



Danish Commission on Climate Change Policy – saying goodbye to the era of fossil fuels

Jørgen E. Olesen

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The Commission on CC policy – who and what?



- Independent!
- 10 members, appointed in their personal capacity as experts in the fields of climate change and/or energy;
- Established by March 2008, first meeting June 2008. Report 28 September 2010.
- Government decides on the basis of the report

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UafhængigE?

Ditte Buch Herskind; 22-04-2009

Why a Commission on Climate Change Policy?

Vision

- That Denmark becomes independent of fossil fuels.



Ambition

- Show that economic growth and development are compatible with substantial reductions of greenhouse gases.



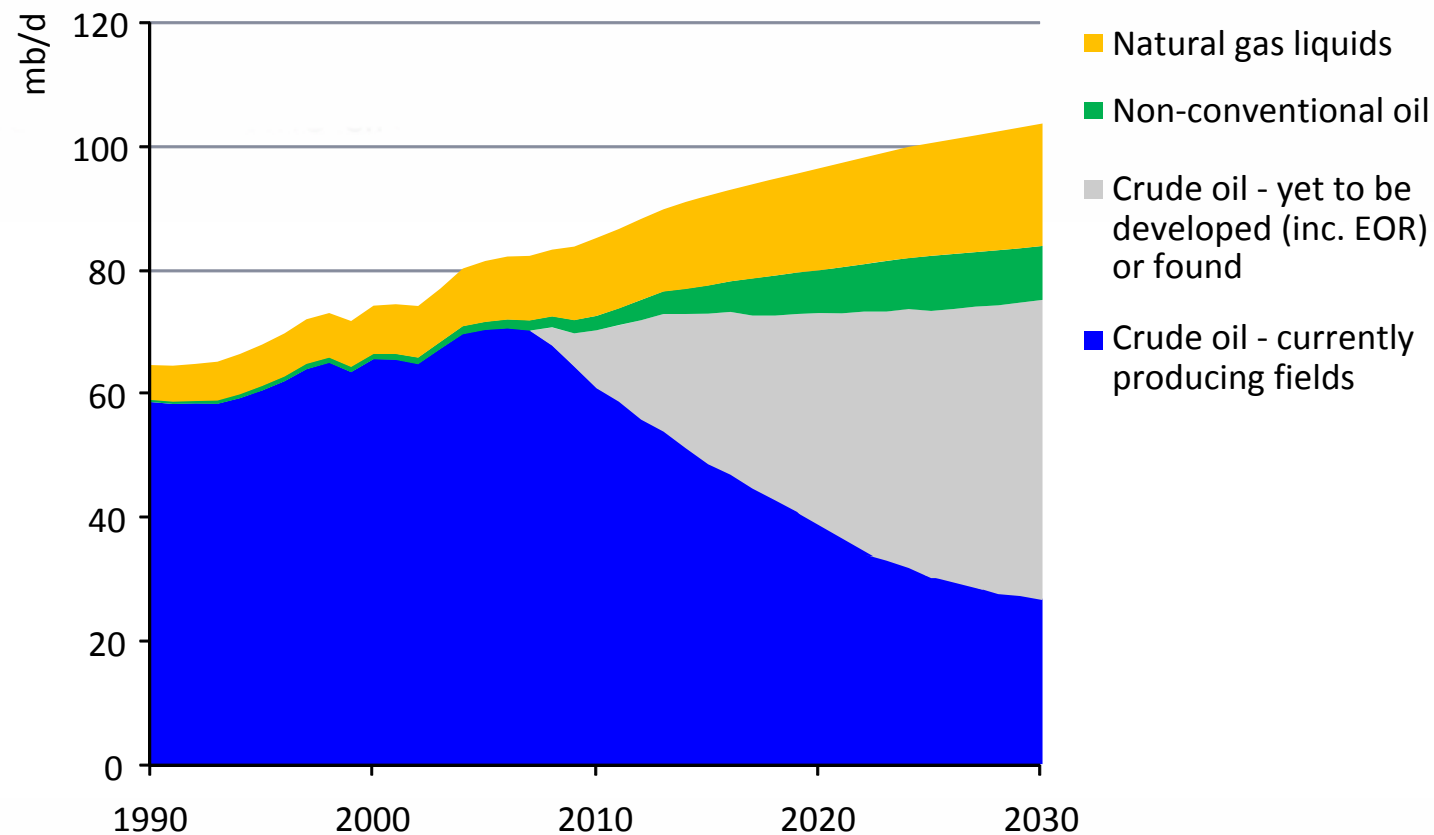
Why should we stop burning fossil fuels?

