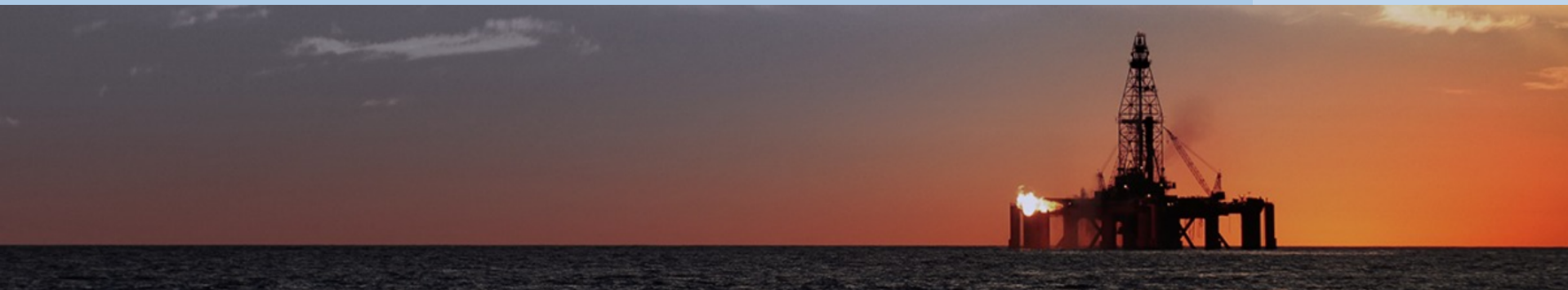


# Decarbonizing without Peak Oil

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3rd Basel Sustainability Forum



# The Convenience of Peak Oil

- > Peak Oil: a good reason to exit a fossil fuel economy
- > The situation has drastically changed in the last two years: oil reserves and stocks are huge, prices are low \*. Alarming for decarbonization
- > Need to better understand the **resource depletion** or the **atmospheric capacity** perspectives to stay within 2°C.
- > Oil is a finite resource, hence the „Limits to Growth“ (Meadows et al., 1972), but....
- > Urgency of climate change warrants a paradigm shift towards societal transformation that will keep fossil fuels in the ground, whatever the amount available.
- > What paradigm shift?

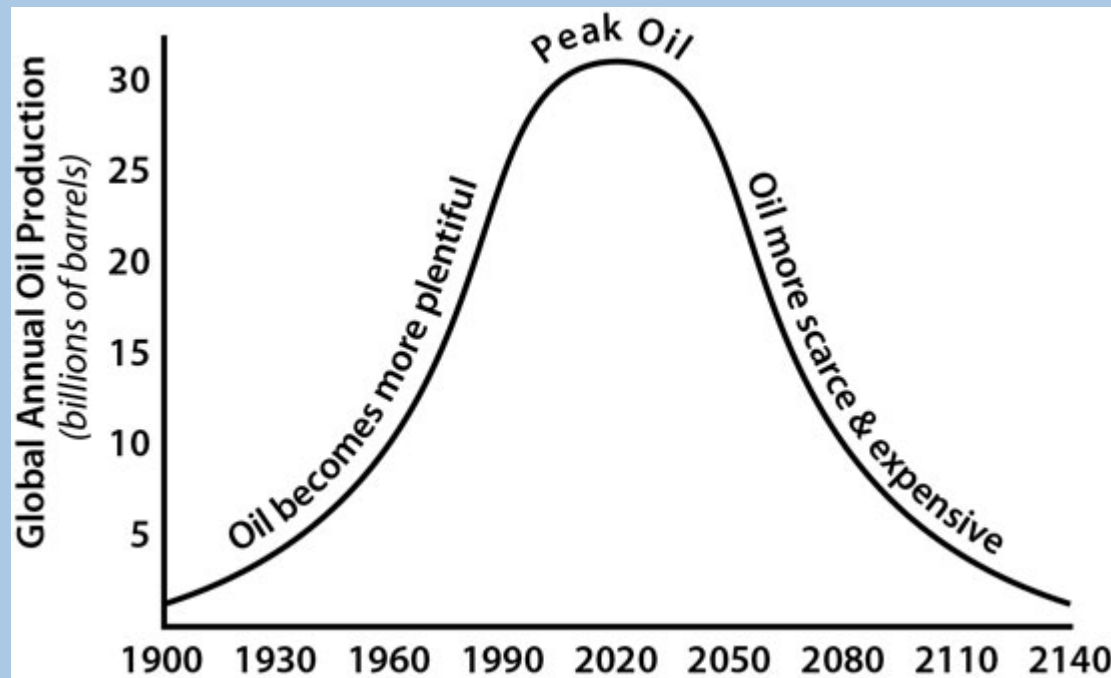
The size of the „garbage bin“ is increasingly more important than the availability of resources.

