# The Post-COP21 World: Rethoric vs. Action

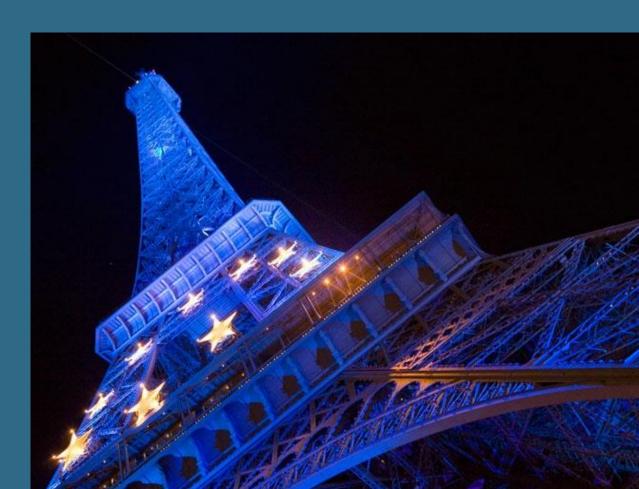


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## Good COP/Bad COP?



**RESULT** of more than 23 YEARS of international attempts under the UN to forge **COLLECTVE ACTION** on global climate change





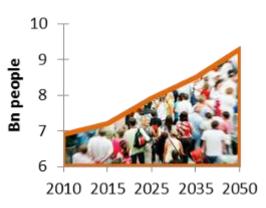


"achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty."

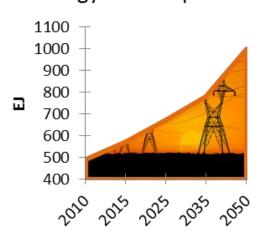




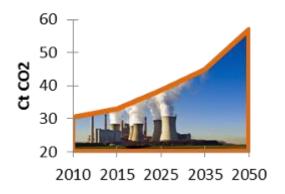




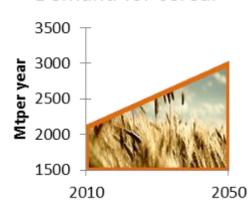
#### **Energy consumption**



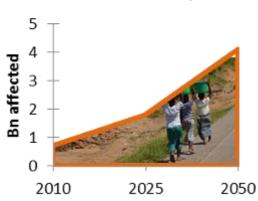
Energy-related CO2 emissions



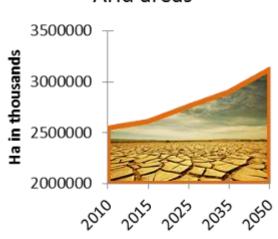
#### Demand for cereal



#### Water scarcity



#### Arid areas

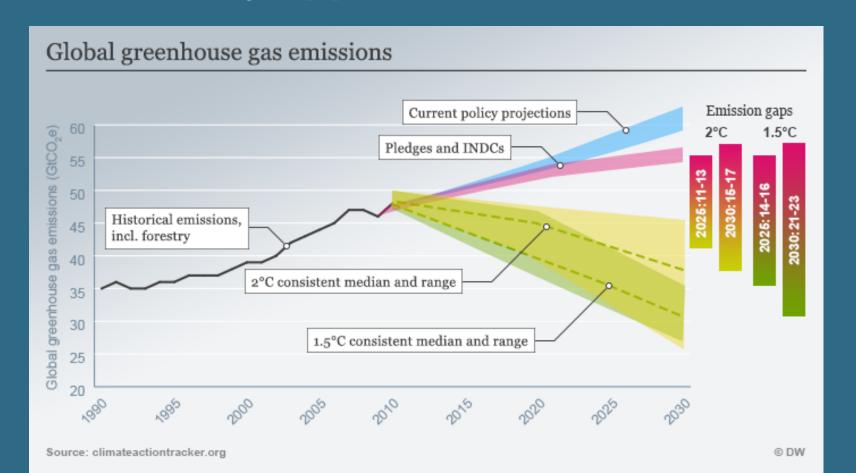




## Toward COP21 – the shift in approach

A voluntary approach – can it work?

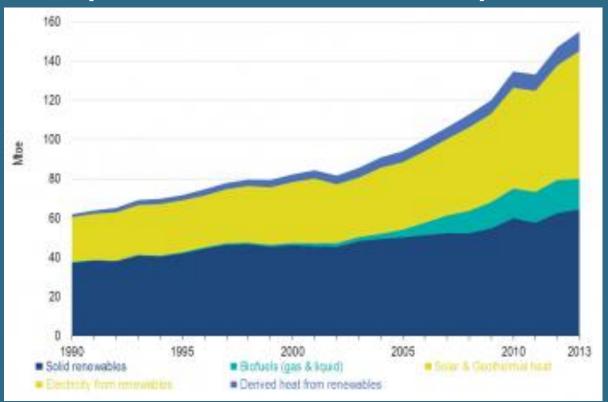
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### **Toward COP21: voluntary pledges**

EU REDs (Renewable Directives): 2001 vs. 2009



Can this be extrapolated to climate pledges?



#### Finance & technology are the keys

- India: 300M without energy access
- South Africa: constitutionally obliged
- EU as example: 2030 Target of 40 %
- Modernisation Fund: the "Polish bribe"
- We Must Bring Down Cost of Technology



#### - THAT'S THE IDEA BEHIND THE ----

#### GREEN CLIMATE FUND

A United Nations fund set up in 2010 to:



RAISE MONEY FROM RICH COUNTRIES



\$100 BILLION PER YEAR BY 2020



AND TRANSFER THAT MONEY TO POORER COUNTRIES TO HELP PAY FOR CLIMATE ACTION.