Because of their contribution to climate change.

Because fossil fuels create geopolitical tensions (national security issues, economic vulnerability of fluctuating fuel prices, energy security..)

Because fossil fuels are finite resources – oil: 42 years, natural gas: 60 years, coal: 122 years
(source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2009)

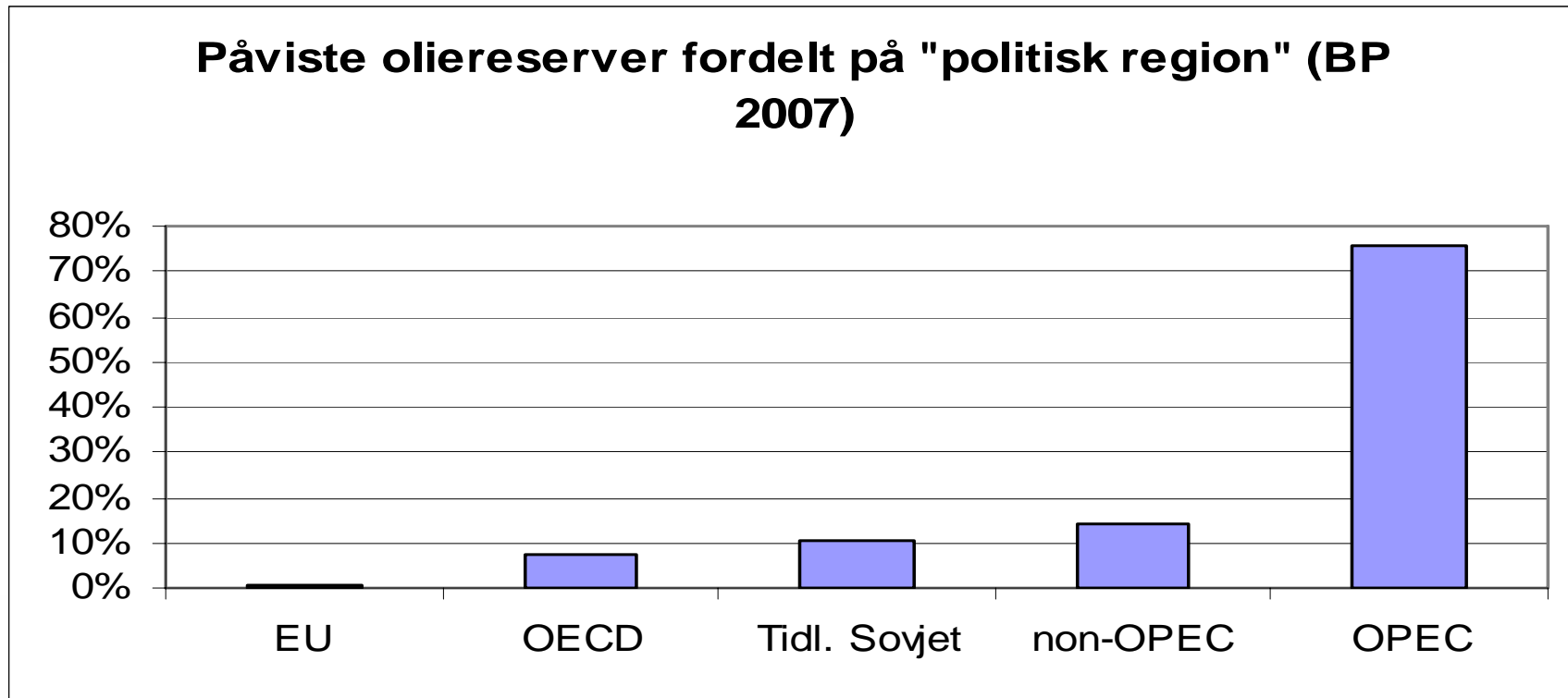
International Energy Agency: World oil production in the Reference Scenario (WEO 2008)



