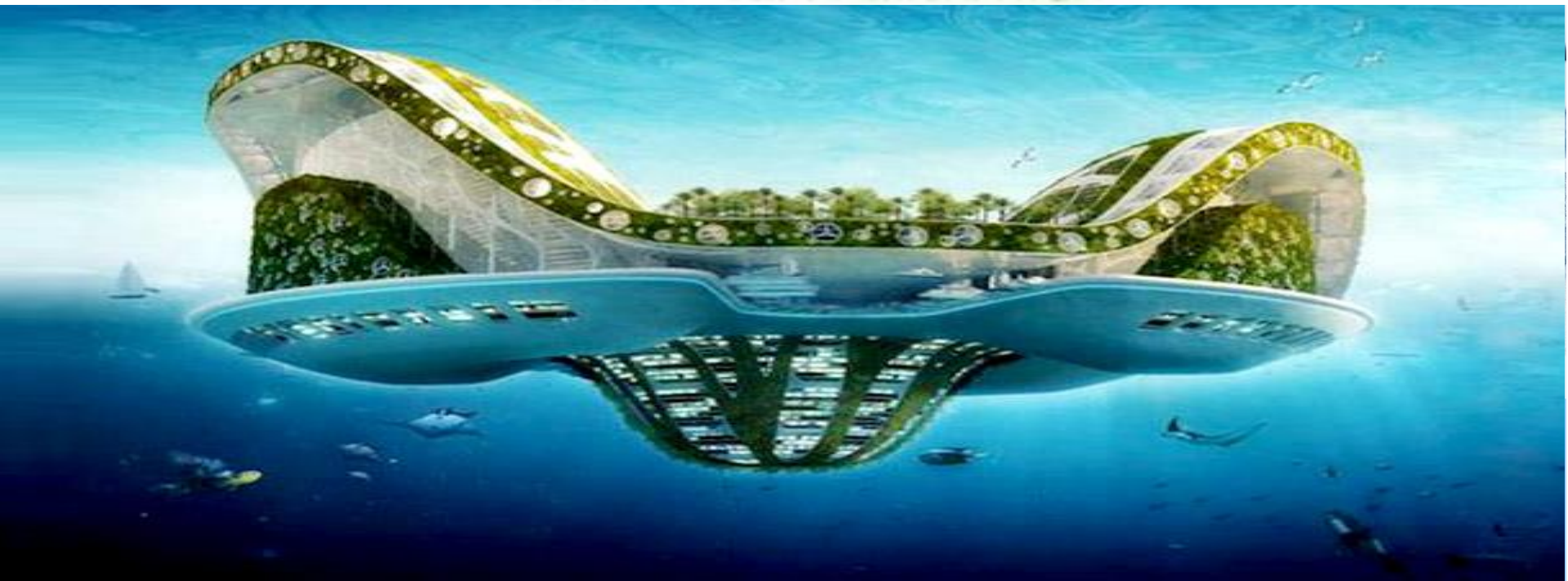
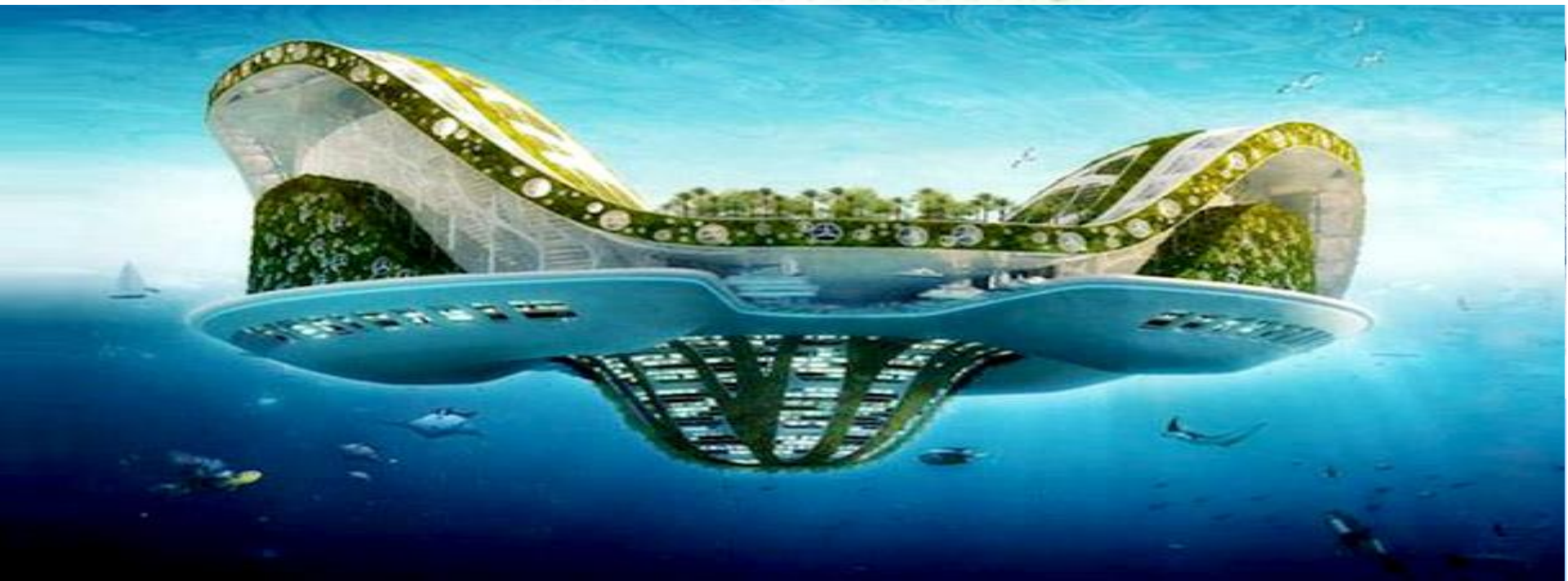
Source: Perez (2002)

What distinguishes a TR from a random collection of technology systems and justifies conceptualizing it as a revolution are two basic features.

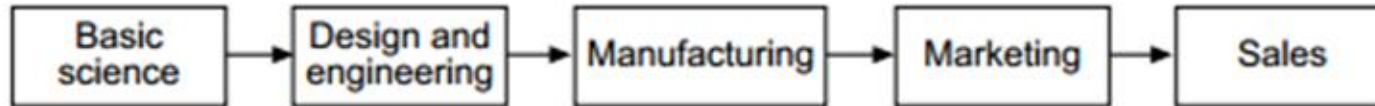
1. The strong interconnectedness and interdependence of the participating systems in their technologies and markets.
2. The capacity to transform profoundly the rest of the economy (and eventually society).



Green Transition From an Innovation Perspective

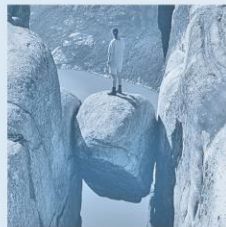


Technology Push



From Rothwell 1994

- Big Science to drive Green transition:
 - Nuclear
 - NASA Solar
 - CCS ?
 - Geoscience
- Problems
 - Over-confidence in science to deliver
 - Underestimation of commercial realities
 - Underestimation of consumer and societal preferences