"Many models cannot reach about 450 ppm CO2eq concentration by 2100 in the absence of CCS"





"CDR technologies such as BECCS are fundamental to many scenarios that achieve low-CO2eq concentrations"



Carbon-Negative



Cement









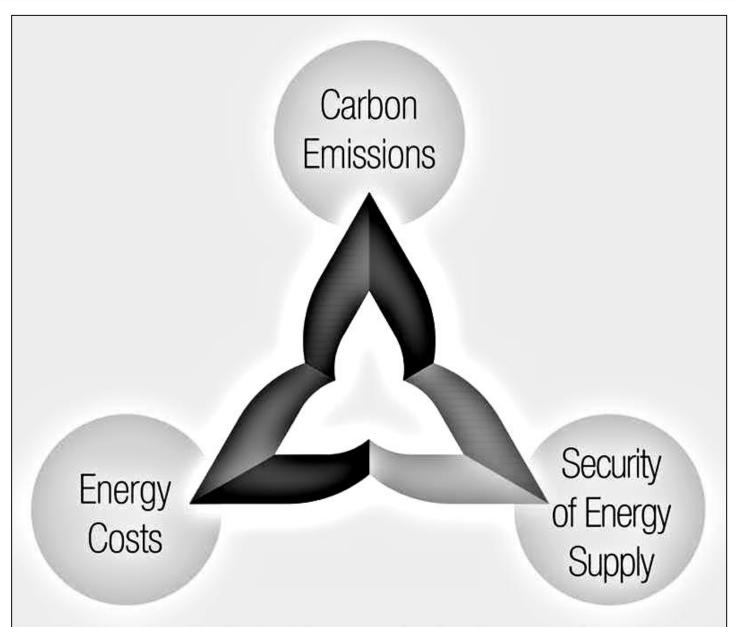
#### IPCC: No CCS $\approx$ 2 x cost to attain 450ppm / 2 degree target $\underline{B}$



		Consumption losses in cost-effective scenarios <sup>1</sup>				Increase in total discounted mitigation costs in scenarios with limited availability of technologies			
		[% reduction in consumption relative to baseline]			[percentage point reduction in annualized consumption growth rate]	[% increase in total discounted mitigation costs (2015–2100) relative to default technology assumptions]			
	2100 Concentration [ppm CO₂eq]	2030	2050	2100	2010–2100	No CCS	Nuclear phase out	Limited Solar/Wind	Limited Bioenergy
	450 (430–480)	1.7 (1.0–3.7) [N: 14]	3.4 (2.1–6.2)	4.8 (2.9–11.4)	0.06 (0.04–0.14)	138 (29–297) [N: 4]	7 (4–18) [N: 8]	6 (2–29) [N: 8]	64 (44–78) [N: 8]
	500 (480–530)	1.7 (0.6–2.1) [N: 32]	2.7 (1.5–4.2)	4.7 (2.4–10.6)	0.06 (0.03–0.13)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	550 (530–580)	0.6 (0.2–1.3) [N: 46]	1.7 (1.2–3.3)	3.8 (1.2–7.3)	0.04 (0.01–0.09)	39 (18–78) [N: 11]	13 (2–23) [N: 10]	8 (5–15) [N: 10]	18 (4–66) [N: 12]
-	580–650	0.3 (0–0.9) [N: 16]	1.3 (0.5–2.0)	2.3 (1.2–4.4)	0.03 (0.01–0.05)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

#### The EU climate/energy 'trilemma'







Indigenous fossil energy resources in Europe is in large part coal and lignite.

Together they constitute more than 80% of EU fossil reserves.

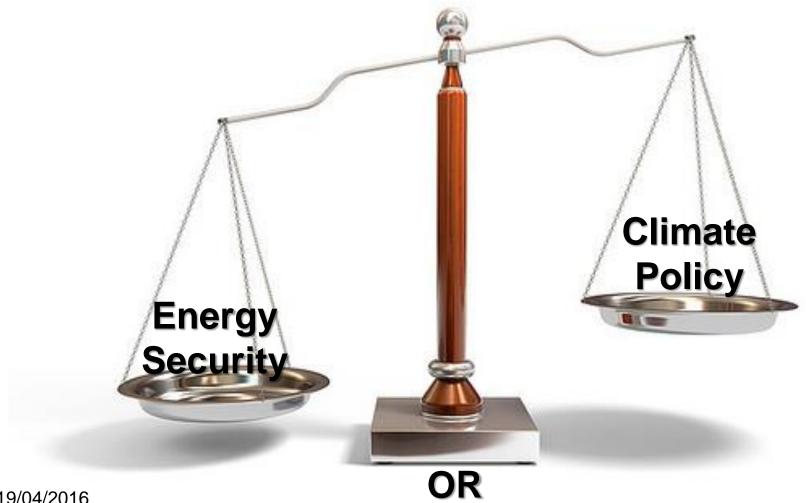
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Poland reserves: Hard coal ≈ 19.1 billion tonnes Mineable lignite ≈ 1.6 billion tonnes.

#### The EU Energy Security Strategy (2014)







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19/04/2016

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# SEEING

**BELIEVING** 

ADM ethanol production in Decatur, Illinois with CCS

1 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> captured and permanently stored



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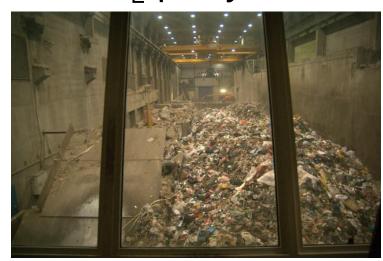
# SEING

**BELIEVING** 

Energy recovery at Klemetsrud in Oslo, Norway with CCS?

Potential capture of 300,000t

CO<sub>2</sub> per year.





cus on Diems



#### **Statoil**'s contribution.

= Norway's...?





# Thank you!

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