64 mb/d of gross capacity needs to be installed between 2007 & 2030 – six times the current capacity of Saudi Arabia – to meet demand growth & offset decline

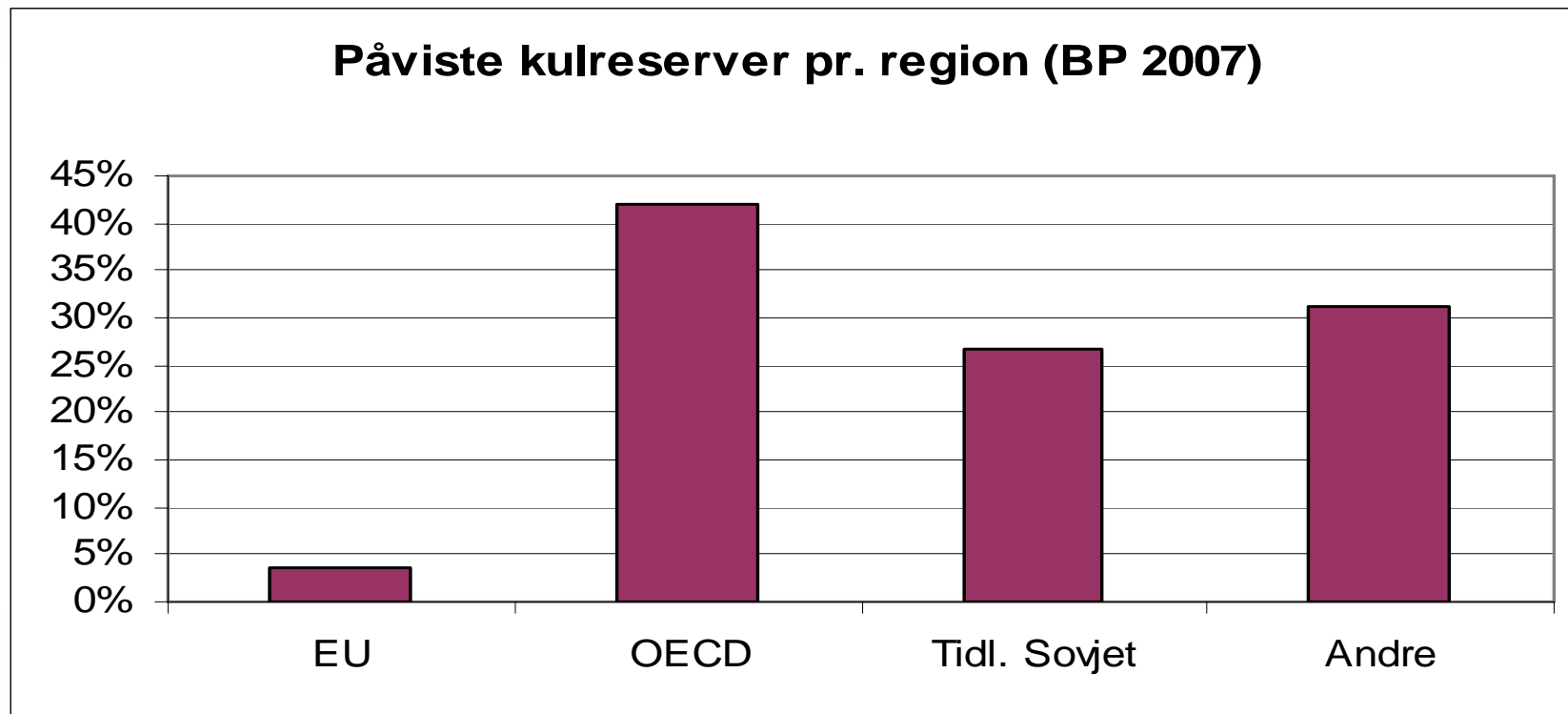
Why fossil fuels create geopolitical tensions.