Demand Pull

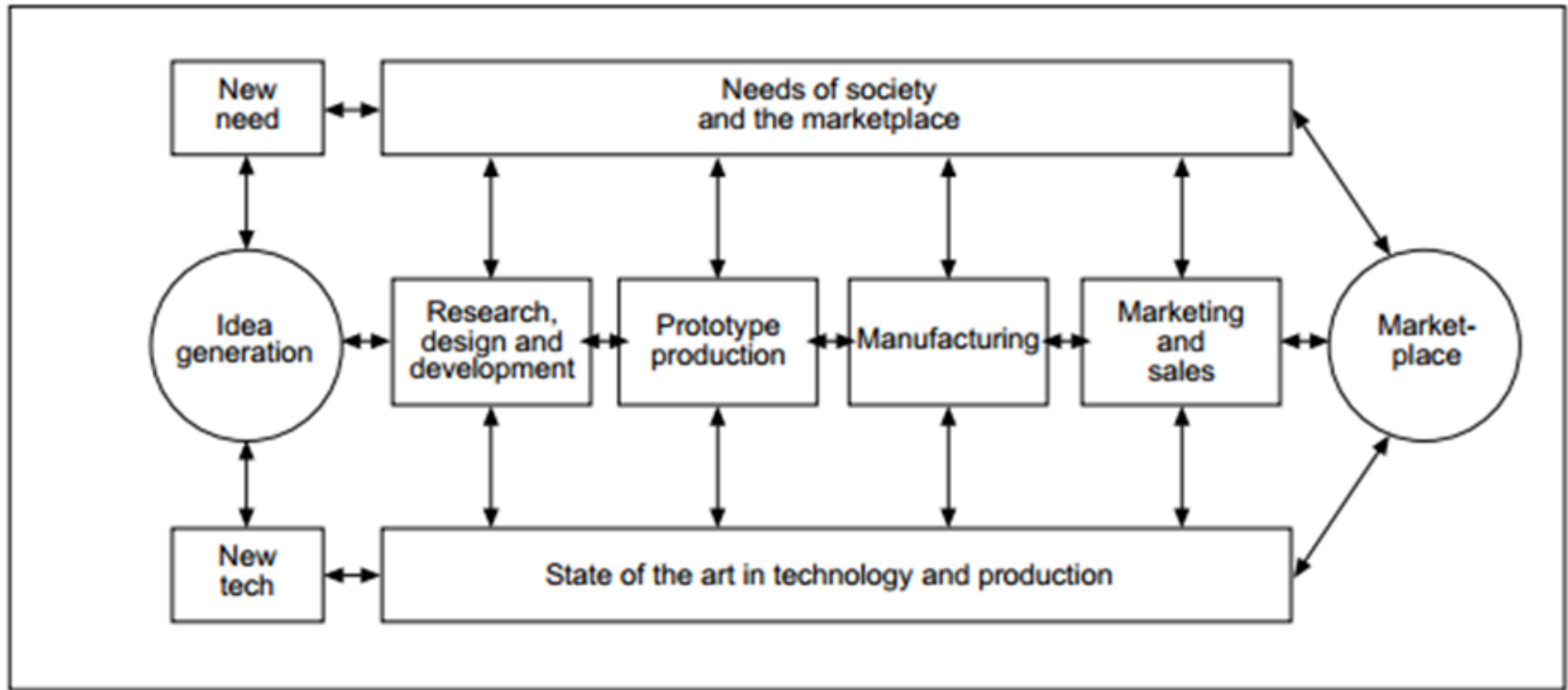


From Rothwell 1994

- Markets to drive Green transition:
 - Green consumers
 - Niche markets
 - CO₂ markets
- Problems
 - Over-confidence in consumer engagement
 - Underestimation of need for iterative dynamics



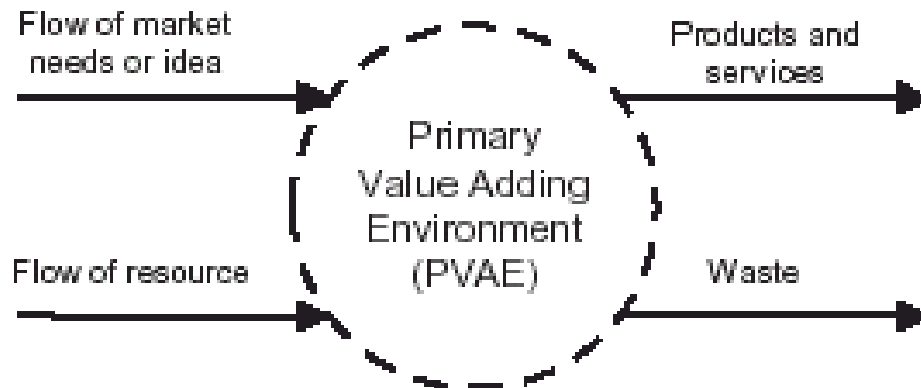
The Coupling Model



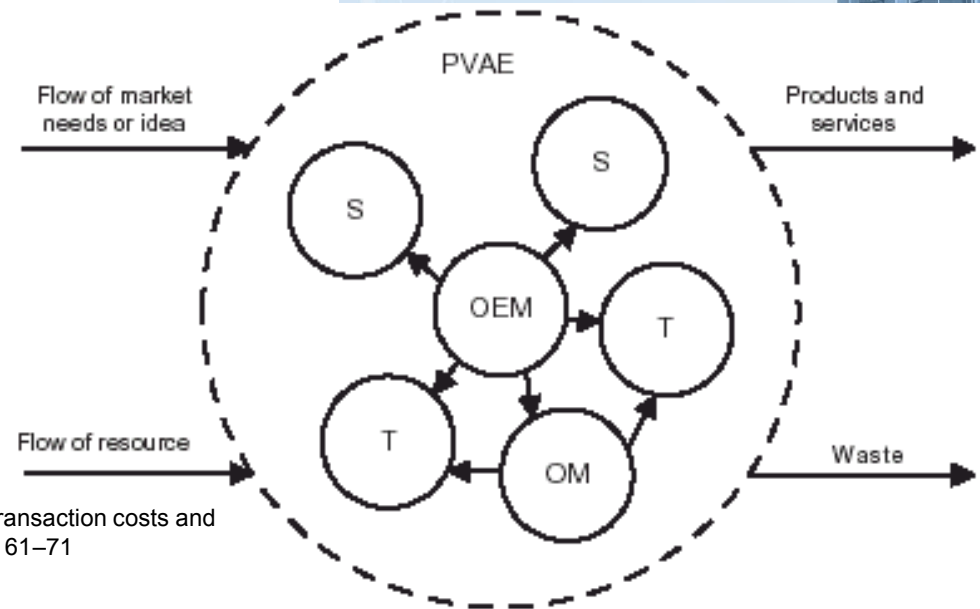
From Rothwell 1994

Complex Industrial transformation processes

The integrated company (Chandler)



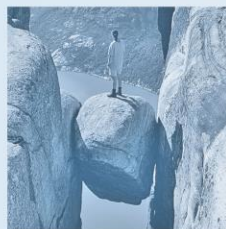
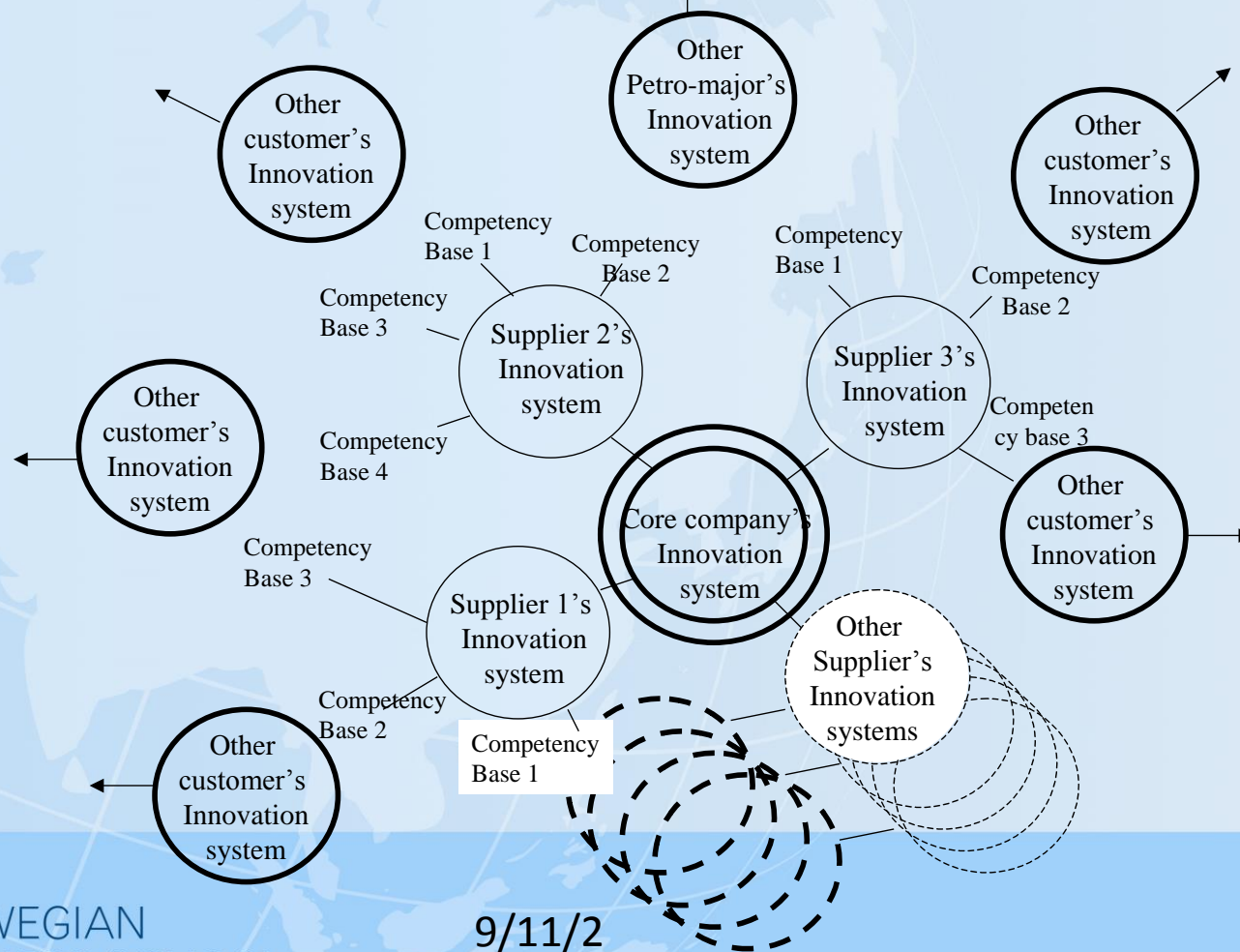
The "outsourced" value creation system - Open innovation



