

Energiewende und Widerstände

9.10.2024 – Berlin

Jörn Schwarz, ASPO Deutschland



Energiewende ist kein Selbstzweck

Zwingende Gründe für Energiewende

- die Klimakatastrophe ist akut
- die fossilen Ressourcen sind endlich

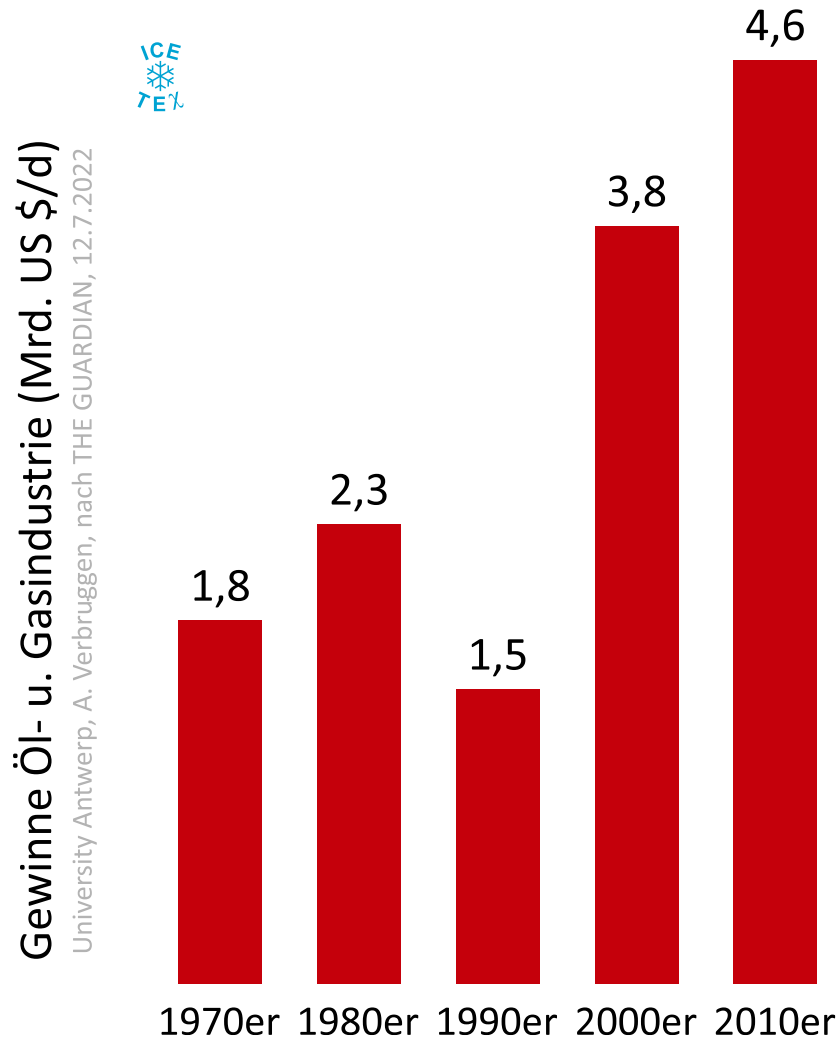
Trotzdem: organisierte Widerstände

- Wirtschaft – Politik – Medien
- *ein* wesentlicher Grund: das Geld →

„Schwindelerregende Gewinne der fossilen Industrie“

THE GUARDIAN, 12.7.2022 (Daten der Weltbank)

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Nutznießler

- gesamte fossile Industrie + Zulieferer
- Aktionäre dieser Unternehmen
 - Staats-, Pensions- und Hedgefonds
 - private und gewerbliche Investoren

Fossiles Geschäftsmodell

- ist bedroht durch Energiewende und Klimaschutz
- die Gegenwehr ist seit Jahrzehnten gewaltig!
- wird unterstützt von Handlangern in Politik, Medien und (vermeintlicher) Wissenschaft
- → Verschleppung von Energiewende /Klimaschutz



Uno-Generalsekretär António Guterres zu global schleppender Energiewende und Emissionsminderung

- „Die leeren Versprechungen einiger Unternehmen und Regierungen bringen uns auf den Pfad zu einer **unbewohnbaren** Erde.“

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nature sustainability



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-023-01132-6>

Quantifying the human cost of global warming

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Check for updates

Timothy M. Lenton^{1,2}, Chi Xu^{3,4}, Jesse F. Abrams⁵, Ashish Ghadiali¹, Sina Loriani⁶, Boris Sakschewski⁷, Caroline Zimm⁸, Kristie L. Ebi⁹, Robert R. Dunn⁹, Jens-Christian Svenning¹⁰ & Marten Scheffer⁹

The costs of climate change are often estimated in monetary terms, but this raises ethical issues. Here we express them in terms of numbers of people left outside the ‘human climate niche’—defined as the historically highly conserved distribution of relative human population density with respect to mean annual temperature. We show that climate change has already put ~9% of people (>600 million) outside this niche. By end-of-century (2080–2100), current policies leading to around 2.7 °C global warming could leave one-third (22–39%) of people outside the niche. Reducing global warming from 2.7 to 1.5 °C results in a ~5-fold decrease in the population exposed to unprecedented heat (mean annual temperature ≥ 29 °C). The lifetime emissions of ~3.5 global average citizens today (or ~1.2 average US citizens) expose one future person to unprecedented heat by end-of-century. That person comes from a place where emissions today are around half of the global average. These results highlight the need for more decisive policy action to limit the human costs and inequities of climate change.

Despite increased pledges and targets to tackle climate change, current policies still leave the world on course for around 2.7 °C end-of-century global warming^{1–3} above pre-industrial levels—far from the ambitious aim of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 °C. Even fully implementing all 2030 nationally determined contributions, long-term pledges and net zero targets, nearly 2 °C global warming is expected later this century^{4–6}. Calls for climate justice highlight the vital need to address the social injustices driven by climate change⁷. But what is the human cost of climate change and who bears it? Existing estimates tend to be expressed in monetary terms⁸, tend to recognize impacts on the rich more than those on the poor (because the rich have more money to lose) and tend to value those living now over those living in the future (because future damages are subject to economic discounting). From an equity standpoint, this is unethical⁹—when life or health are at stake,

all people should be considered equal, whether rich or poor, alive or yet to be born.