# Outline

- What is Peak Oil?
- Oil supply and demand
- IPCC AR5: an understanding of our carbon budget
- The Brundtland report, the blue marble, and the Mickey Mouse effect
- Solutions to be explored
- Conclusion

# What is Peak Oil?

- > Peak oil is the theorized point in time when the maximum rate of extraction of petroleum is reached, after which it is expected to enter a terminal decline.



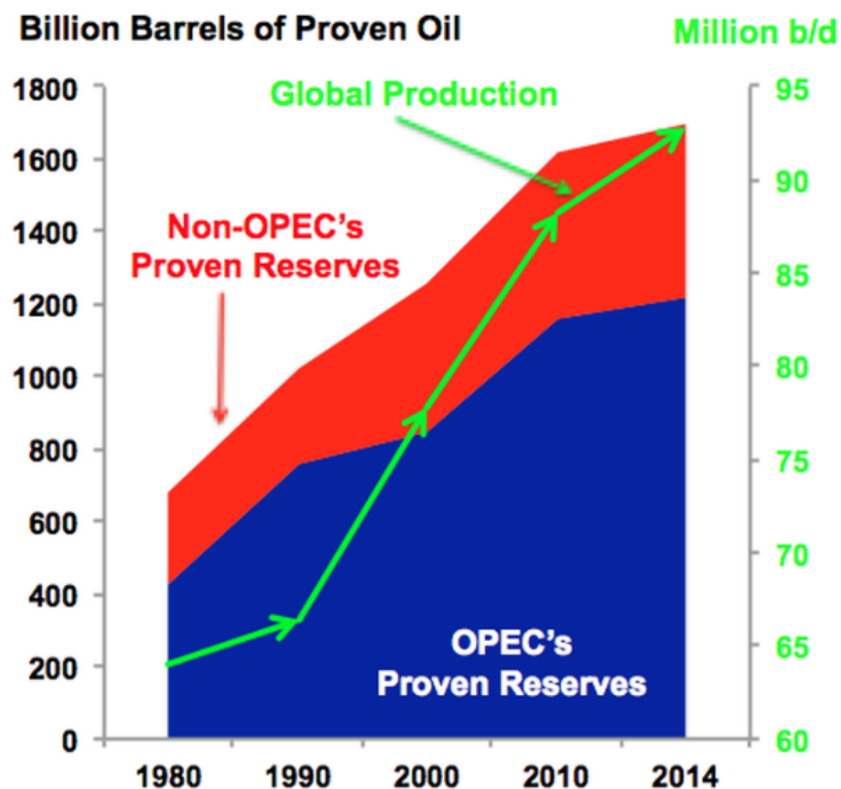
Source: Peakoil.com

# Oil Supply and Demand

- > So, are we running out of oil? Not soon!
  - Currently spikes in oil prices result from more stringent production quotas, and diplomatic tensions between US and Iran
- > Huge surplus of oil because:
  - Oil is an economic commodity – higher prices resume exploration
  - Advances in technology (deep sea drilling, tar sands) similar to the Malthus theory failure – technology evolves
  - Shale gas
  - Competitive renewable energy technology and wide investments