- Proven reserves in each "political region" - oil
(source: BP)



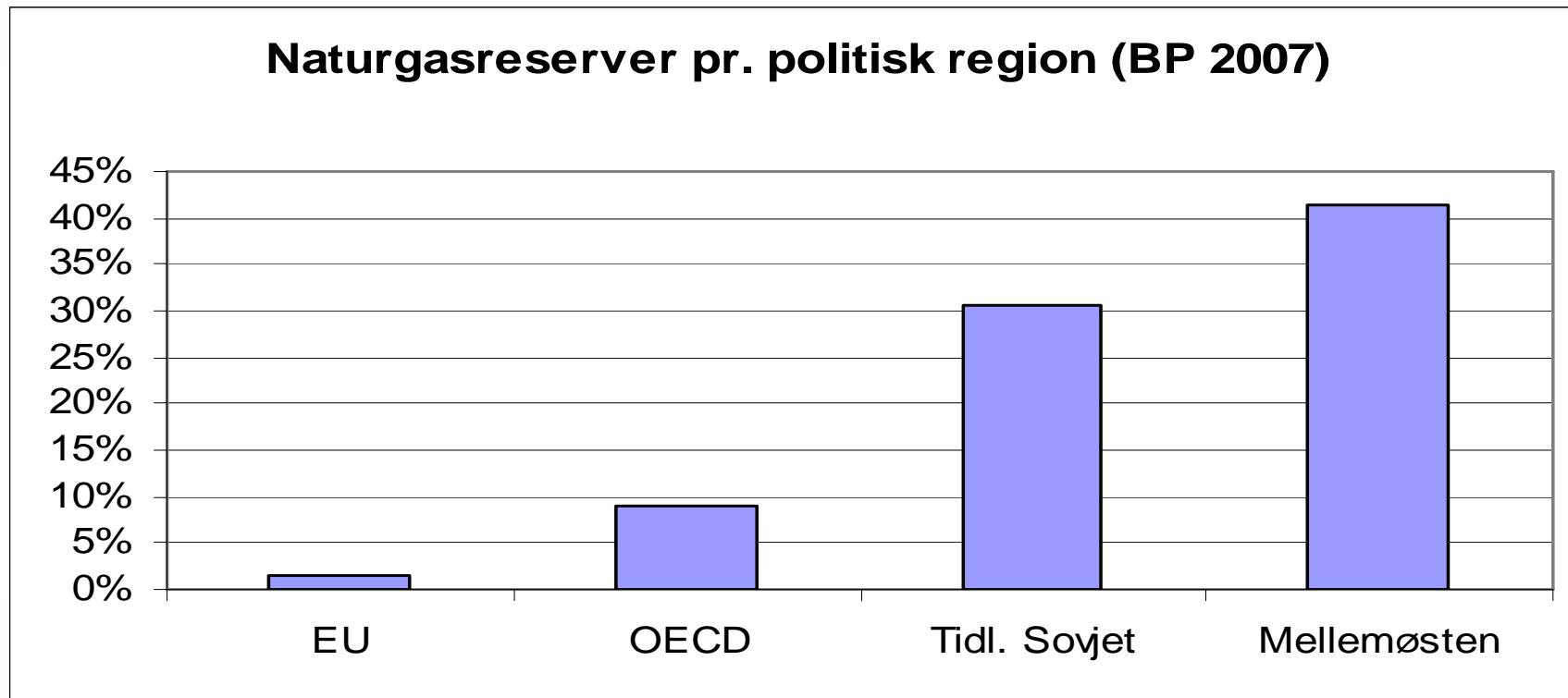
Coal

- Least problematic global distribution of reserves
- Most problematic for climate change



