Future projection of greenhouse gas emissions associated with metal production based on shared socio-economic pathways

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Introduction

- Reduction in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 78-118% by 2100 compared with 2010 are required (RCP2.6)
- > Metal production is one of main contributors for GHG emissions (accounts for 10% of global GHG emissions)
- > Decoupling the metal demand and associated GHG emissions from economic growth is essential for sustainable development

Project GHG emissions associated with future global metal production for the five SSPs
 Explore influential factors for reducing future GHG emissions in metal cycles

Analysis for six metals (Al, Cu, Fe, Pb, Ni, Zn)

Methods

Future primary/secondary metal production

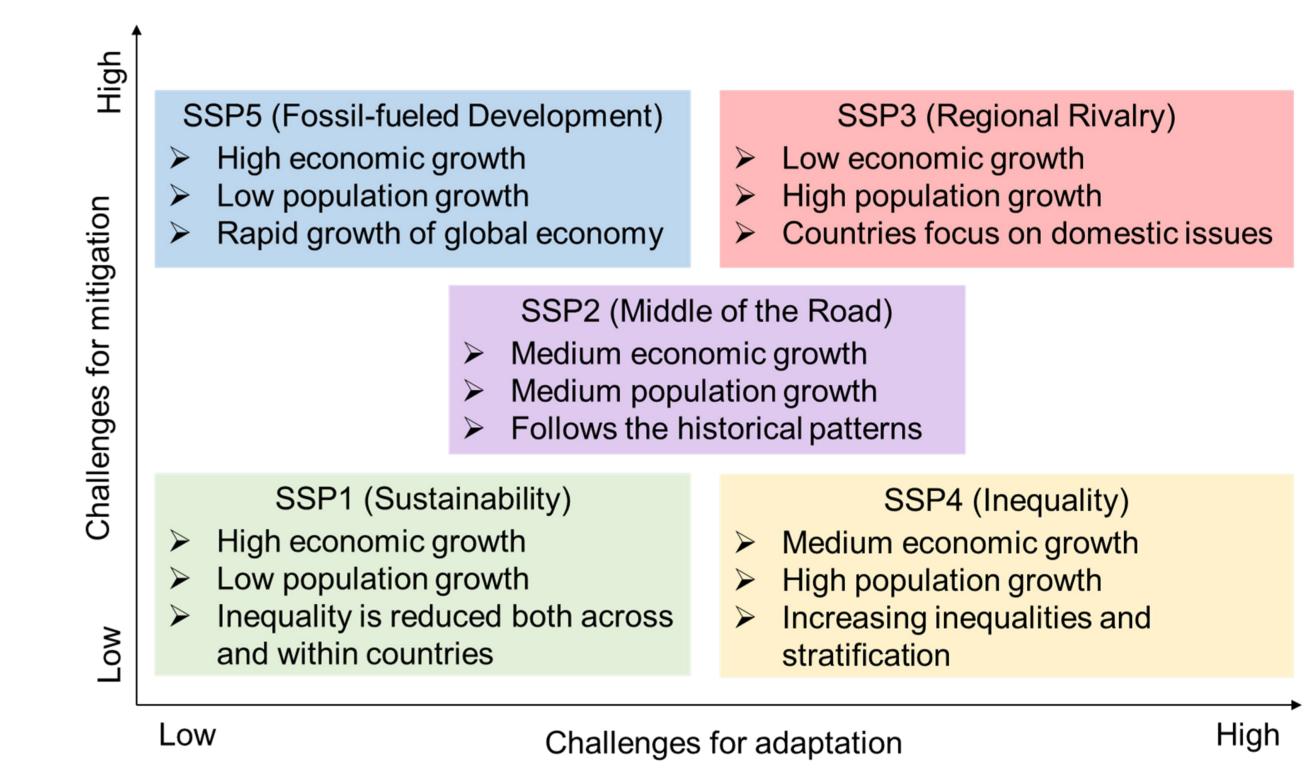


- Historical in-use metal stocks are modeled with <u>a logistic curve</u>
- Future metal demands are estimated based on future population and economic growth for <u>the SSPs</u>
- Future primary/secondary metal production are estimated by using <u>dynamic material flow analysis (MFA)</u>
- Future GHG emissions from metal production
- GHG emission intensities for primary/secondary metal production are estimated based on previous studies and energy mix for the SSPs
- GHG emission is calculated by multiplying future primary/secondary metal production with the GHG emission intensities
- Explore influential factors for reducing future GHG emissions by varying parameters associated with metal cycles