# Oil Supply and Demand

**Global Oil Production and Proven Reserves Continue to Surge**

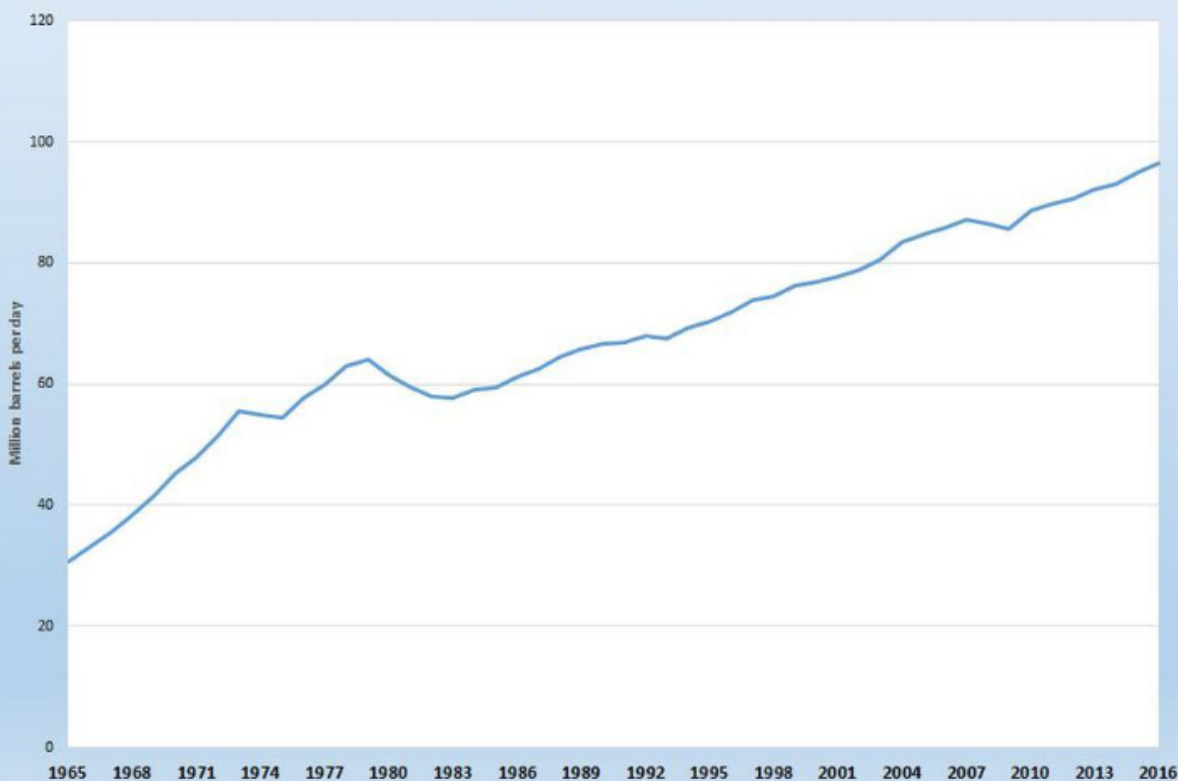


From 1980-2014, despite the extraction of 986 billion barrels of oil, proven global oil reserves increased 1,018 billion barrels, or 150%.

Sources: BP; EIA

# Oil Supply and Demand

Global Oil Consumption 1965-2016



Robert Rapier BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2017

© Robert Rapier

World oil demand 1965-2016.

- > Peak demand due to alternative sources of energy?
- > With a **growing population**, we are experiencing a constant growing demand for oil globally
- > Long-term **oil demand** is expected to increase by 15.8 mb/d, rising from 95.4 mb/d in 2016 to 111.1 mb/d in 2040 (OPEC)

Source: Forbes 2018. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/rrapier/2017/06/19/peak-oil-demand-is-millions-of-barrels-away/#34d3d9e16940>

# IPCC AR5: An Understanding of Our Carbon Budget

**IPCC's latest report provides estimates of the total allowable global emissions in order to limit the temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels**



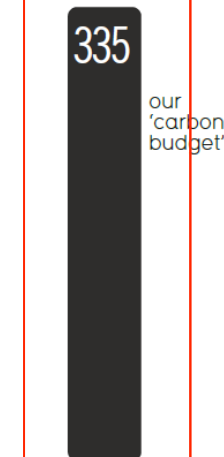
# IPCC AR5: An Understanding of Our Carbon Budget

## How Many Gigatons of Carbon Dioxide...?

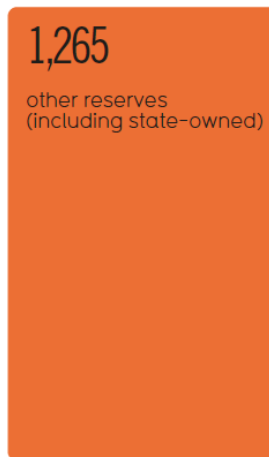
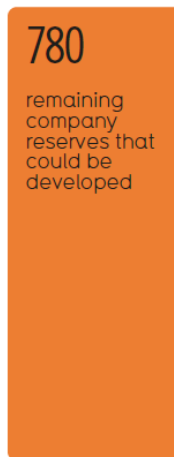
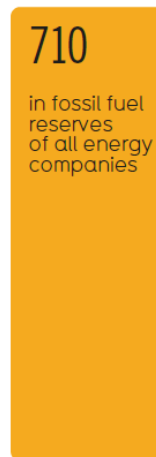
have we released to date?



more can we "safely" release\*?



are left to release?



what's in the ground: 2755

CURRENT ANNUAL FOSSIL FUEL EMISSIONS

36 gigatons

\* before 2050 and still have an 80% chance of staying below 2°C warming

TIME BEFORE WE BREAK OUR 'CARBON BUDGET'