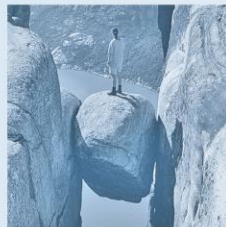
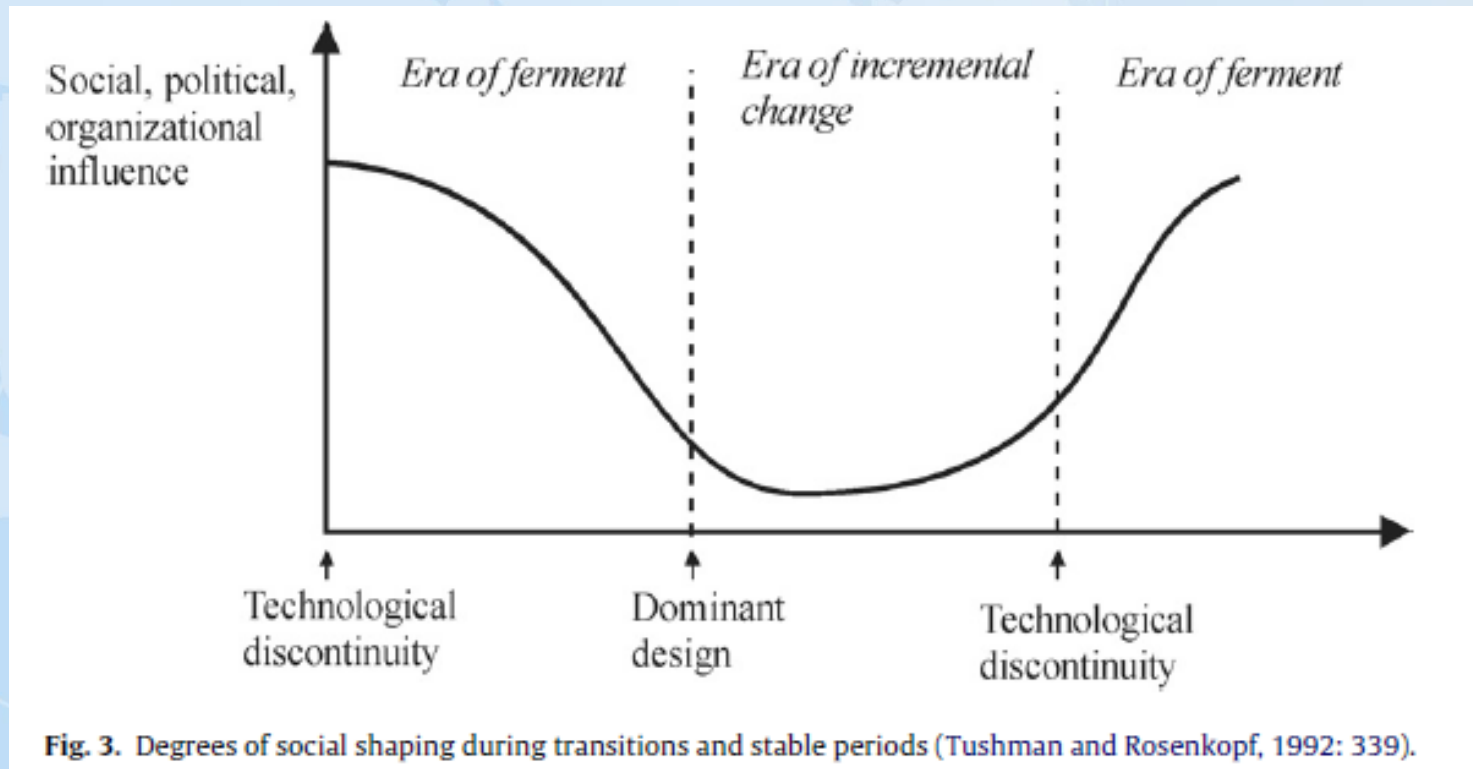
Ian McCarthy Angela Anagnostou "The impact of outsourcing on the transaction costs and boundaries of manufacturing" Int. J. Production Economics 88 (2004) 61–71

Organising Innovation: Multiplier effects of industrial systems

Midttun & Ørjasæter, 2012



Bridging Radical and Incremental Innovation



Green Cars

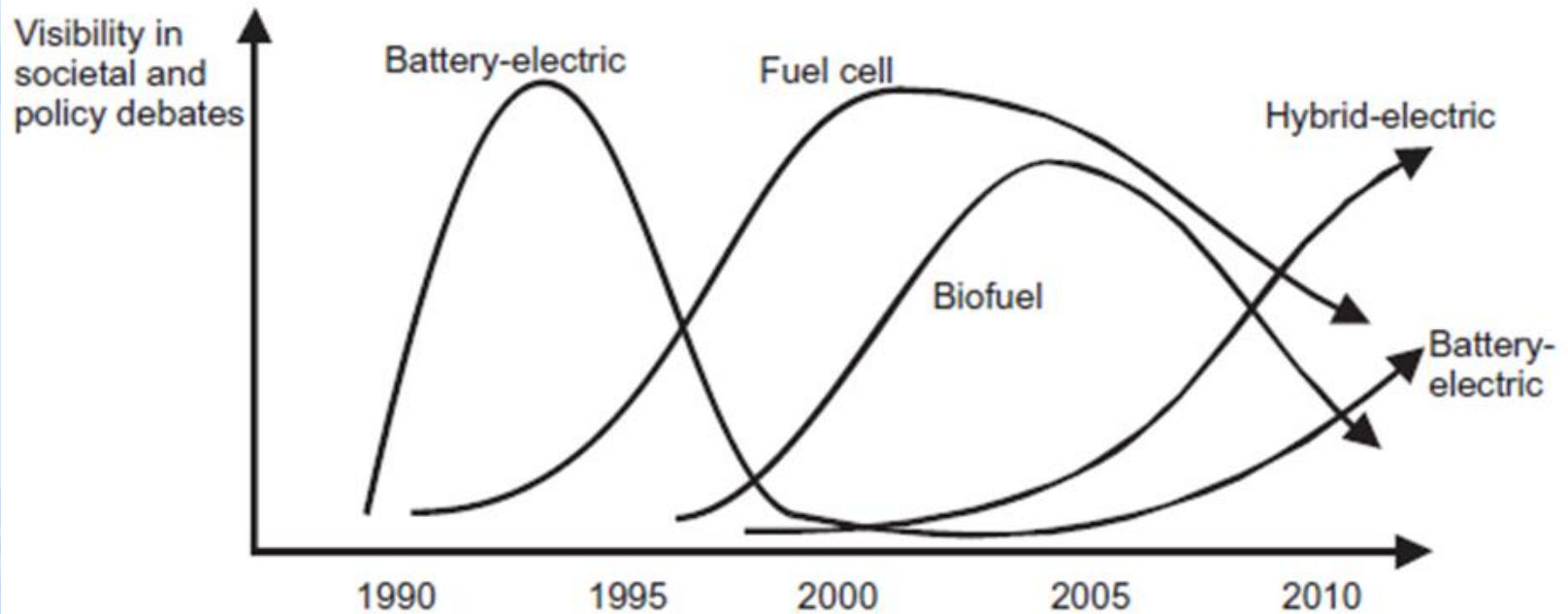
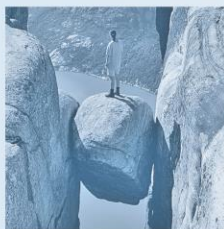


Fig. 3. Hype-disappointment cycles for green car propulsion technologies.



Electric Car Radical or Incremental Innovation?



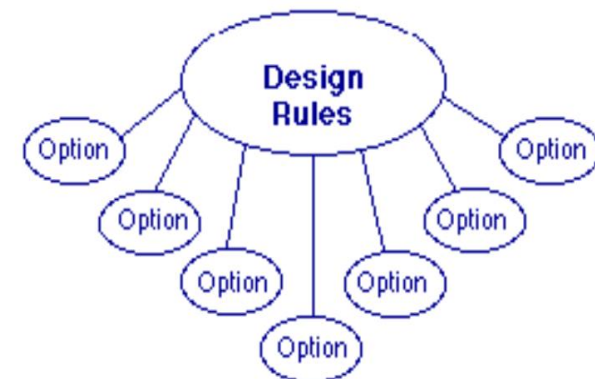
Modularity Creates Design Options



System Before Modularization



System after Modularization



The Battle of Modernities

Fig. 3. Carbon modernity: generation by source 1973–2010. *Source:* IEA (2011a).

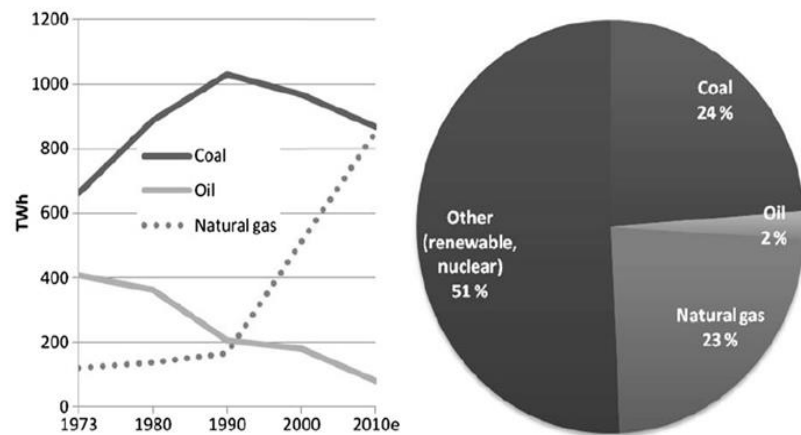


Fig. 6. EU power capacity mix in 2000 and 2011. *Source:* IEA (2011a).