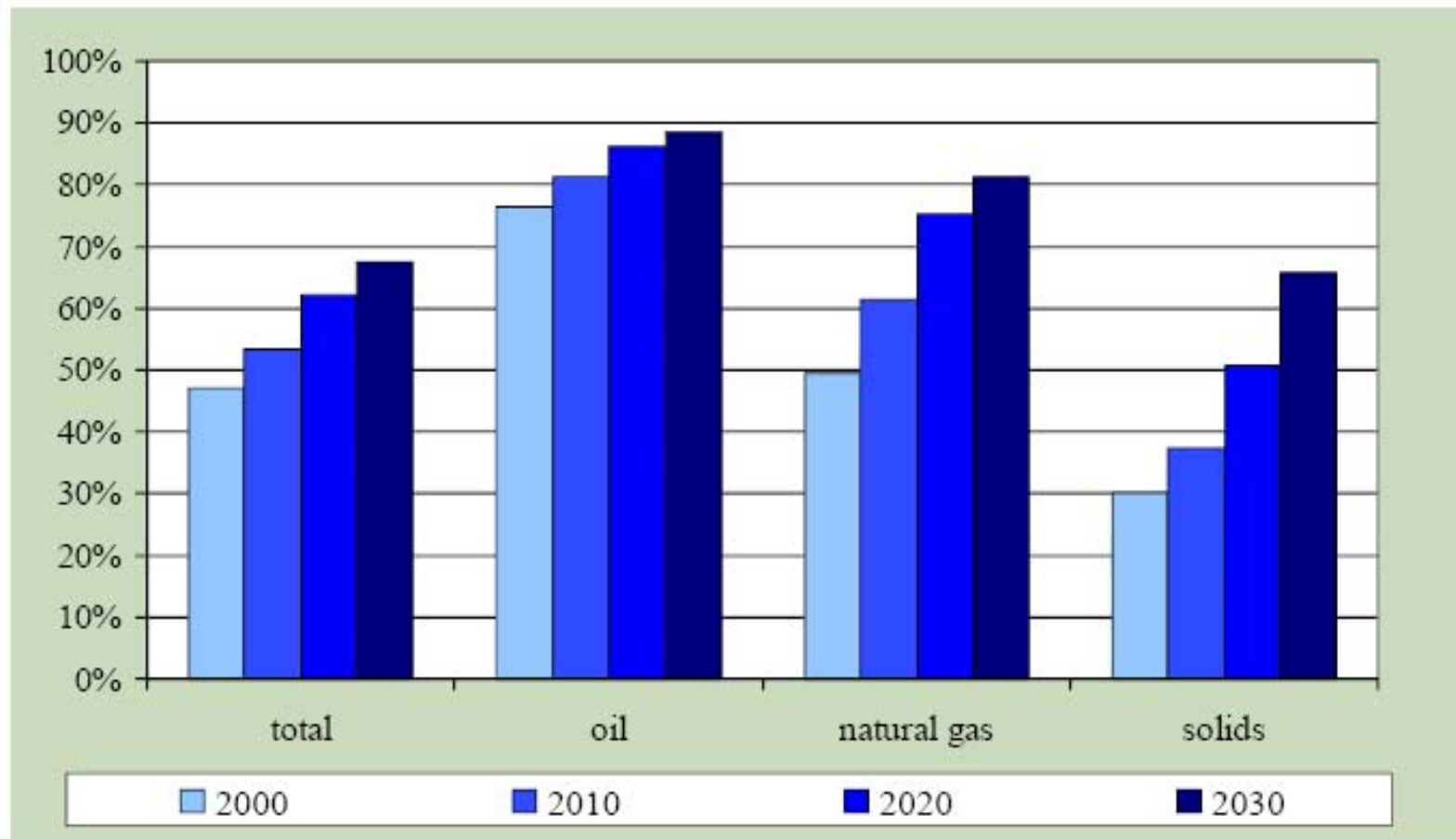
Natural Gas

- 40 percent better than coal for the climate
- National security issues.. (Russia, Iran...)





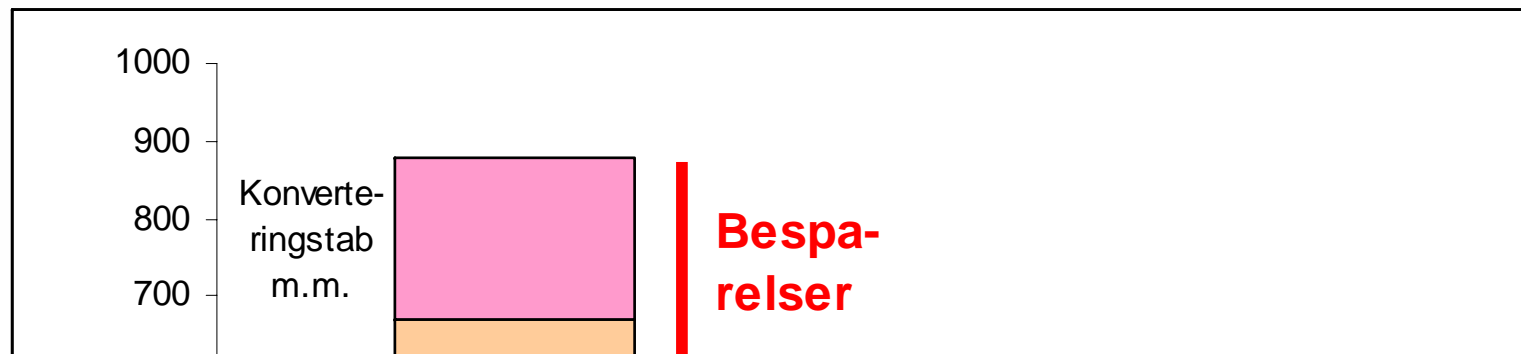
EU: Growing import dependency over the next 25 years.



