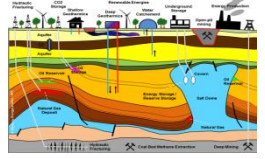


Integrated Project EnergyLandUse

Land Use Aspects of Transforming the Energy System – Sustainable Options for a Renewable Energy Era



1st UFZ EnergyLandUse Colloquium

Friday, 5 September 2014, 11:00-12:30

Lecture Hall, Building 18, Leibniz-Institute of Surface Modification (IOM)

“Unconventional Oil: Recent Trends and Implications from a North American and a Global Perspective”

Deborah Gordon

Energy and Climate Program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

A fossil fuel paradigm shift is occurring worldwide. Not only are more recoverable oil and gas reserves being identified over a larger global geography, energy alternatives and production techniques are also evolving. Twenty-first century oil and gas resources tend to carry a higher private and social price tag than yesterday's conventional supplies. This, in turn, will reshape economies, trade patterns, geopolitics, national security, the environment, and climate change. OECD Europe stands in a unique energy position, at once vulnerable and influential. As the region's oil and gas production shrinks, supplies in North America and elsewhere are projected to significantly increase. Despite tremendous energy efficiency gains in individual countries, collectively, the EU remains a major demand center that could leverage increasingly competitive and cleaner energy markets. Western Europe, with its limited oil and gas reserves, physical compactness, strategic geographical position, and progressive policy traditions, has important policy and investment decisions to make.

Promoting a long-term rationale in all facets of energy policy - economic, security, and environmental - will be a key challenge for Europe. The EU cannot survive by playing defense. Reacting to global events that bolster fierce competition for fossil fuels is not a winning strategy. Rather, the difficult and expensive prospect of spawning its own energy transition falls squarely on Europe's shoulders. Cheap conventional energy is being ushered out by more costly abundant energy. The EU is just the first in line to reach this crossroad.



After the colloquium, there will be a business lunch and the chance for interaction with Deborah Gordon. All colleagues are kindly invited.

Link to registration: <http://www.ufz.de/index.php?en=33056>

The UFZ-visit of Deborah Gordon was initiated by the U.S. Consulate General Leipzig.

Deborah Gordon

Deborah Gordon is Director of Energy and Climate Program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a unique global network of policy research centers in Russia, China, Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. Her research focuses on oil and climate change issues in North America and globally. She has managed an active energy and environmental consulting practice, taught at Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, and directed the Energy Policy Program at the Union of Concerned Scientists.

For more details: <http://carnegieendowment.org/experts/?fa=558>

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