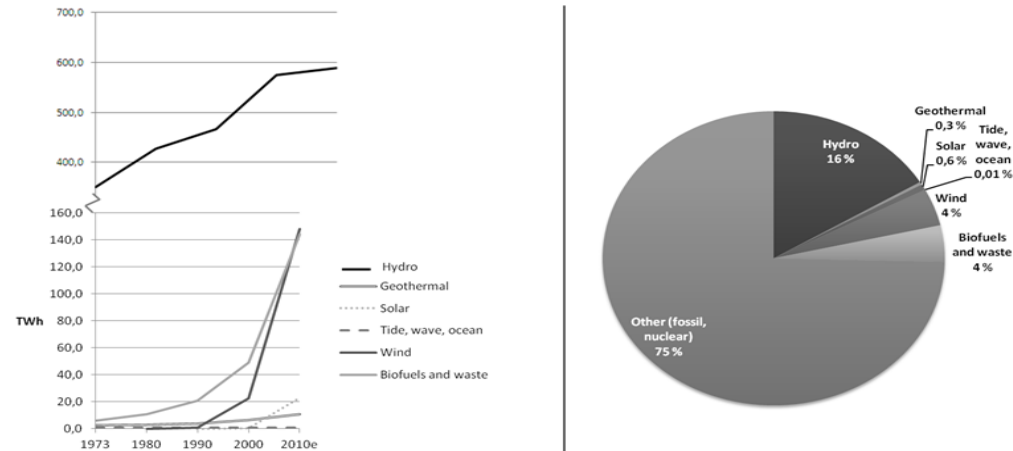
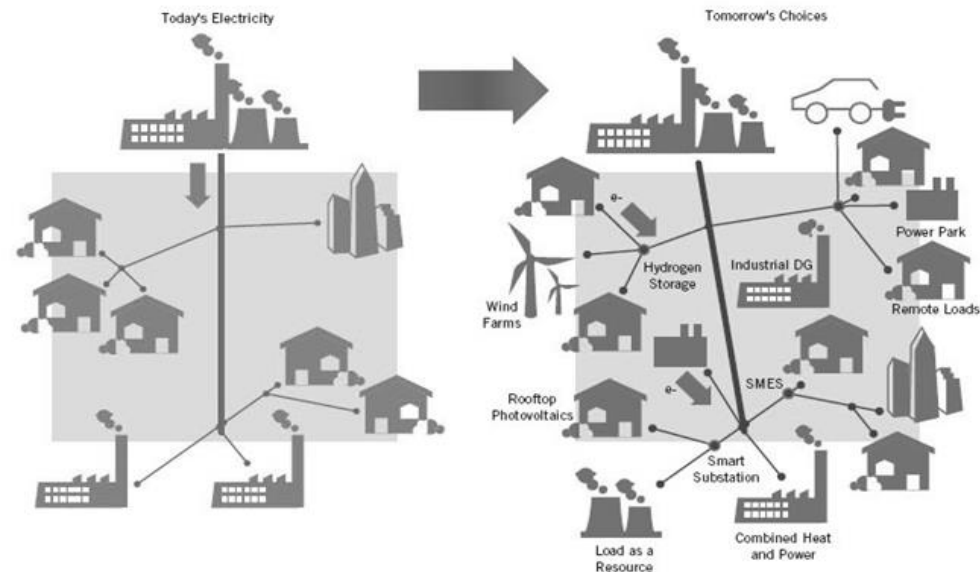
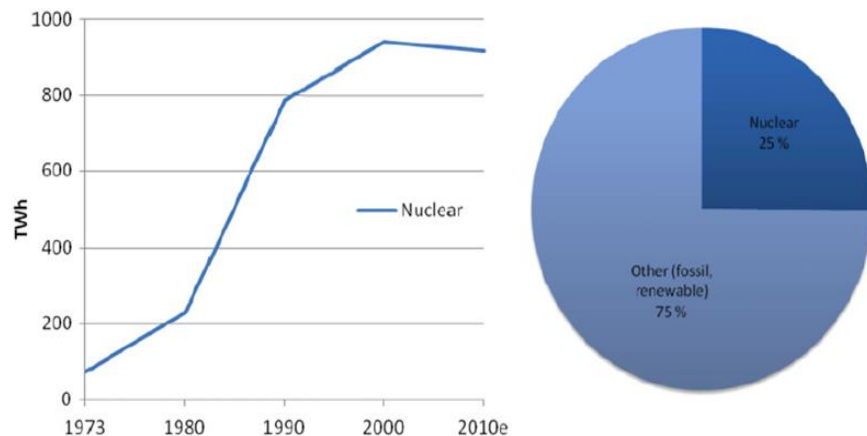
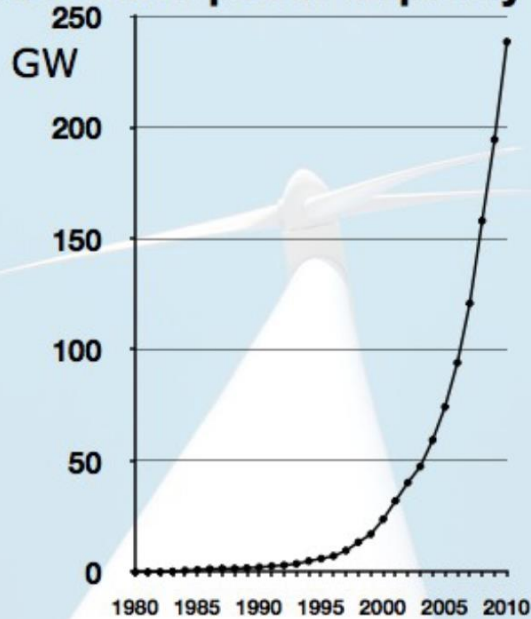


Fig. 4. Nuclear modernity: generation by source, 1973–2010. *Source:* IEA (2011a).