A growing body of work considers how climate variability and climate change affect morbidity¹⁰ or mortality^{11–13}. Here, we take a complementary, ecological approach, considering exposure to less favourable climate conditions, defined as deviations of human population density with respect to climate from the historically highly conserved distribution—the ‘human climate niche’¹⁴. The climate niche of species integrates multiple causal factors including combined¹⁵ effects of physiology¹⁶ and ecology¹⁷. Humans have adapted physiologically and culturally to a wide range of local climates, but despite this our niche¹⁸ shows a primary peak of population density at a mean annual temperature (MAT) of ~13 °C and a secondary peak at ~27 °C (associated with monsoon climates principally in South Asia). The density of domesticated crops and livestock follow similar distributions¹⁹, as does

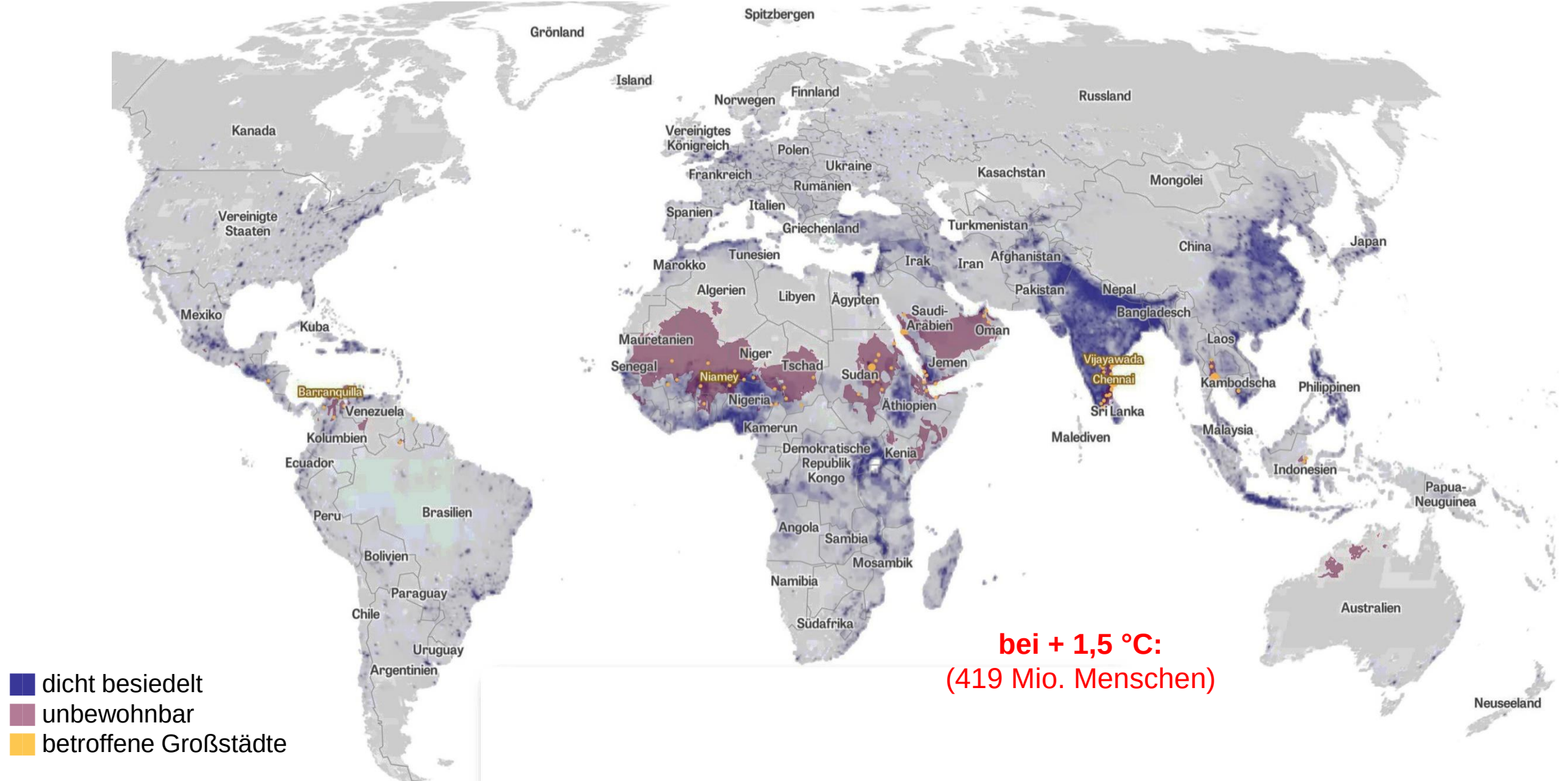
- Menschliche Kosten = **unbewohnbare Regionen** mit dauerhaften Jahresmittel-Temperaturen von über 29 °C
 - nachts: unter 29 °C
 - tagsüber: über 40 °C
- Die gegenwärtige, globale Politik bis Ende des Jahrhunderts führt zu einer globalen Erwärmung von etwa 2,7 °C (IPCC).