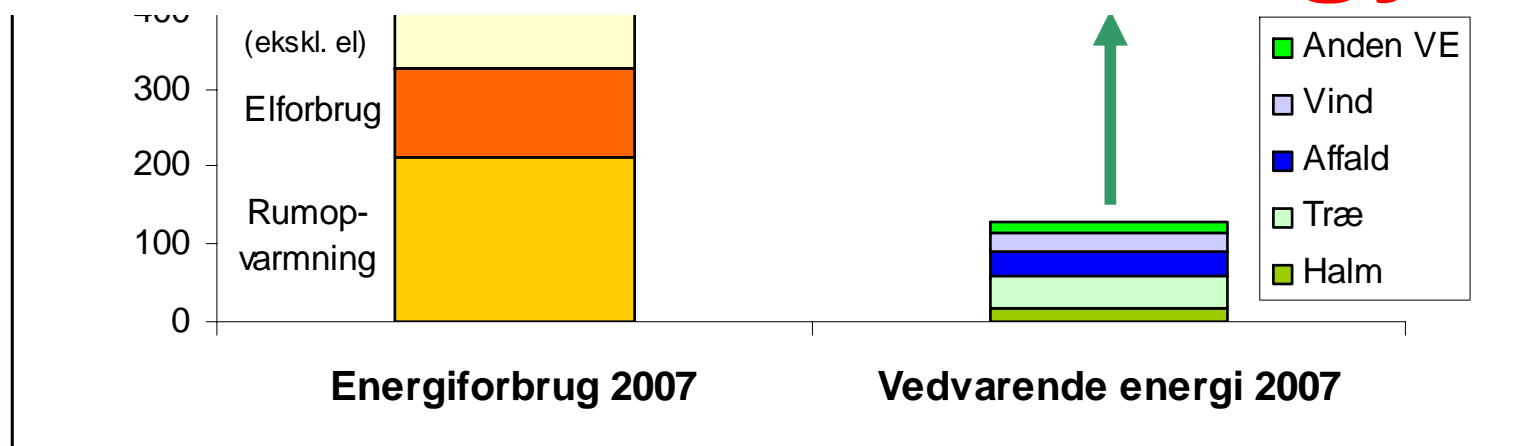
US: Five biggest suppliers of crude oil and petroleum products to the US, 2007:

- Canada: 18,2%
- Mexico: 11,4%
- Saudi Arabia: 11%
- Venezuela: 10,1%
- Nigeria: 8,4%

Key message 2: A double challenge - to reduce energy use and replace fossil fuels as the primary energy source



We have the technology!!



Main issues

- Electricity is the energy carrier.
- Wind and biomass prime sources.
- Efficiency, efficiency, efficiency!!!
- Enough biomass domestically and internationally? Ethical issues – food and energy crops.
- Transport sector and electricity? Plan B?
- Air transport?
- Intelligent energy systems.

