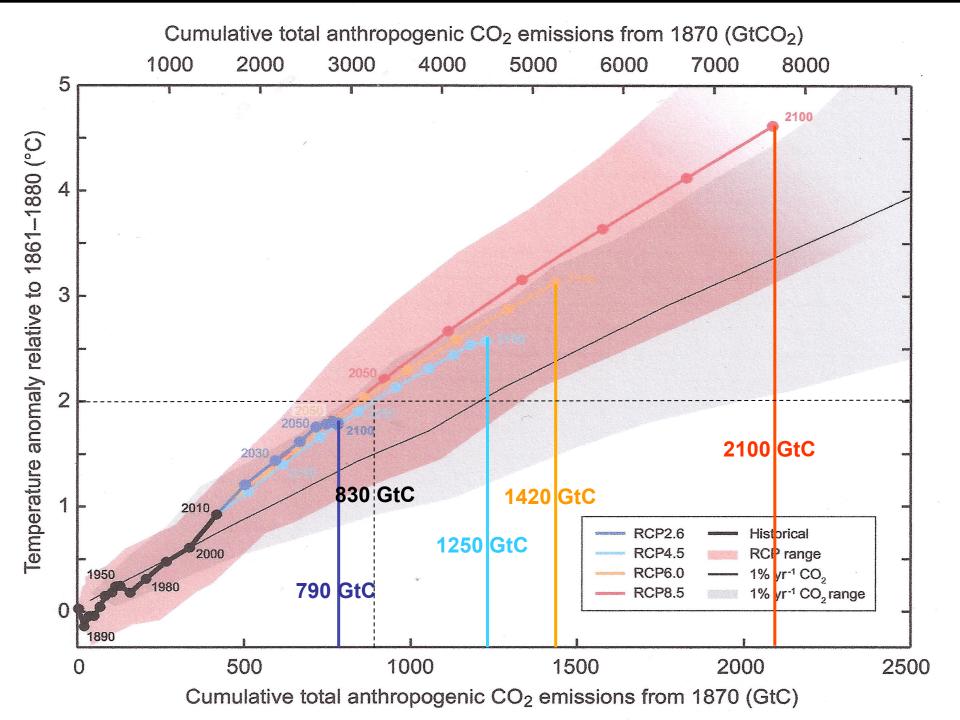
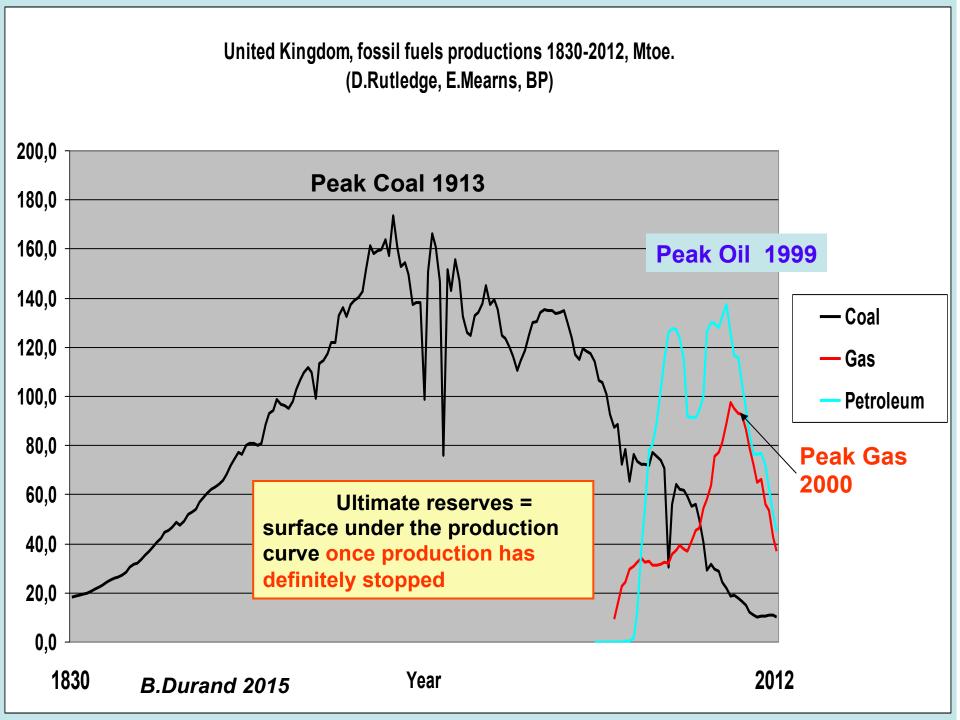
Fossils Fuels Ultimate Recovery Appraisal, Clue to Climate Change Modelling