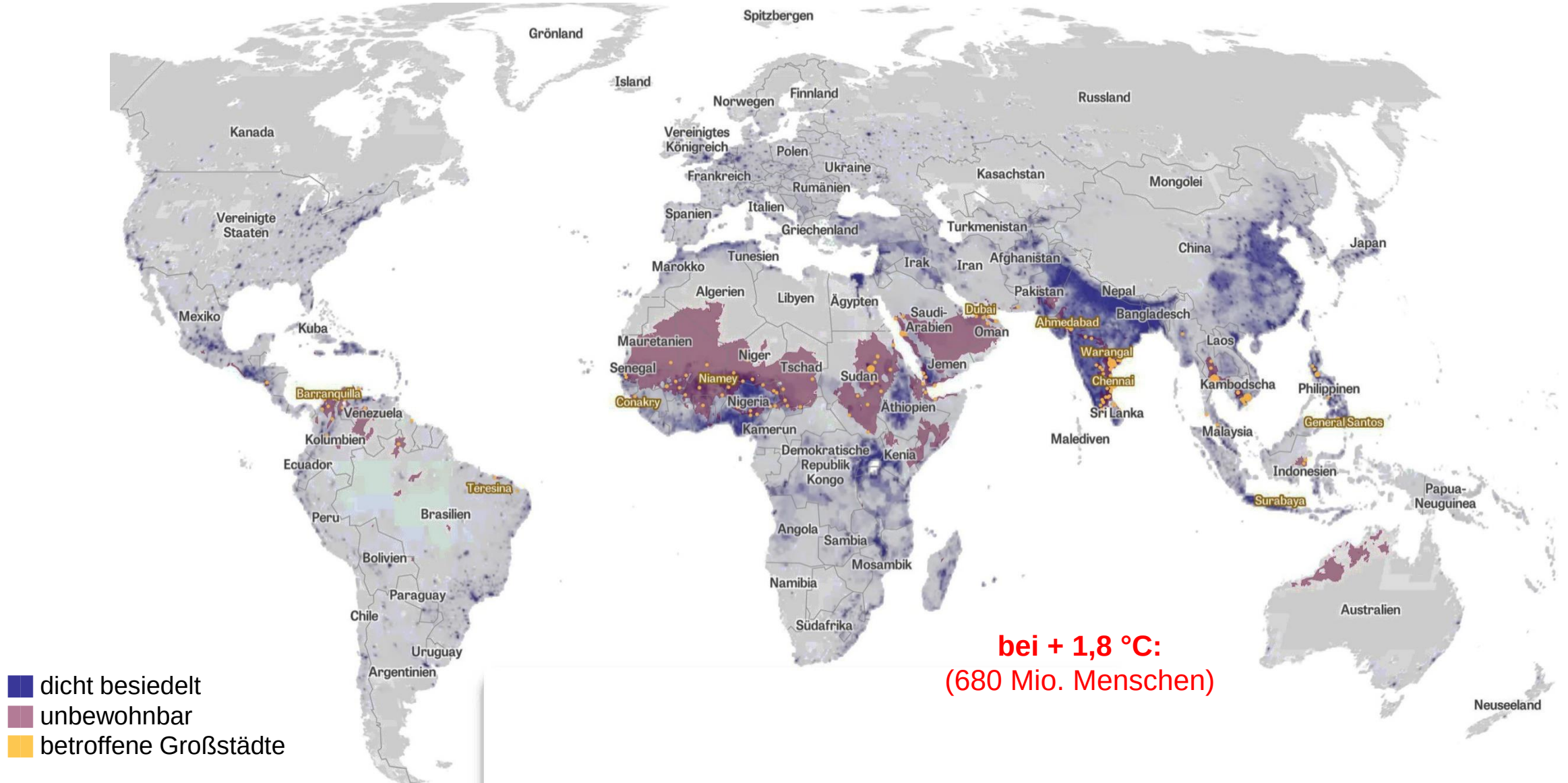
¹Global Systems Institute, University of Exeter, Exeter, UK. ²School of Life Sciences, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China. ³Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Potsdam, Germany. ⁴International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria. ⁵Center for Health and the Global Environment, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA. ⁶Department of Applied Ecology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, USA. ⁷Center for Biodiversity Dynamics in a Changing World (BIOCHANGE) and Section for Ecoinformatics and Biodiversity, Department of Biology, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark. ⁸Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands. ⁹These authors contributed equally: Timothy M. Lenton, Chi Xu. ¹⁰e-mail: t.m.lenton@exeter.ac.uk; xuchi@nju.edu.cn

Unbewohnbare Regionen der Erde

(Quantifying the human cost of global warming, Lenton et al., 2023, Grafiken: ZEIT Online)

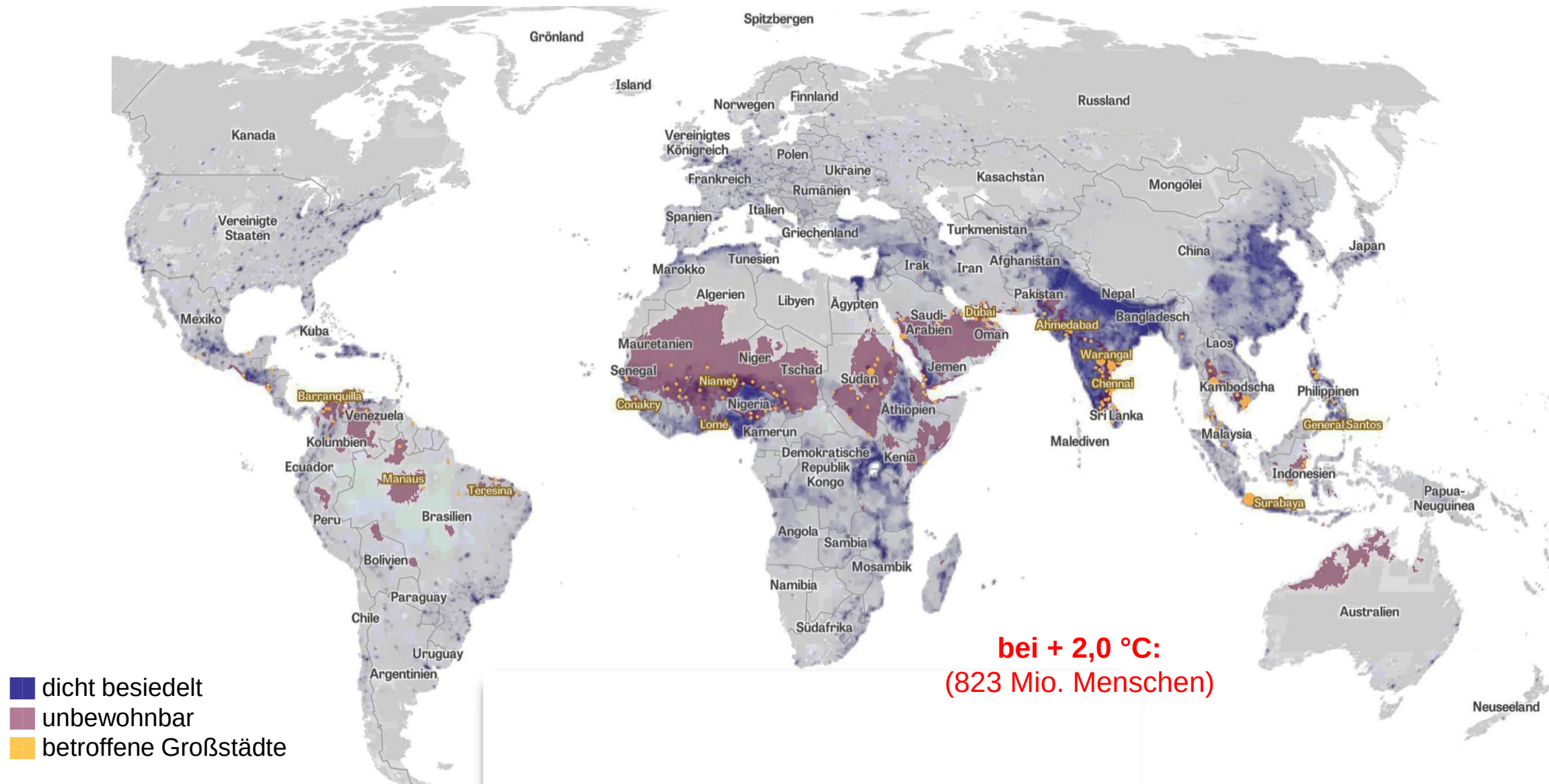
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Unbewohnbare Regionen der Erde