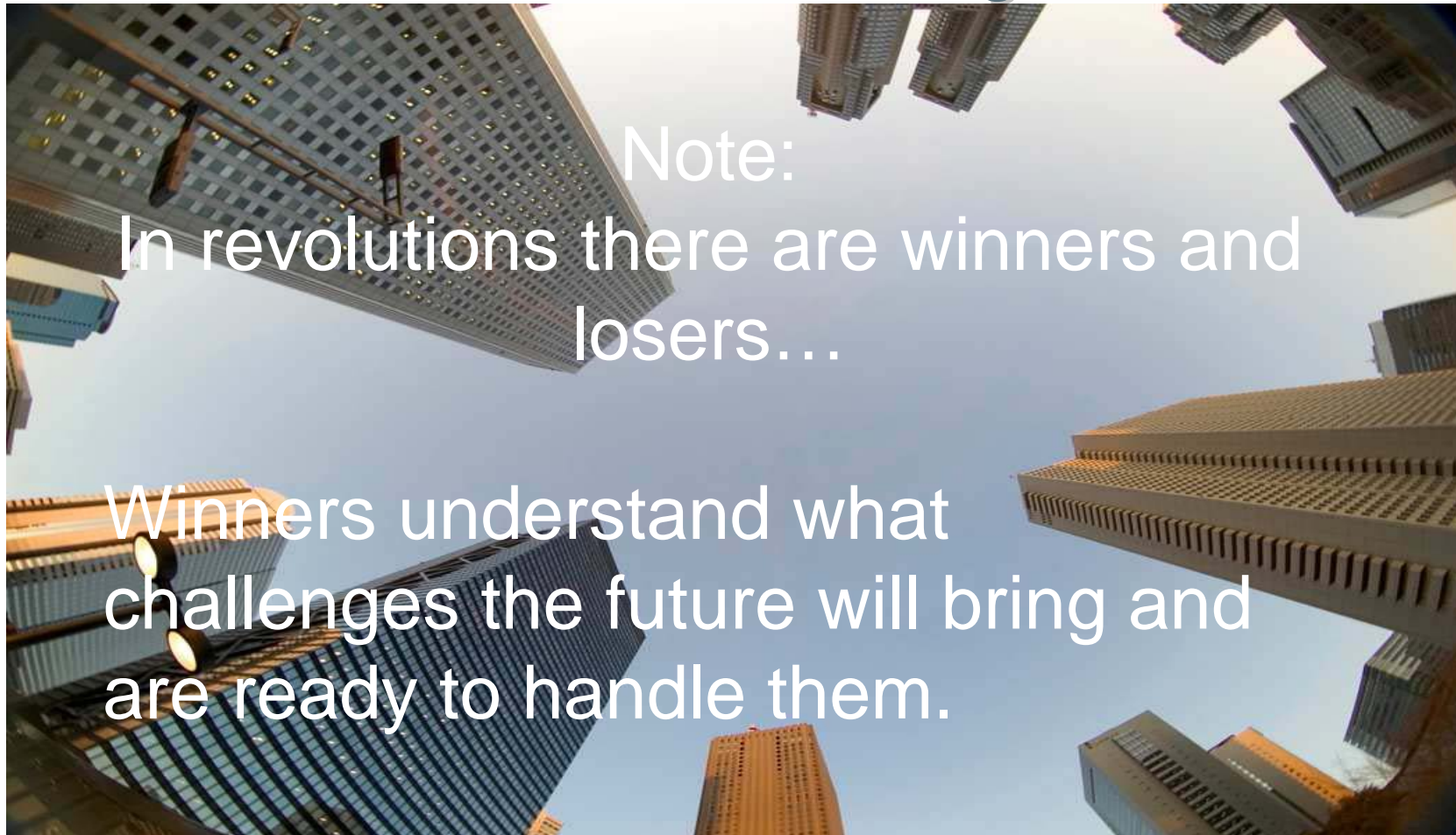
How is the Commission tackling the job?

- Gross energy supply to be 100% non-fossil fuel by about 2050;
- 80-95% reduction in greenhouse gas emission by 2050 (in comparison to 1990);
- Net import of renewable energy to be kept to a minimum (energy security)
- Facilitate the "transition"

We have to change the way we think and talk about responding to climate change!!

- *“reductions” vs. “burdens”*
- *Switching to non-fossil fuel energy supplies is a necessity and a prerequisite for future social and economic stability in future.*
- *Without a stable energy supply, there will be no economic growth.*

Even the International Energy Agency says that an "Energy Revolution" is necessary



Note:

In revolutions there are winners and losers...

Winners understand what challenges the future will bring and are ready to handle them.