



100% Renewable Energy Supply by 2050: Shale Gas and the Global Carbon Budget IGRC, Seoul 20 October 2011

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1. Climate

- at least 80% less Greenhouse Gas globally by 2050

2. Conventional oil/gas scarcity

- BAU: we need "4 times Saudi Arabia and 4 times Russia for 2030"

3. Threats of unconventional fuels

- CTL, GTL, deep water oil, shale gas, tar sands - more impacts than just carbon

4. Nuclear development

- What to do with 100,000 tonnes toxic waste for next 10,000 years?

5. Equity

- 1.4/2.7 billion people lack access to electricity/safe cooking energy

6. Costs

- No-regret technologies, easy to implement, hardly any fuel, and no adaptation costs

CTL: Coal To Liquid
GTL: Gas To Liquid

The role of natural gas – the 'conventional wisdom'

- Low carbon fuel good for climate
- Clean fuel good for health
- Replacing coal and oil wherever possible
- Flexible fuel Renewable power back-up
- Bridge towards full renewable supply



Shale Gas and environmental implications

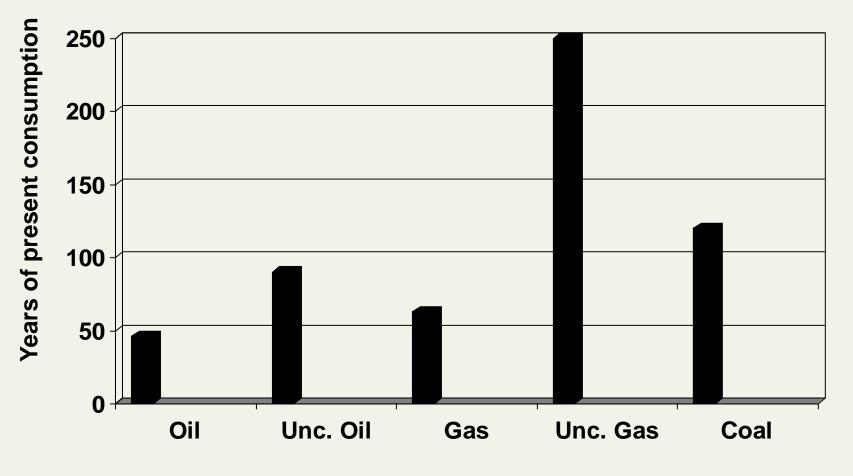
- Water pollution
- Water use
- Chemical use
- Land clearing
- Land use
- GHG emissions over lifecycle
- Impacts on the global carbon budget



IEA assessment on Shale Gas and Climate

- IEA The Golden Age of Gas Scenario: An increased share of natural gas in the global energy mix will put us on a carbon emissions trajectory reaching 35 Gt in 2035, consistent with stabilising greenhouse gases at around 650 ppm, resulting in a likely global temperature rise of over 3.5°C, well above the widely accepted 2°C target.
- This is because lower prices for natural gas will lead to an increased demand for gas. In this scenario, gas will not only displace coal but also nuclear power and suppress renewable energies.

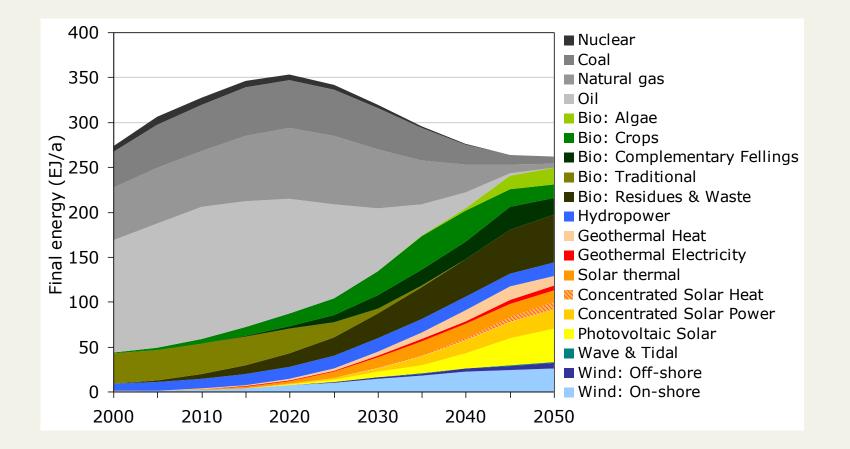
Global fossil conventional and unconventional oil & gas reserves



Sources: BP Stat. Review 2010; IEA WEO 2009, 2010, 2011; US Geolog. Survey 2010 April



The Energy Report



Almost 100% renewable energy worldwide by 2050 is possible. Source: Ecofys/WWF



Summary

- There is already too much carbon out there
- Shale gas will increase the carbon reserve base
- Shale gas may contribute to substantially exceeding the 2-degree threshold
- Price decreases may impact negatively on renewable energies
- WWF campaigns for 100% renewables by 2050 worldwide (wwf.panda.org)