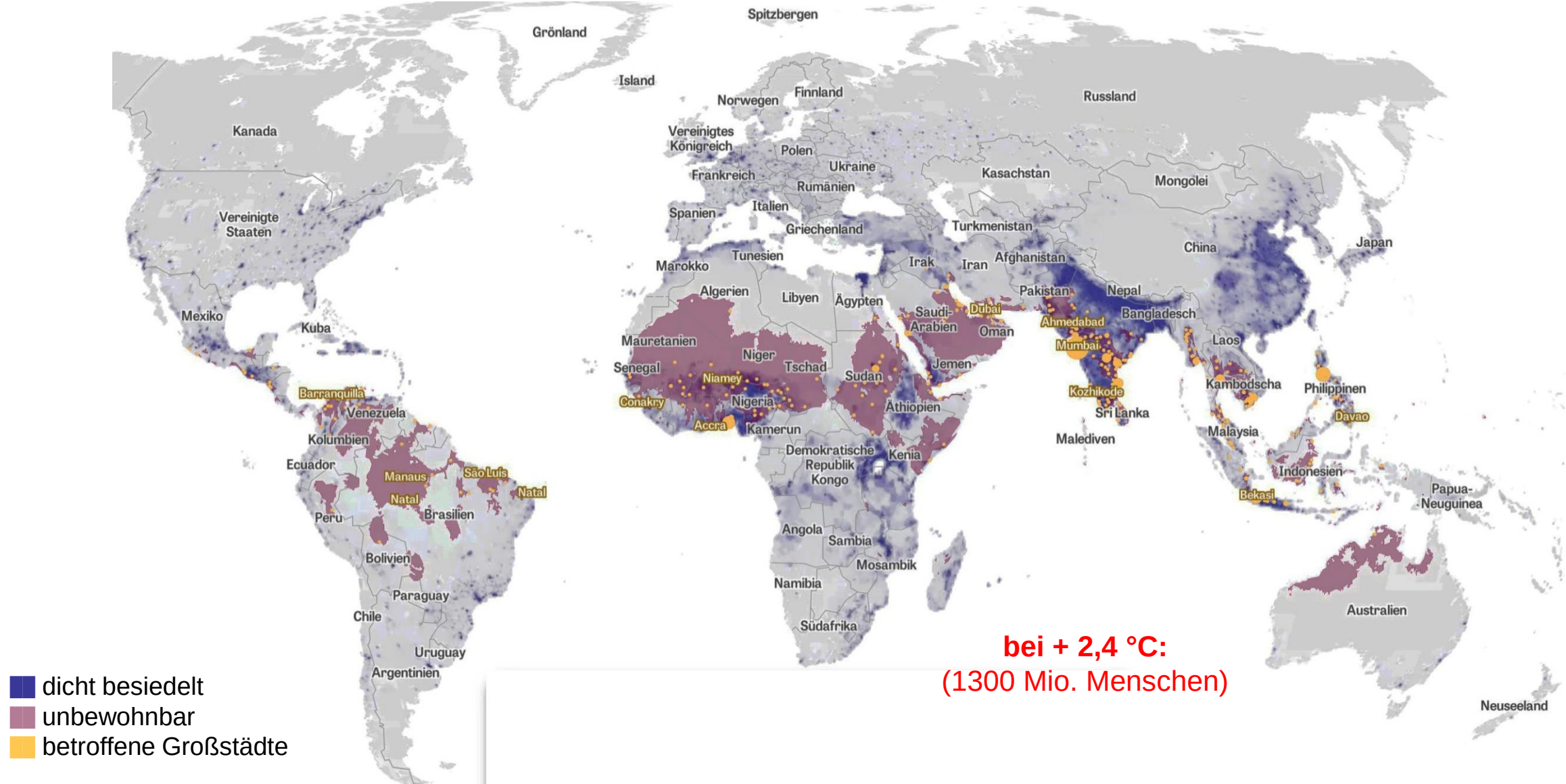
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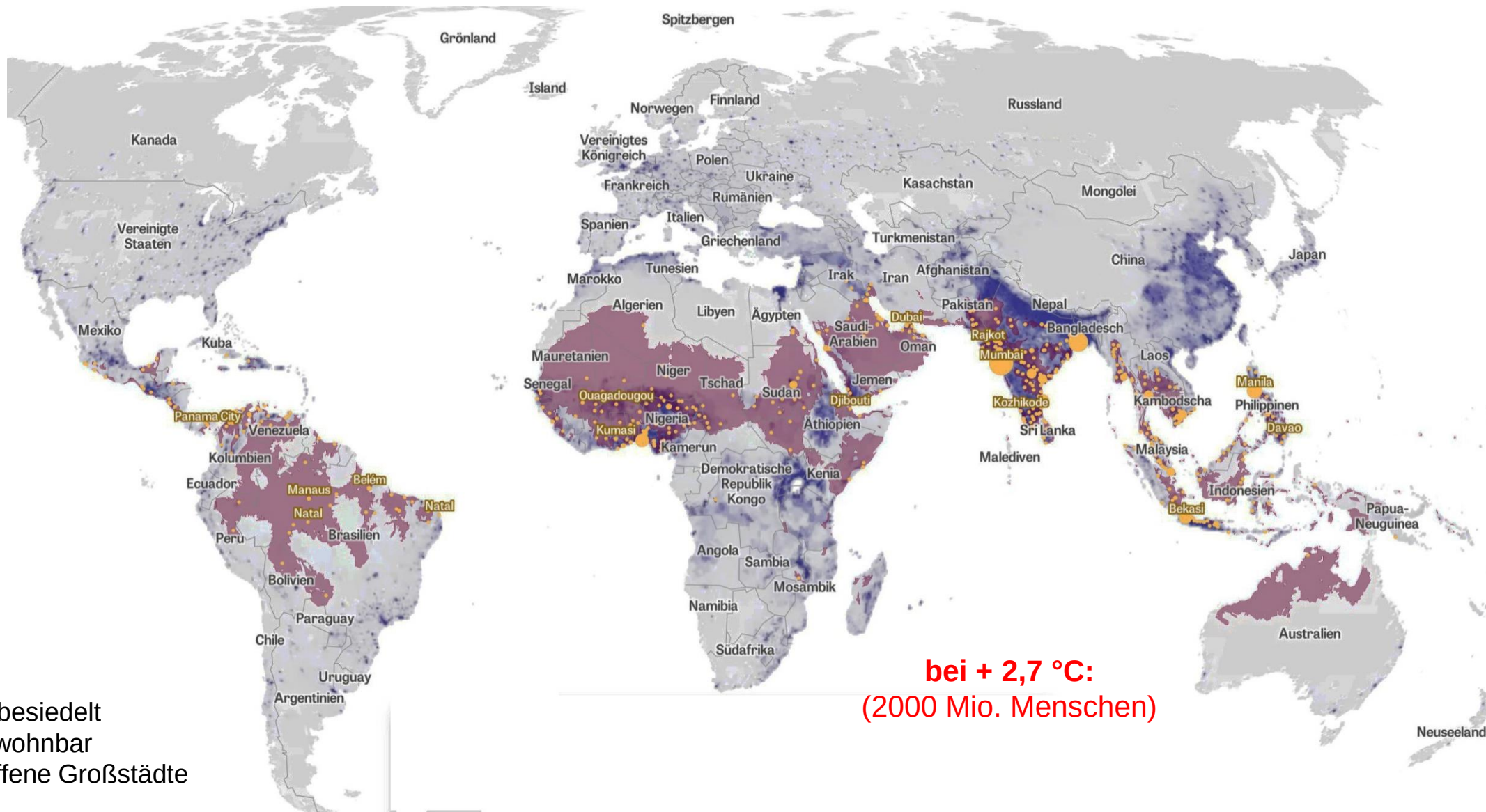