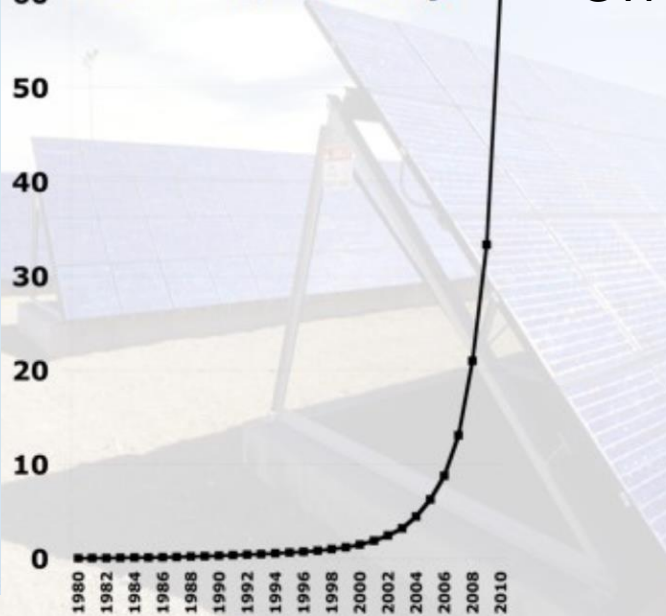
Takeoff for Green Energy

Global Wind power capacity 1980-2011



Data from GWEC

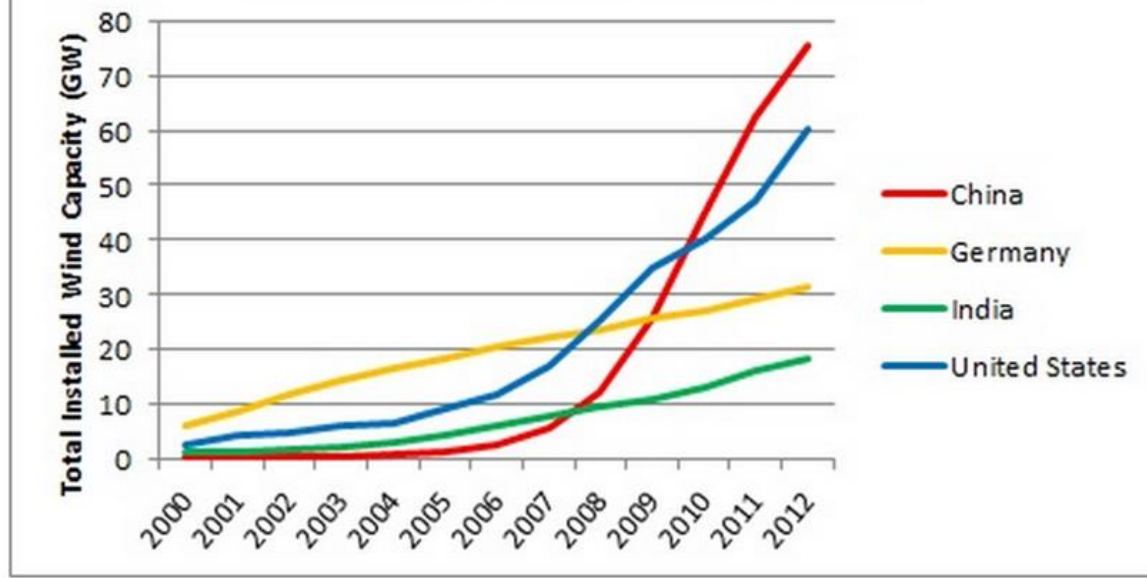
Solar PV, Globally GW



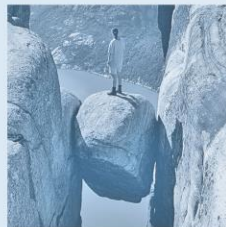
From Kåberger 2012

A Result of Policy and Technology Migration

Total Installed Wind Capacity



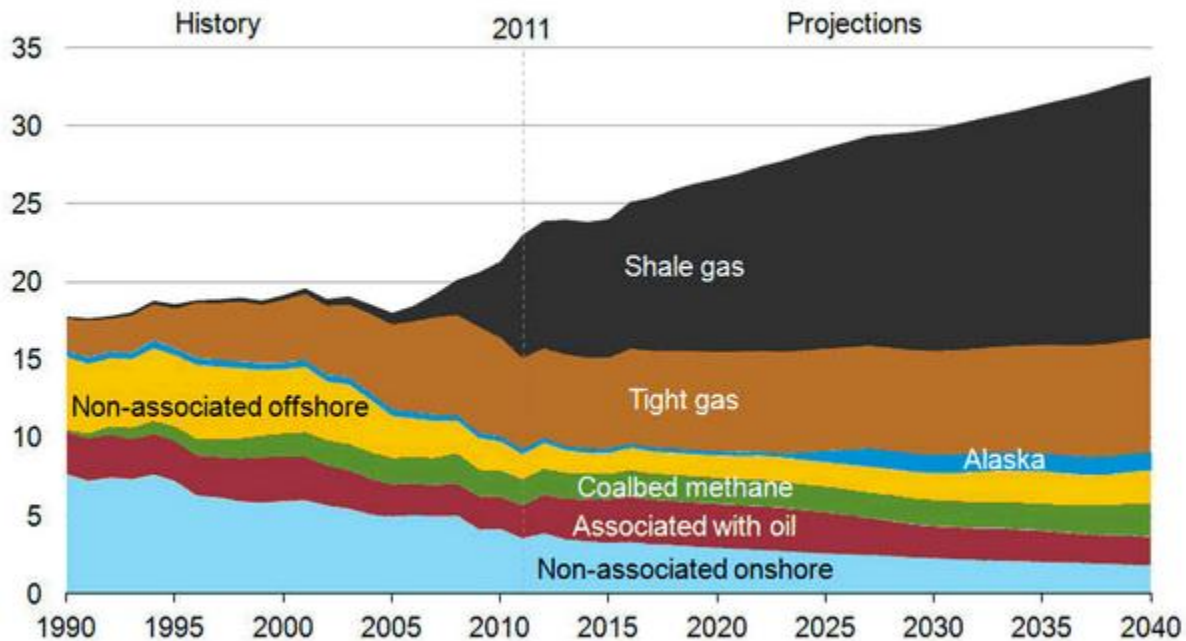
<http://www.chinafaqs.org/library/chinafaqs-renewable-energy-china-graphical-overview-2012>



Green Fracking?

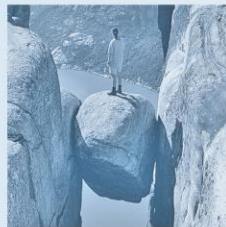
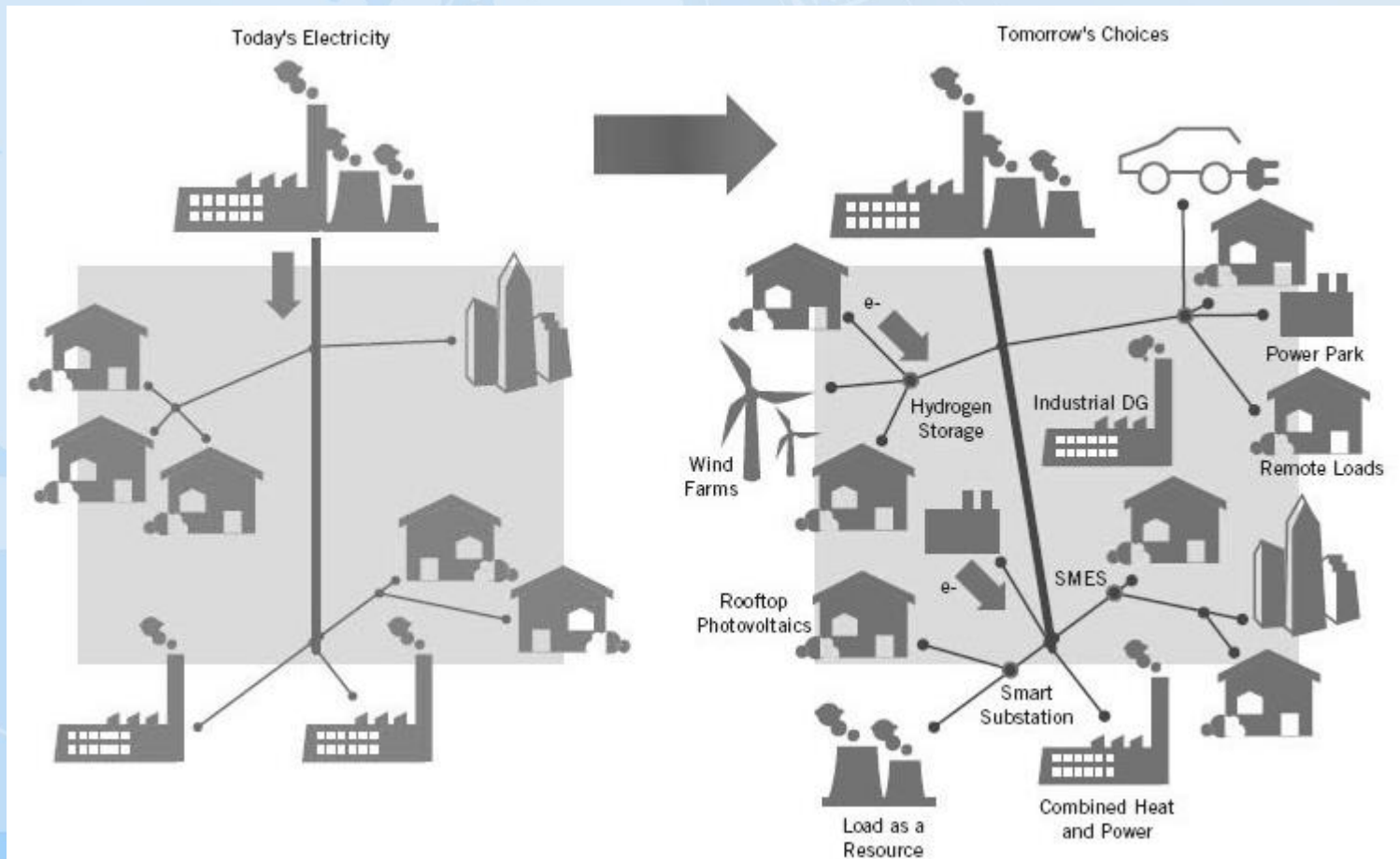
Green
fracking in
the US?