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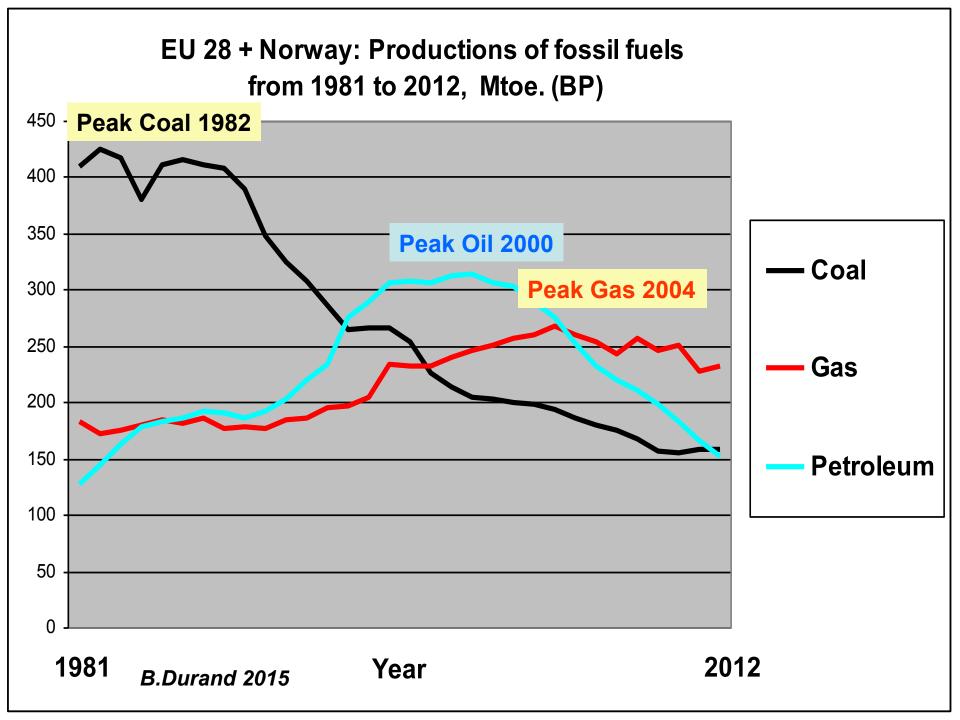
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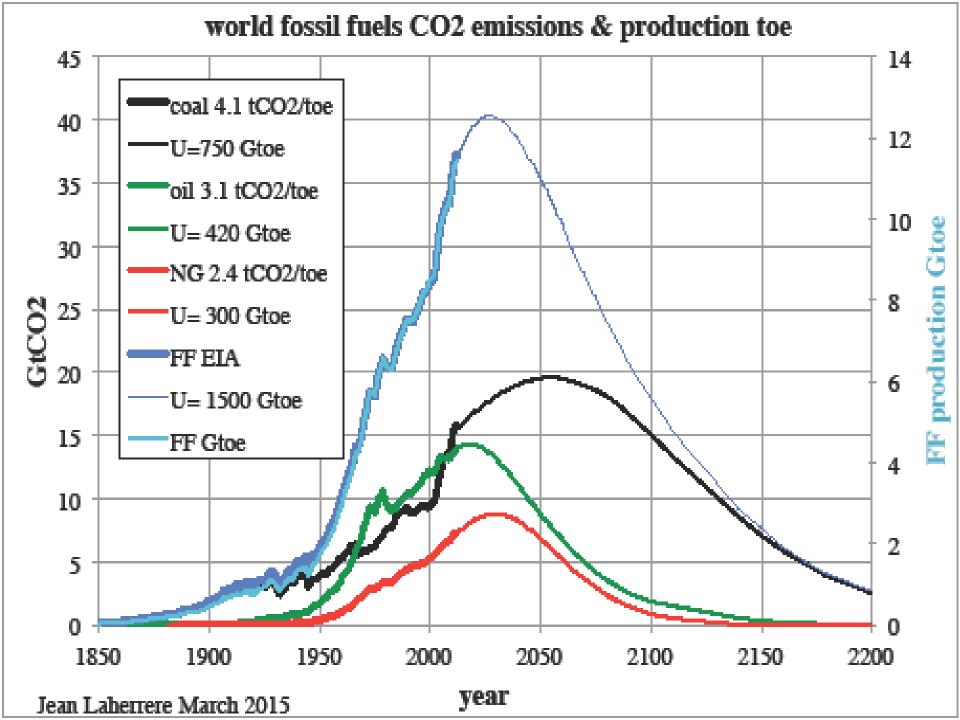
- According to ICCP 2013*, temperature increase of the Earth's surface depends nearly linearly on cumulative anthropogenic CO₂ emissions from 1870.
- Representative concentration pathways (RCP) scenarios produce, in GtC contained in 1870-2100 CO, emissions :
- 790 GtC for RCP 2,6 1250 GtC for RCP 4,5
- 1420 GtC for RCP 6 2100 GtC for RCP 8,5
- So as temperature increase from 1870 to 2100 to stay below 2°C, these emissions should not exceed approximately 830 GtC, i.e a little bit more than emissions of RCP 2,6.
- Because it makes up 80 % of ${\rm CO_2}$ anthropogenic emissions, consumption of fossil fuels should be the main driver of climatic change.
- * The Physical Basis, Summary for Policymakers, figure SPM.10