Unbewohnbare Regionen der Erde

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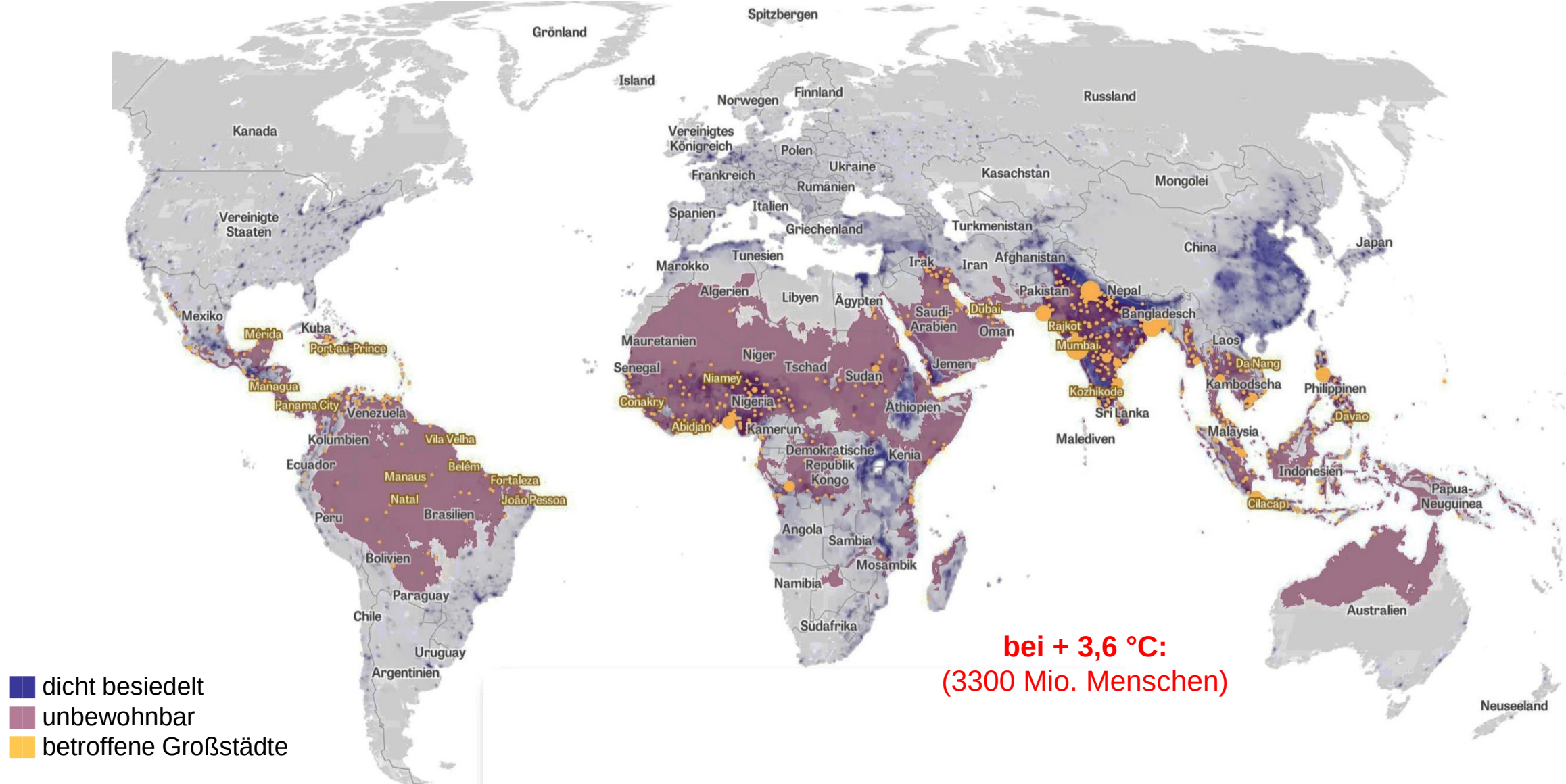