U.S. dry natural gas production
trillion cubic feet



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2013 Early Release*

Smart Grids, crossover between el and IT



The system of Innovation model Bringing in Public Policy

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graph TD; A[Institutions of Policy Formulation] <--> B[Institutions of Education]; A <--> C[Institutions of Public & Private Research]; A <--> D[Institutions of Technology Bridging]; B <--> D; C <--> D; D <--> E[Institutions of Industrial R&D]; E <--> F[Institutions of Promotion of Entrepreneurship]; B <--> F; C <--> F; D <--> E; E <--> F; F <--> A; F <--> B; F <--> C; F <--> D; F <--> E; F <--> F;
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Interactions

- ER&D collaboration
- EInformal interaction
- ETechnology diffusion
- EPersonnel mobility

BI NORWEGIAN BUSINESS SCHOOL

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EFMD EQUIS ACCREDITED



Green Transition and the Kantian Rule

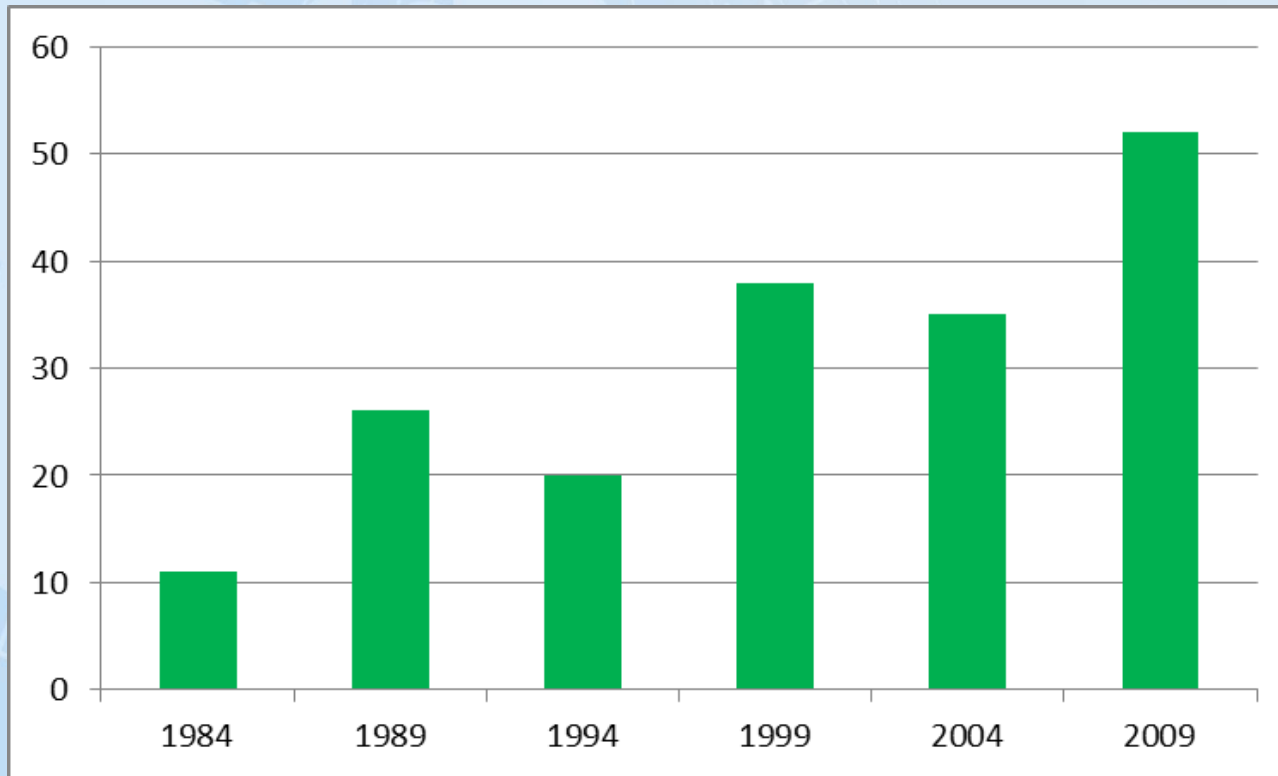
Act only according to that maxim whereby you can, at the same time, will that it should become a universal law

(Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals 1785)

Acutely important in the age of the Anthropocene



The Greens in the EU parliament



Source: Wikipedia & Europeangreens.eu



Greening Policies



Road Map 2050

- By 2050: cut emissions to 80% below 1990 levels



Road Map 2050

- achieve a reduction of GHG emissions by 80 %



Remix – 100% renewable electricity is achievable by 2050



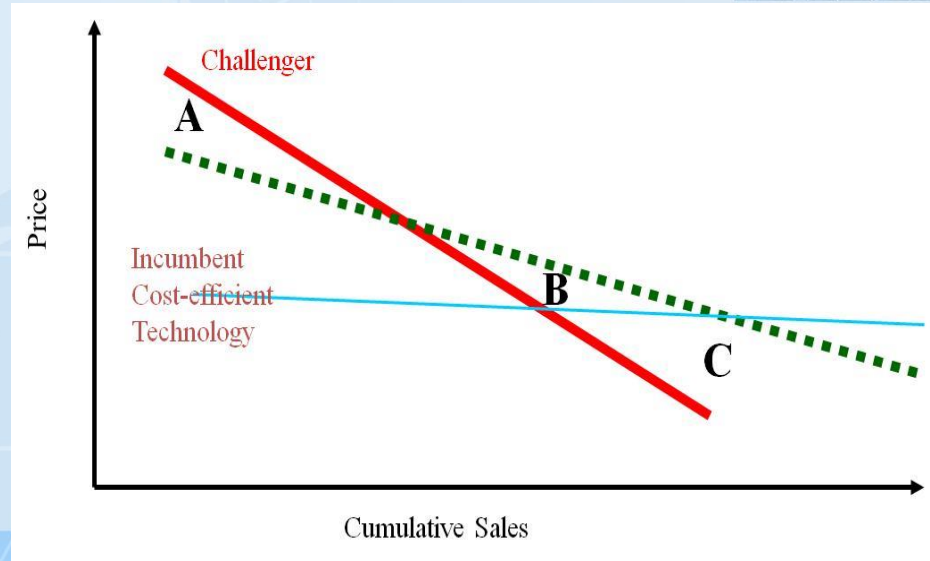
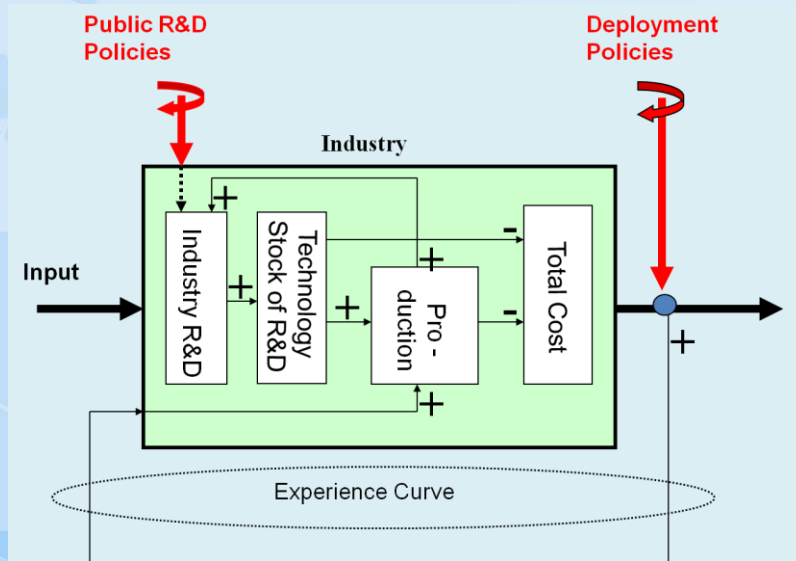
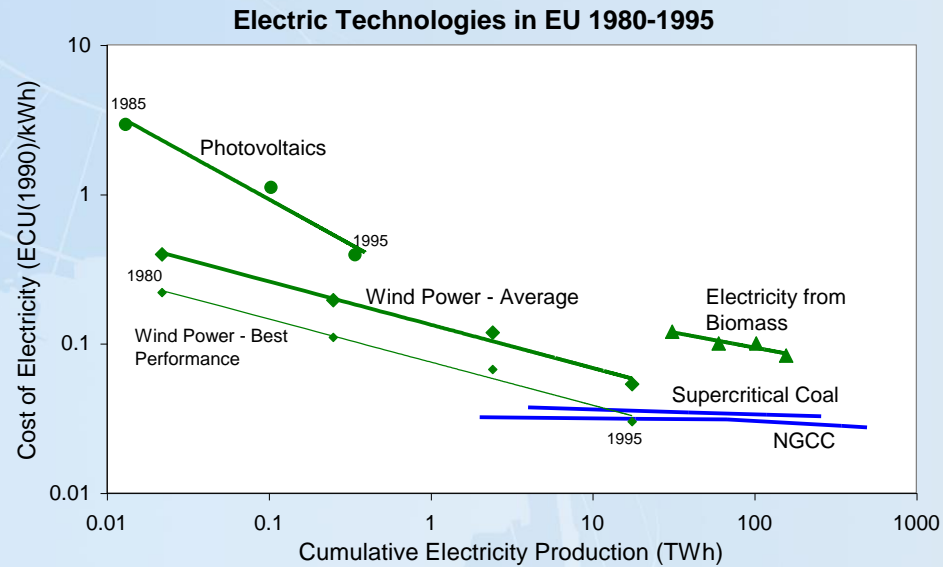
CO2 emission per unit of GDP will be 40-45 percent lower in 2020 than in 2005

Increase the share of renewable energy in its energy mix to 15 percent by 2020.