8 YEARS

if emissions continue to increase at 2.5% per year

GLOBAL WARMING IF RELEASED

+0.8°C

+1.5°C

+2°C

+3-4°C

+5-6°C

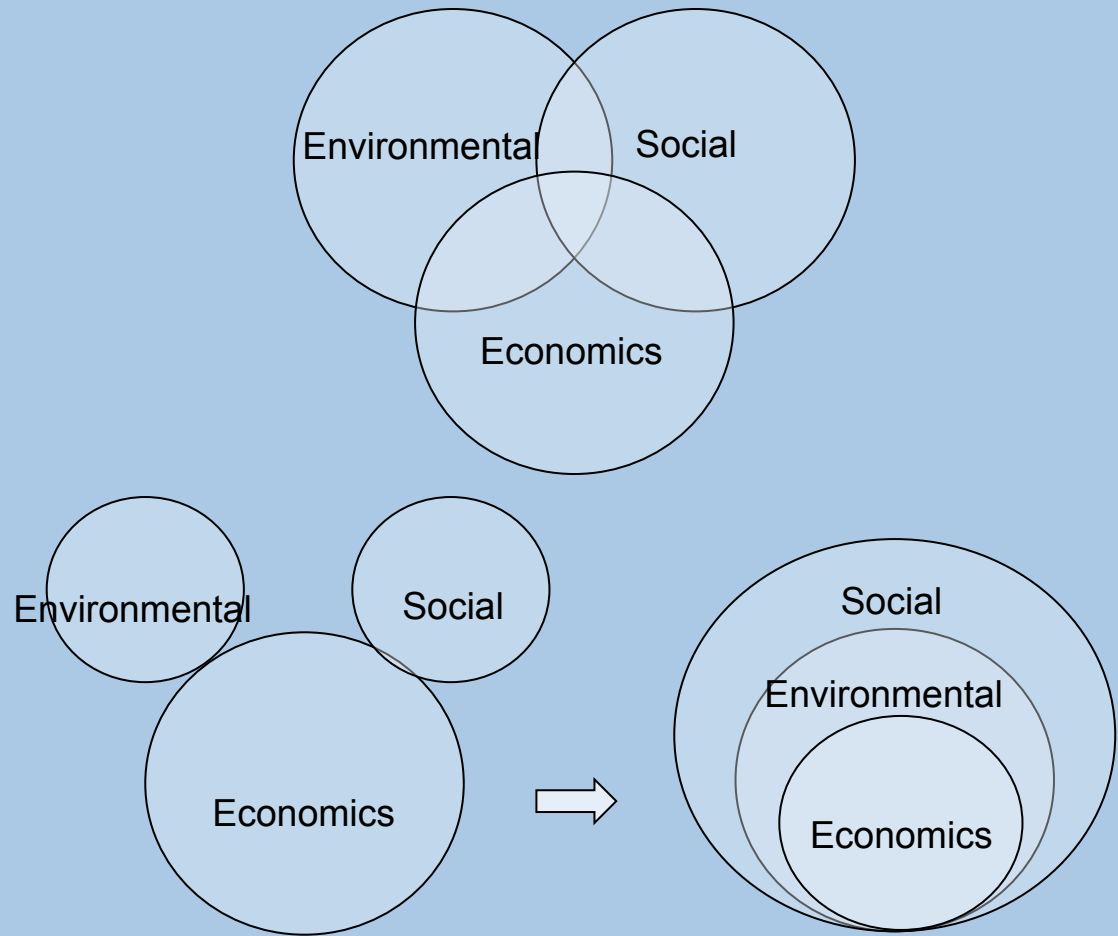
over pre-industrial average temperature

Source: <https://informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/how-many-gigatons-of-co2/>

# The Brundtland Report, the Blue Marble, and the Mickey Mouse Effect



The focus on finite resources and the «Limits to growth»?



# Solutions to Be Explored

- > Design new electricity markets
- > Improve efficiency to reduce energy demand
- > Progress in behavioral and cognitive change
- > Explore green economy opportunities as suggested by green liberals
- > Incentivize renewables
- > Carbon fee and dividend? Issue of elasticity linked to wealth
- > Cap and trade?
- > Carbon capture and storage
- > Use of more efficient construction material with reduced emissions (Limestone calcined clay cement)

# Solutions to Be Explored

- > Rethinking food systems
  - Food waste is 8% of total anthropogenic GhG emissions
  - 30% of food produced is wasted
  - Only 60% of fertilizers reach plants
  - Imports and exports of food displace emissions, i.e., growing meat consumption

Sources:

- <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bb144e.pdf>
- <http://www.fao.org/food-loss-and-food-waste/en/>
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/B0123485304002290>

# Solutions to Be Explored

- > Anticipate population growth
- > Energy facilitates poverty alleviation, but trade off with climate change
- > Remove fossil fuel subsidies
- > Anticipate other agendas

# Conclusion

- > Keeping fossil fuels in the ground is needed, but will be more difficult than initially thought – need to anticipate this.
- > Society needs more profound and faster transformations in order to decarbonize
- > Looking at environmental issues from the prism of **resource depletion**, i.e., Peak Oil is irrelevant
- > Since IPCC AR5, acting according to the **atmospheric capacity** within carbon budget sets the tone, and not **resource depletion**.
- > Optimism: Tollefson 2018, *Nature* - investments in renewable, by 2030 solar energy in China will be more cost- effective than coal.