Unbewohnbare Regionen der Erde

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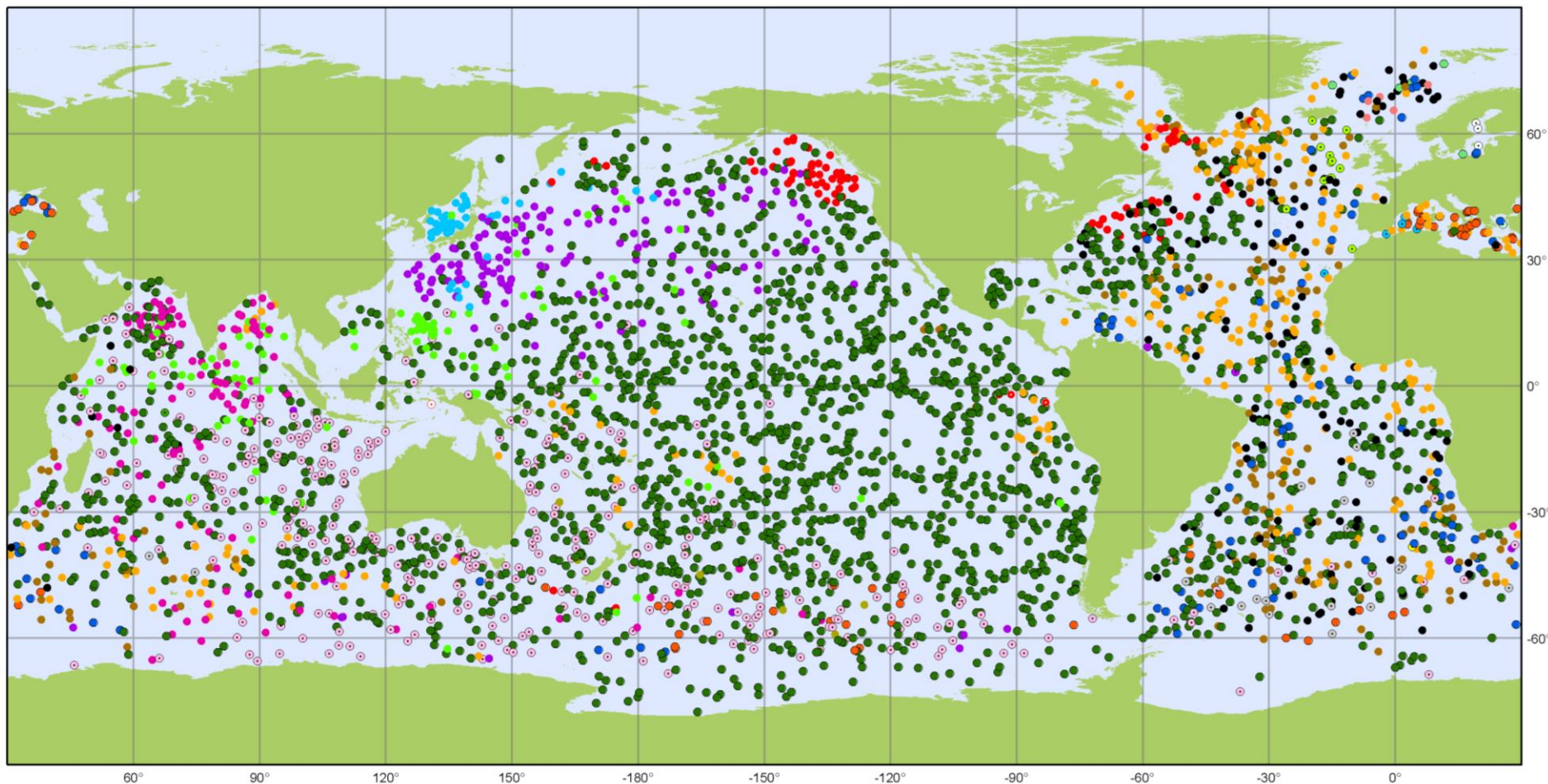
Folgen der Treibhausgase-Emissionen

.... in den Weltmeeren

Messung von Temperaturen in den Weltmeeren

> 50 Forschungsorganisationen, > 30 Länder: **A**rray for **R**ealtime **G**eostrophic **O**ceanography = **ARGO**

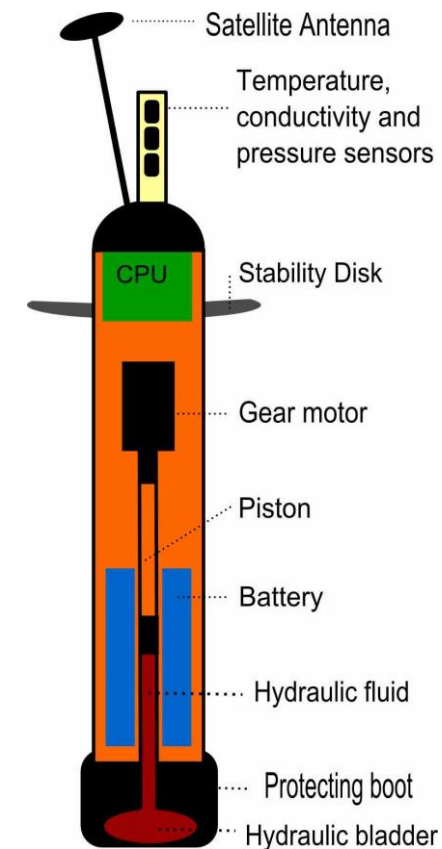
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Argo

National contributions - 3881 Operational Floats
Latest location of operational floats (data distributed within the last 30 days)