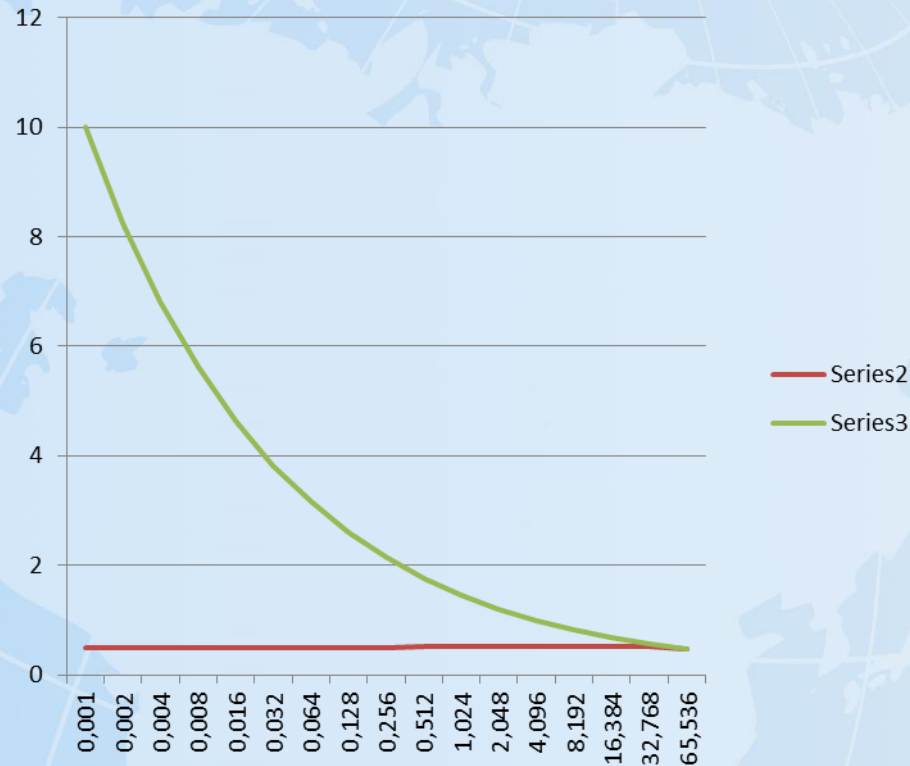
Experiments with circular economies

- Germany, Japan and China are trying out **Circular economies**

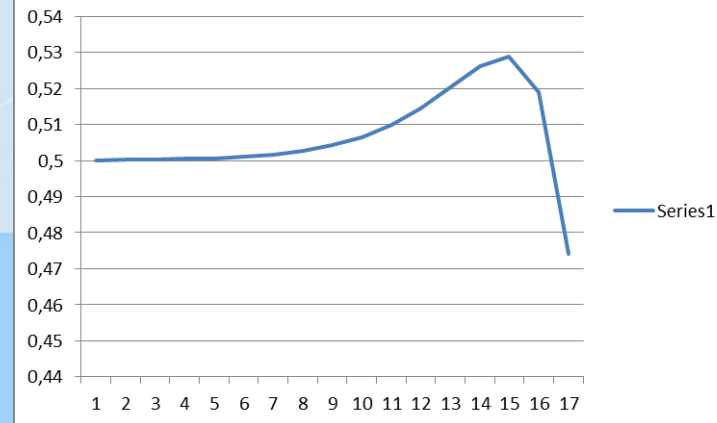
The Dynamics of Experience/ Technology Learning



The learning effect



0,001	0,500095	10
0,002	0,500155	8,25
0,004	0,500252	6,80625
0,008	0,500409	5,615156
0,016	0,500661	4,632504
0,032	0,501063	3,821816
0,064	0,501698	3,152998
0,128	0,50269	2,601223
0,256	0,504214	2,146009
0,512	0,506505	1,770458
1,024	0,509837	1,460628
2,048	0,514439	1,205018
4,096	0,52024	0,99414
8,192	0,526228	0,820165
16,384	0,52894	0,676636
32,768	0,519079	0,558225
65,536	0,474137	0,460536

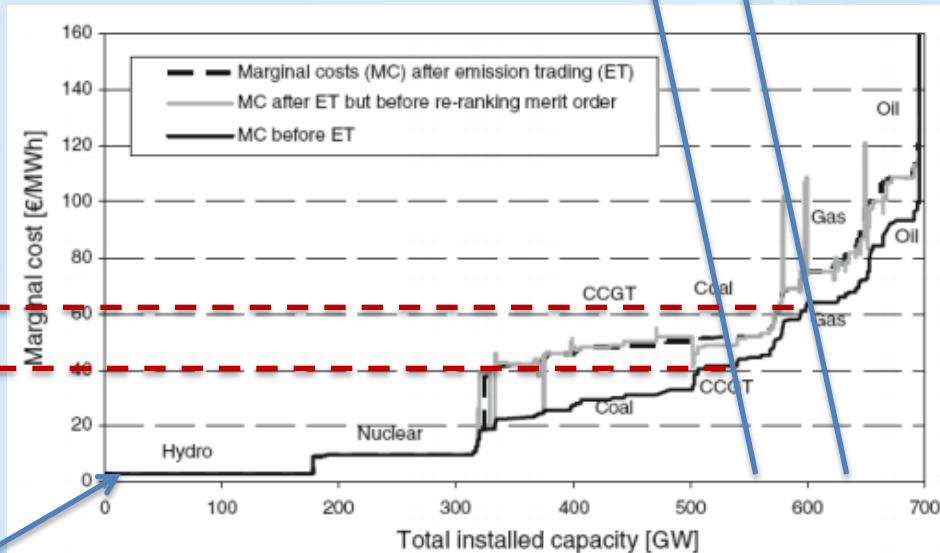


Dumping Effects of Renewables

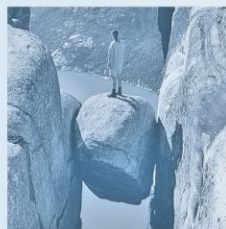
Dumping effect
of renewables
volume

Dumping
effect of
renewables

Input renewables
With very low operating costs



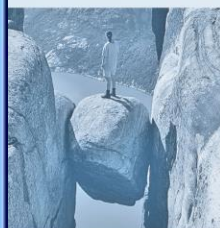
GREENING PROCESSES IN A GLOBALISING ECONOMY



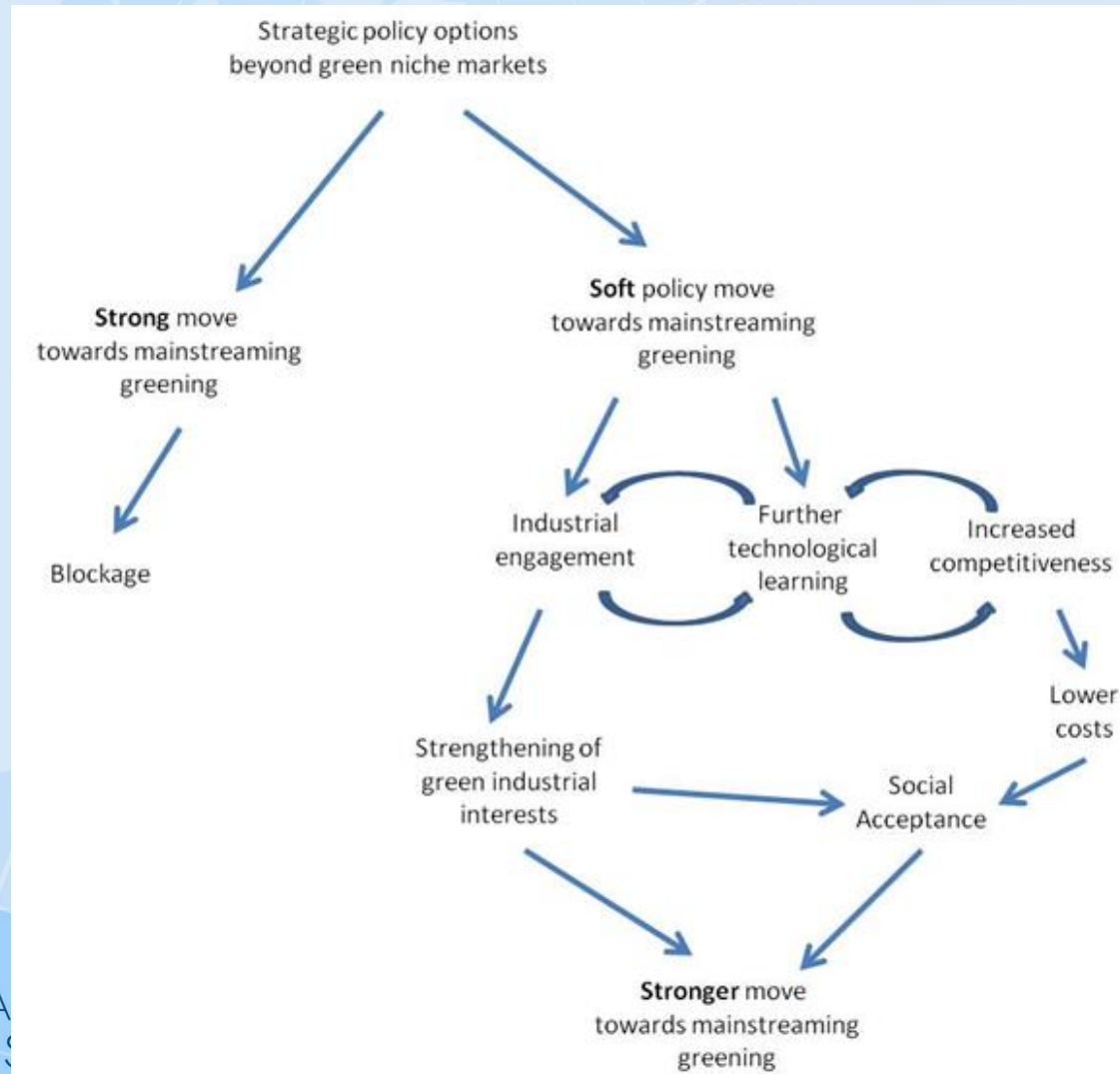
Technology Migration Across Lead Markets