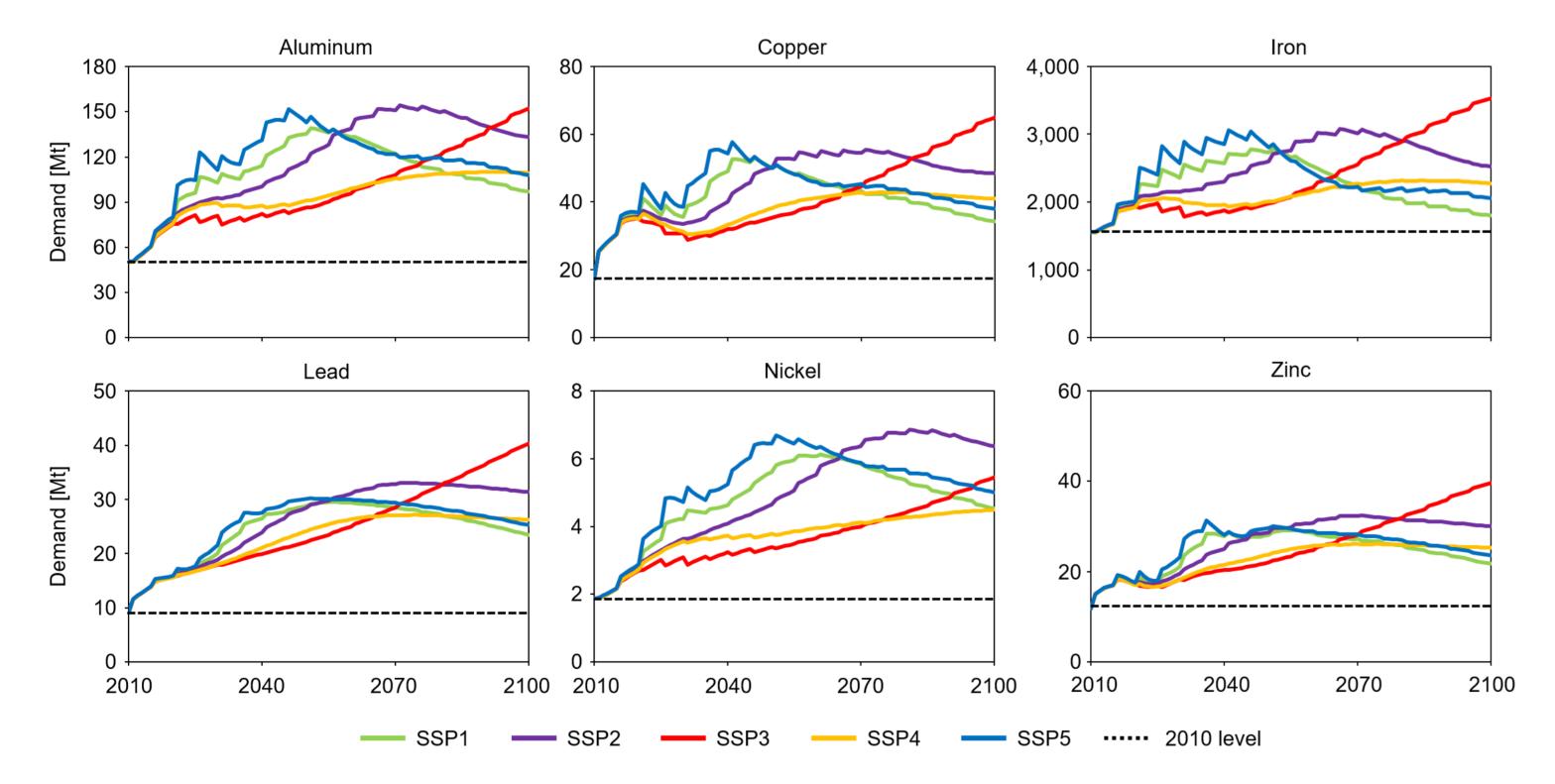
Results and discussion

• Future metal demands for the five SSPs

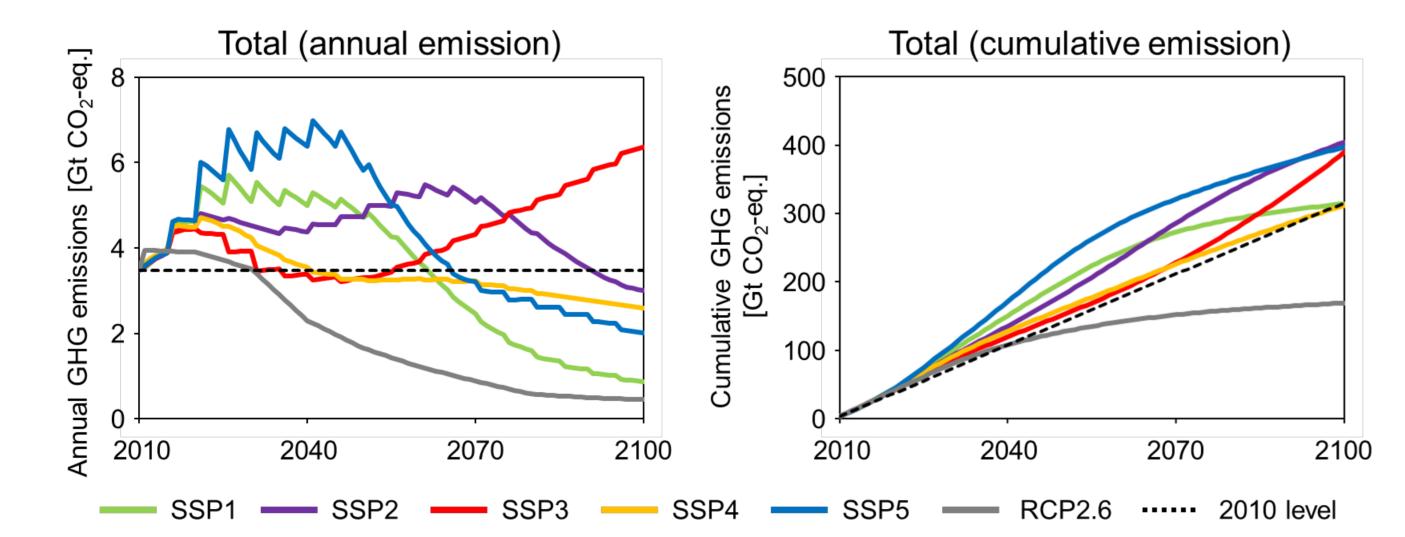
Future scenarios for socio-economic factors including population and economic growth