February 2018

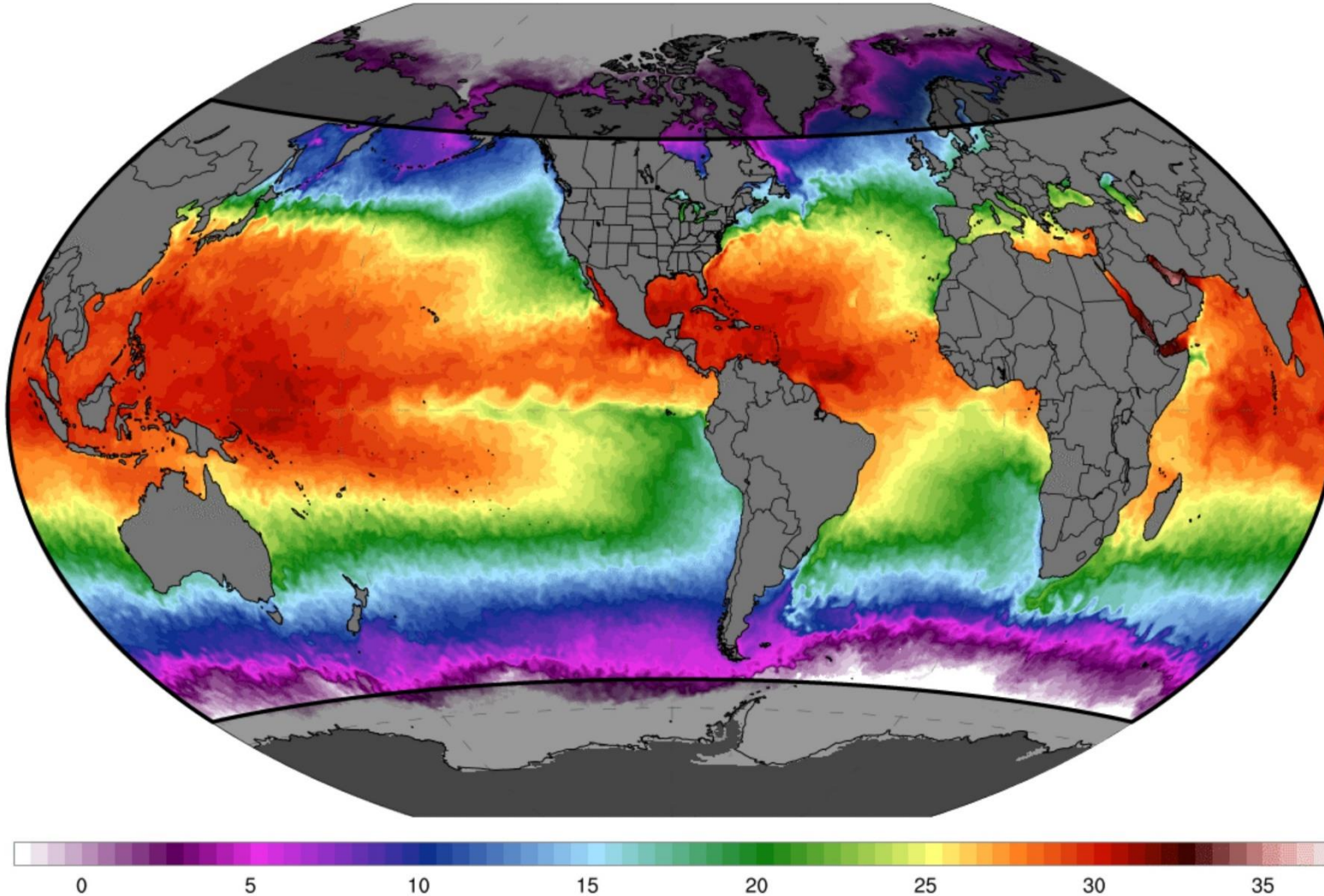


≈ 4000 Messbojen,
bis 6000 m Tiefe

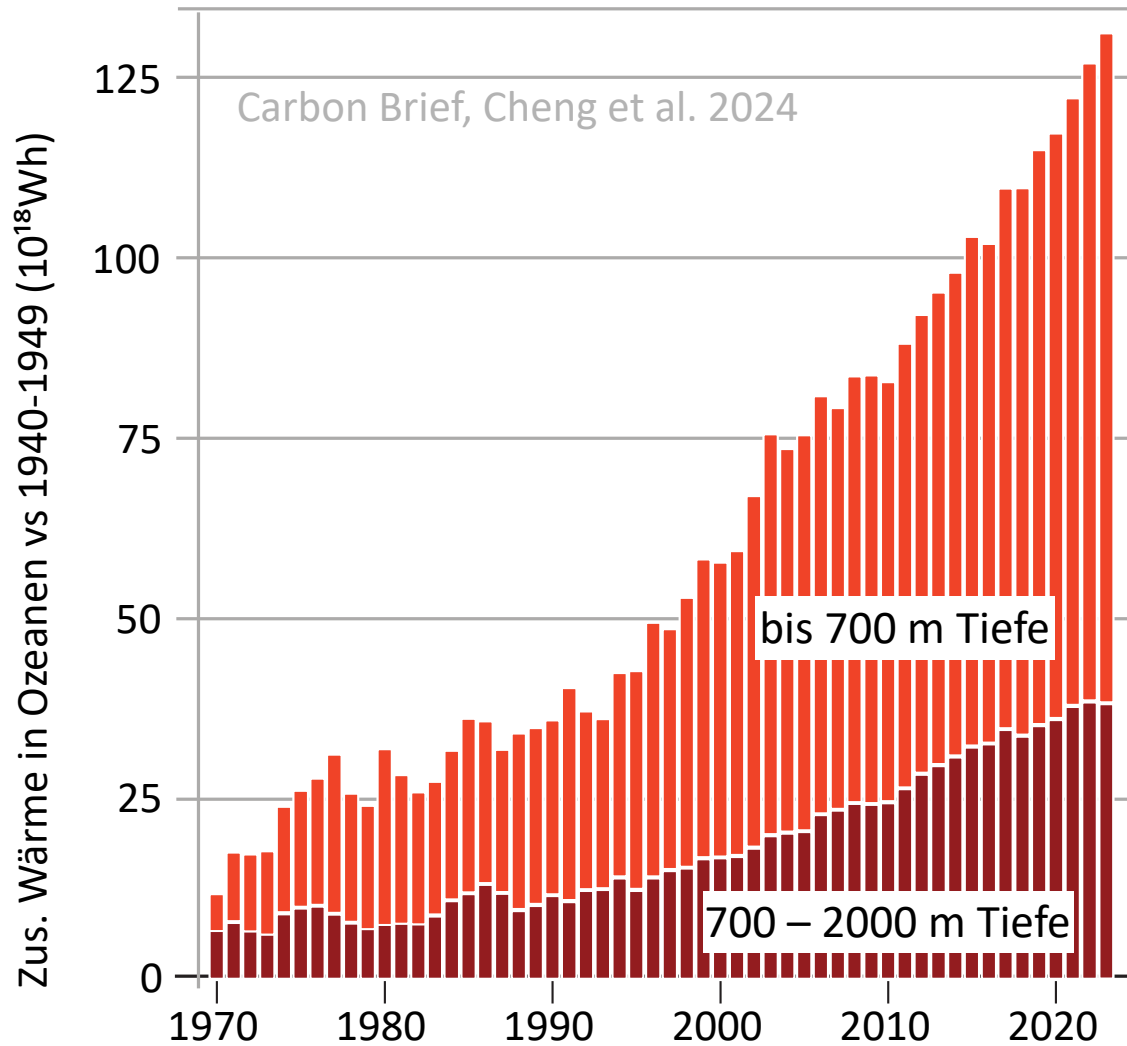
Oberflächentemperaturen der Weltmeere

NOAA OISST V2.1 Sea Surface Temperature (°C)
Thu, Sep 26, 2024 | preliminary

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine



Wärmeeintrag in die Weltmeere 1970 – 2023

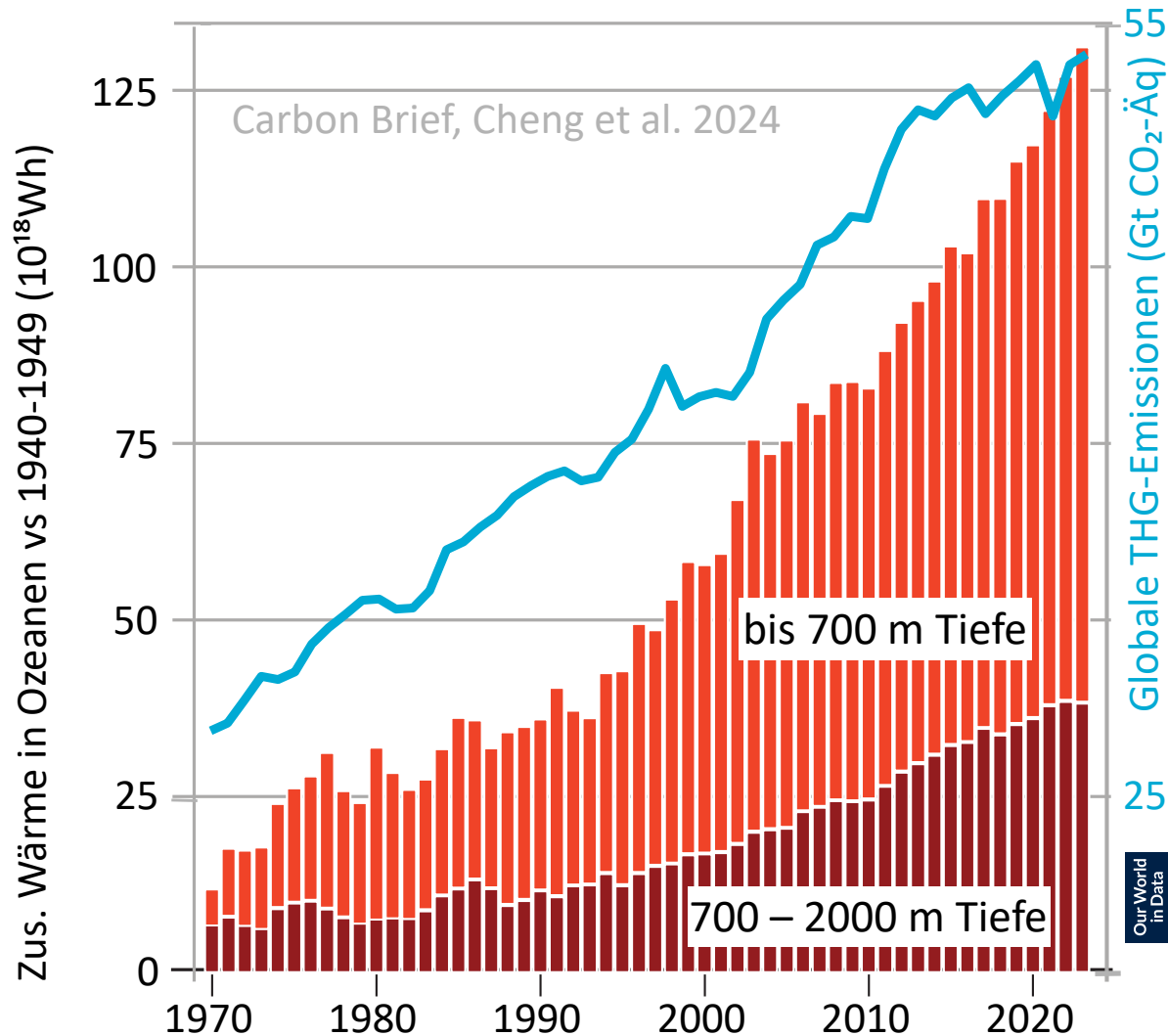


Resultate des Argo-Programms

https://www.bsh.de/DE/THEMEN/Beobachtungssysteme/ARGO/argo_node.html

- $\approx$ linearer Anstieg der zusätzl. Wärme in den Weltmeeren
- Vergleich mit globalen THG-Emissionen $\rightarrow$

Wärmeeintrag in die Weltmeere 1970 – 2023



Resultate des Argo-Programms

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- $\approx$ linearer Anstieg der zusätzl. Wärme in den Weltmeeren
- Vergleich mit globalen THG-Emissionen:
→ Wärmehalt der Meere steigt an mit THG-Emissionen

Folgen

- Wärmeres Wasser lädt die Wettersysteme auf:
→ Starkregenfälle
→ heftige Stürme und Wirbelstürme¹

¹ <https://www.scinexx.de/news/geowissen/ozeane-brechen-erneut-waermerekord/>

→ weitere menschliche und wirtschaftliche Kosten

→ Außerordentliche Herausforderungen

Tagungsprogramm

- Status der globalen Ölförderung
- Erdgasverteilnetze in Deutschland
- Umkämpfte Energiewende
- Elektroenergie-Versorgung
- Nachhaltige Energie- und Industriesysteme
- Transformation der chemischen Industrie