Sequential Lead Markets for PV



The Relay Model



Green Transition on Three Continents



Advanced technological and economic capacities
Greening through replacement
Vested interests and zero sum games
Loose out in volumes to Asia

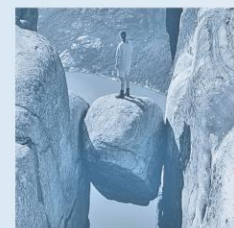


- Rapid growth with eco-efficiency focus
- Environmental focus
- Massive rollout of new modern capital stock
- Taking technological frontier positions in many fields



Unapologetic about growth
Greening must be coupled to development
Options for leapfrogging
But poor infrastructure

THE END



Green Politics EU



Road Map

- By 2050: cut emissions to 80% below 1990 levels through domestic reductions alone.
- Increase the share of energy from renewable sources to 20% (from around 8.5% today) by 2020
- To make the transition towards a low-carbon society EU will invest an additional €270 billion or 1.5% of its GDP annually

Core green policy

- Greenhouse Gas Monitoring and Reporting (2002)
- EU Emissions Trading System (2003)
- Effort Sharing Decision (2009)
- Carbon Capture and Storage (2009)
- Transport/Fuels (1998)
- Ozone Layer Protection (2009)
- Fluorinated Gases (2006)



Source: EU

Green Politics Japan

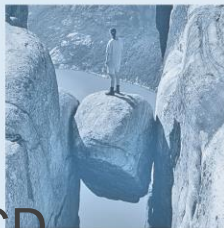


Road Map

- By 2020: achieve a reduction of GHG emissions by 25% below 1990 levels
- By 2050: achieve a reduction of GHG emissions by 80 %

Core green policy

- 1990-2003: A number of laws and legal systems was passes in order to establish the 'Recycling-based Society'



Source: OECD

Green Politics China

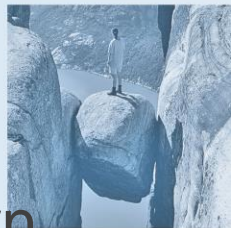


Road Map

- By 2020, CO₂ emission per unit of GDP will be 40-45 percent lower than in 2005
- Energy consumption per unit of GDP will drop by 16 percent from 2010
- China aims to increase the share of renewable energy in its energy mix to 15 percent by 2020.

Core green policy

- 2005: “the State Council’s Opinions on Speeding up the Development of Circular Economy”
- 2005: “Renewable Energy Law”
- 2007: National Action Plan on Climate Change
- 2008, “Circular Economy Promotion Law”
- 2009; “The revision of the renewable energy law”
- 2011: Action plan to slow down greenhouse gas emissions in light of its national conditions



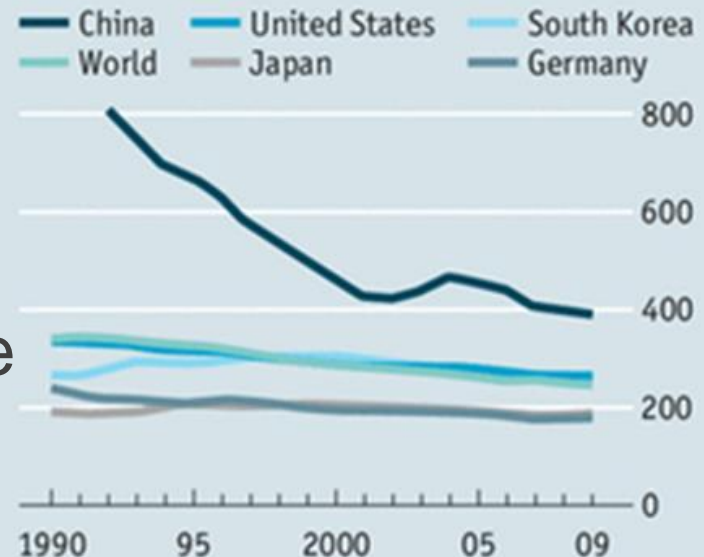
Circular Economy China

- The world's third law on circular economy (Germany and Japan)
- 178 pilot units are practicing CE
- In 2010, the output value of resources recycling industry exceeded 1 trillion yuan and the number of employees exceeded 20 million

Turning the power down

Energy intensity of GDP

Tonnes of coal equivalent per \$m* of GDP



Source: World Bank

*2005\$ at purchasing-power parity

Green Politics USA

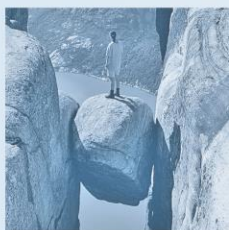


Road maps

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 17 per cent below 2005 levels by 2020.
- To doubling the share of clean energy in the electricity supply mix to 80 per cent by 2035.

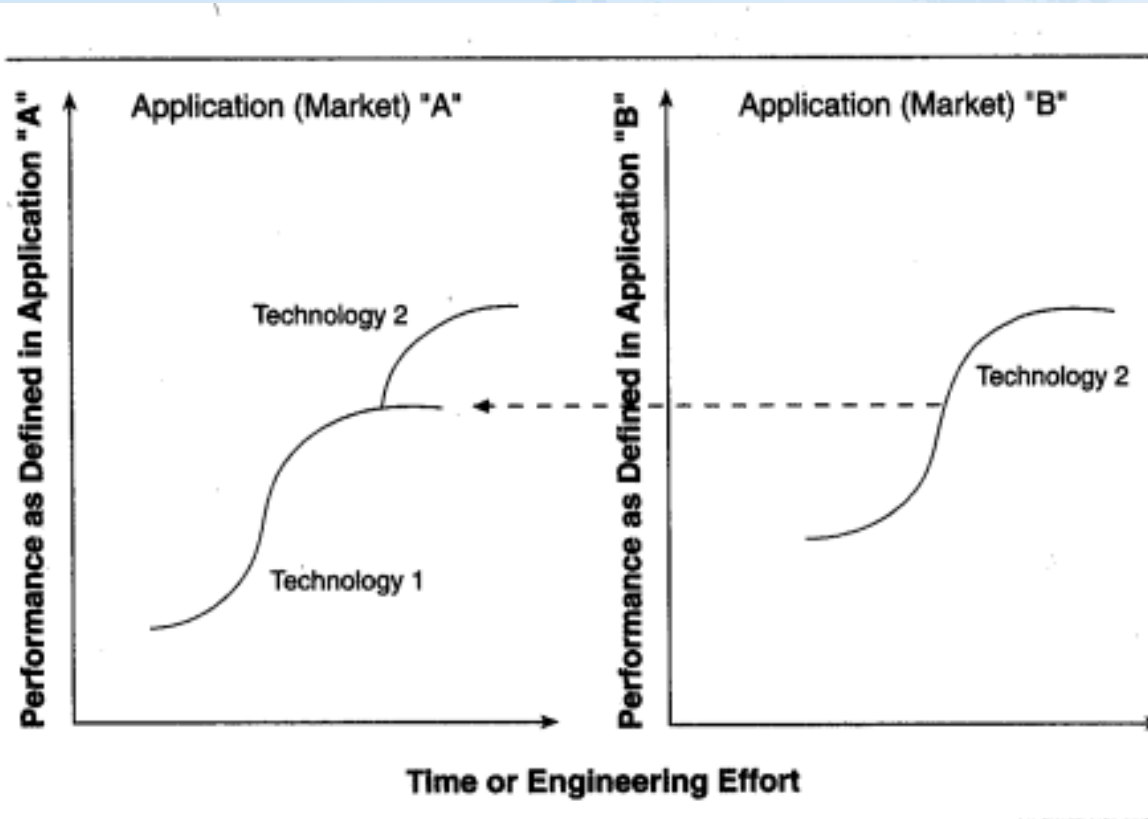
Core green policy

- Clean Air Act; 1973
- 2007: The Global Warming Pollution Reduction died in committee
- 2009: The American Clean Energy and Security Act died in the Senate
- 2010: A federal budget to support clean energy development
- 2013: Obama's Climate Action Plan



Source: EIA & wikipedia

S-curve leaps for disruptive technologies



Source: Clayton M. Christensen, "Exploring the Limits of the Technology S-Curve. Part I: Component Technologies," *Production and Operations Management* 1, no. 4 (Fall 1992): 361. Reprinted by permission.

- Vertical axis DT different attributes of performance than ST
- Disruptive technologies emerge and progress on their own uniquely defined trajectories
- If and when they progress to the point that they can satisfy the level and nature of performance demanded in another value network, the disruptive technology can then invade it