- Since emissions by fossil fuel consumption makes up 80 % of CO₂ anthropogenic sources, it should be, according to ICCP, the main driver of the Earth's surface temperature increase.
- However availability of FF is limited by geology and their production must peak some time.
- Here is the example of United Kingdom:
- All Peaks of fossil fuels indigenous productions have been already largely passed:
- 1913 for coal,
- 1999 for oil,
- 2000 for gas!

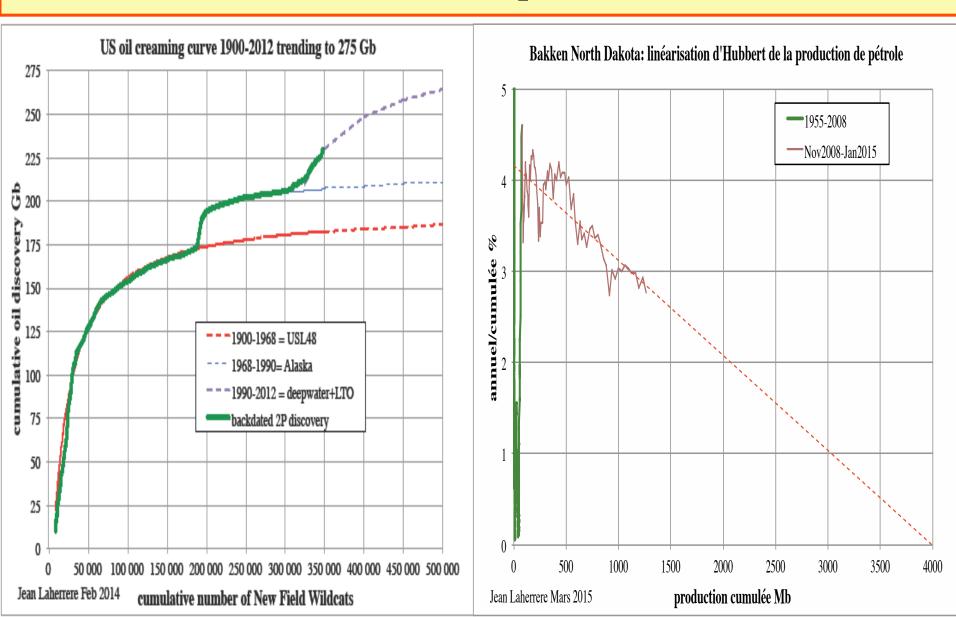


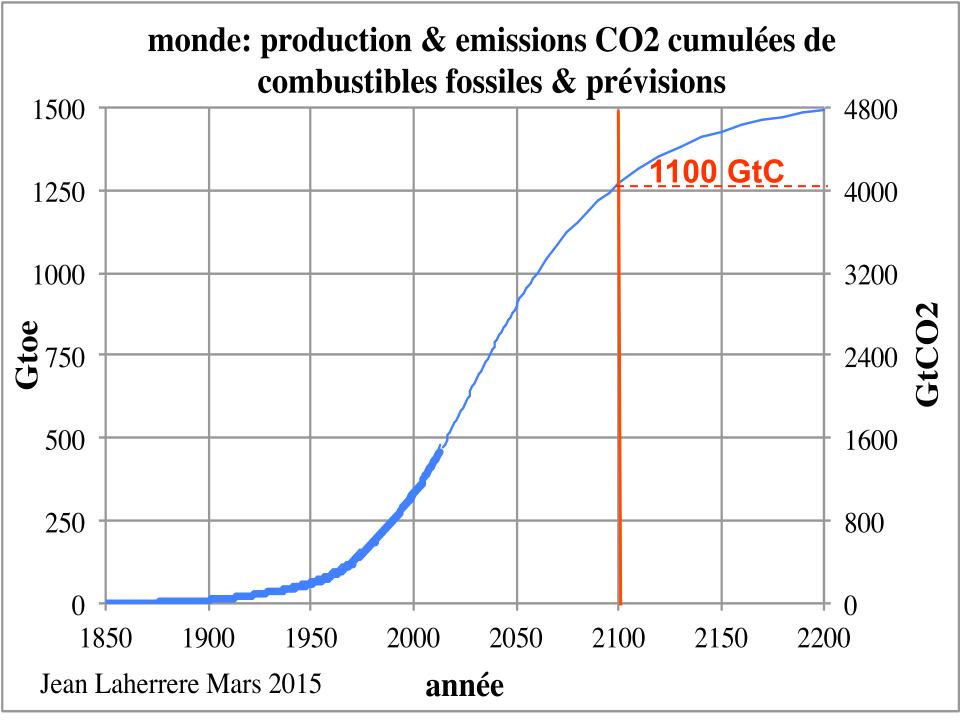
- All fossil fuels indigeneous productions have also already peaked in EU 28 +Norway:
- - 1982 for coal
- - 2000 for oil
- - 2004 for gas
- Neither technological improvments nor high market prices succeeded in reversing the trend once the peaks passed!