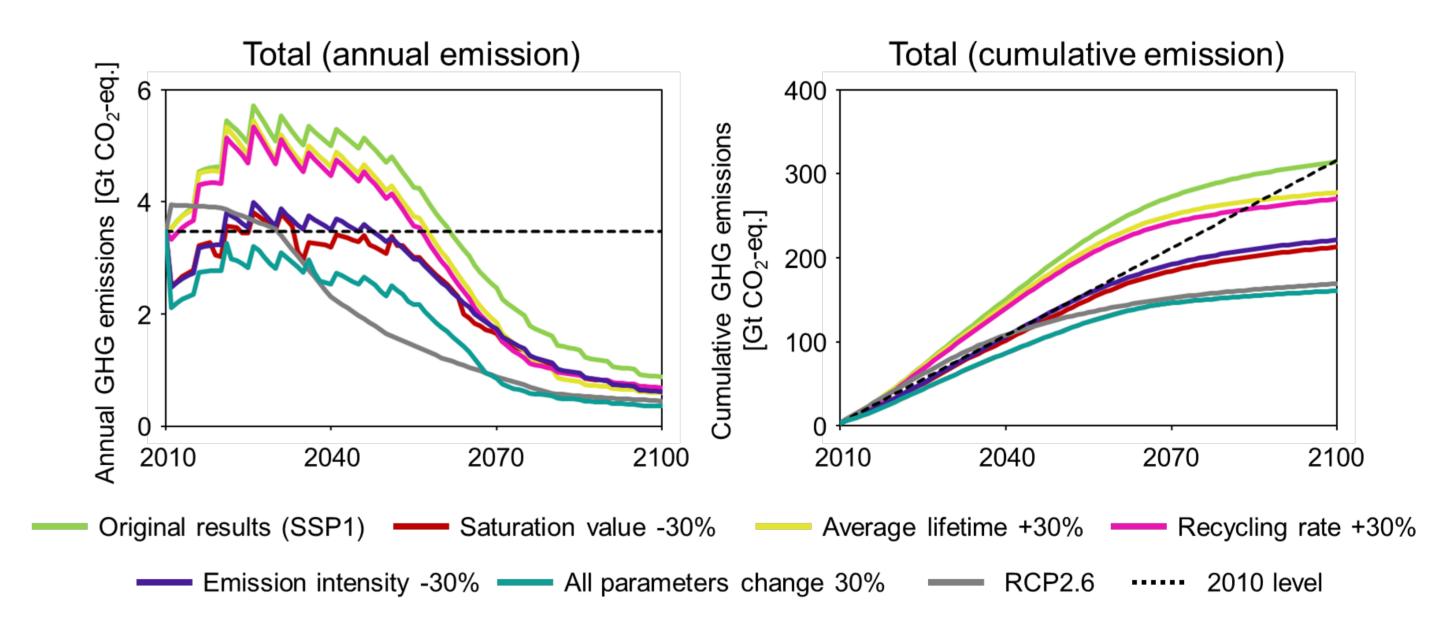


Influential parameters for the reduction of GHG



- Future demands of all metals are larger than the level in 2010
 Increase in maximum by 2.3–4.4 times compared with 2010
 - Future GHG emissions from metal production





- Saturation values of in-use metal stocks per capita and GHG emission intensities are influential for both mid-/long-term reduction in cumulative GHG emissions.
- However, improving <u>a single parameter</u> is insufficient for achieving the climate goal
- The climate goal can be achieved by improving all parameters by <u>20%</u>

- Decreases in GHG emissions in the late century are mainly due to substitution of secondary metal for primary metal
- SSPs have a great effect on the GHG emissions, but no SSP can achieve the climate goal (RCP2.6)
- Further efforts in addition to a sustainable socio-economic pathway are required for the achievement of climate goal

Conclusions

For achieving the climate goal in metal production sector, in addition to following the sustainable socio-economic pathway (SSP1), implementing multiple measures immediately with international cooperation is essential.