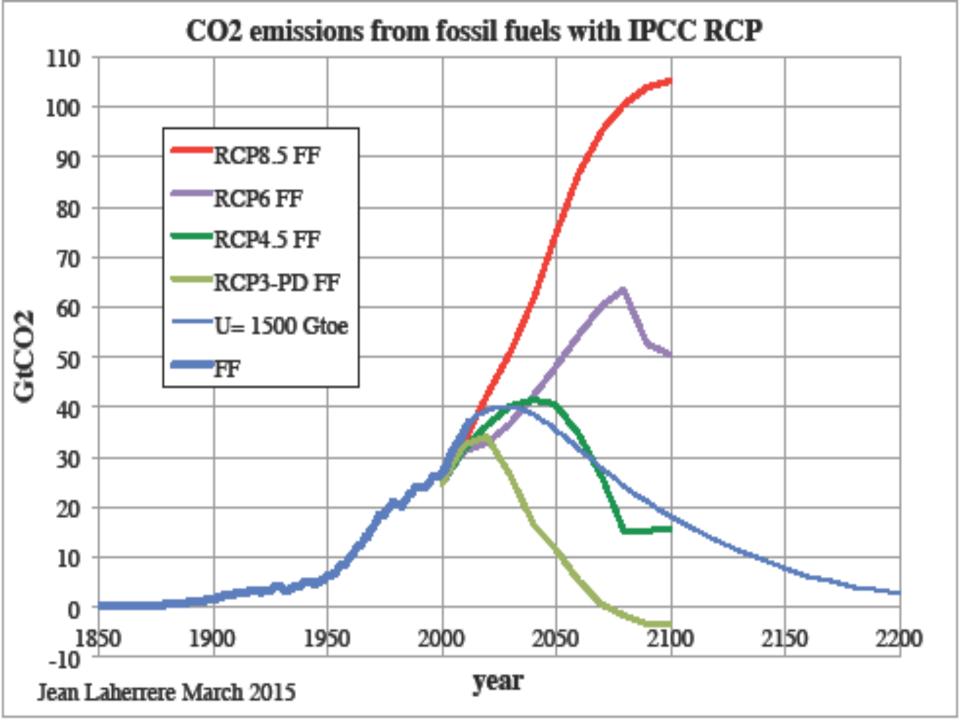
- World production of fossil fuels is estimated (see methods) to peak in 2025, largely before the middle of the century:
- 2020 for oil (total liquids),
- 2030 for gas,
- 2050 for coal.
- Methods: estimations of ultimates from creaming curves construction of 2 P (technical) reserves and/or Hubbert linearization of productions histories, then the use of logistic curves to predict the productions to come (without above the ground constraints).
- This fossil fuels ultimate recovery appraisal can easily be translated in ultimate CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels consumption.

Methods: examples of creaming curves and of Hubbert's linearization of production





- Best guess for ultimate recovery of fossil fuels is 1500 Gtoe, corresponding to 1300 GtC (4800 GtCO2), whose 1100 GtC would be emitted from 1870 to 2100.
- This is less than fossil fuel emissions of RCP 4,5 (1250 GtC).



Conclusions

Best guess for fossil fuel emissions from 1870 to 2100 is below prediction of RCP 4,5 for that period and roughly 300 GtC above the 2°C limit.

There is a large uncertainty in these results. Nevertheless RCP 8,5 looks irrelevant and RCP 6 unlikely. The same conclusion was reached by Mohr et al. 2015, Fuel,141, 120-135.

Uncertainty comes mostly from coal ultimate appraisal, and coal will be very soon the main responsible for CO₂ emissions.

 Therefore future of climate, according to ICCP physical modelling, is mostly in the hands of the main coal consuming countries.

See below the 10 main responsibles

