FOSSIL FUELS AND HUMAN THRIVING: A CASE AGAINST GLOBAL WARMING MITIGATION

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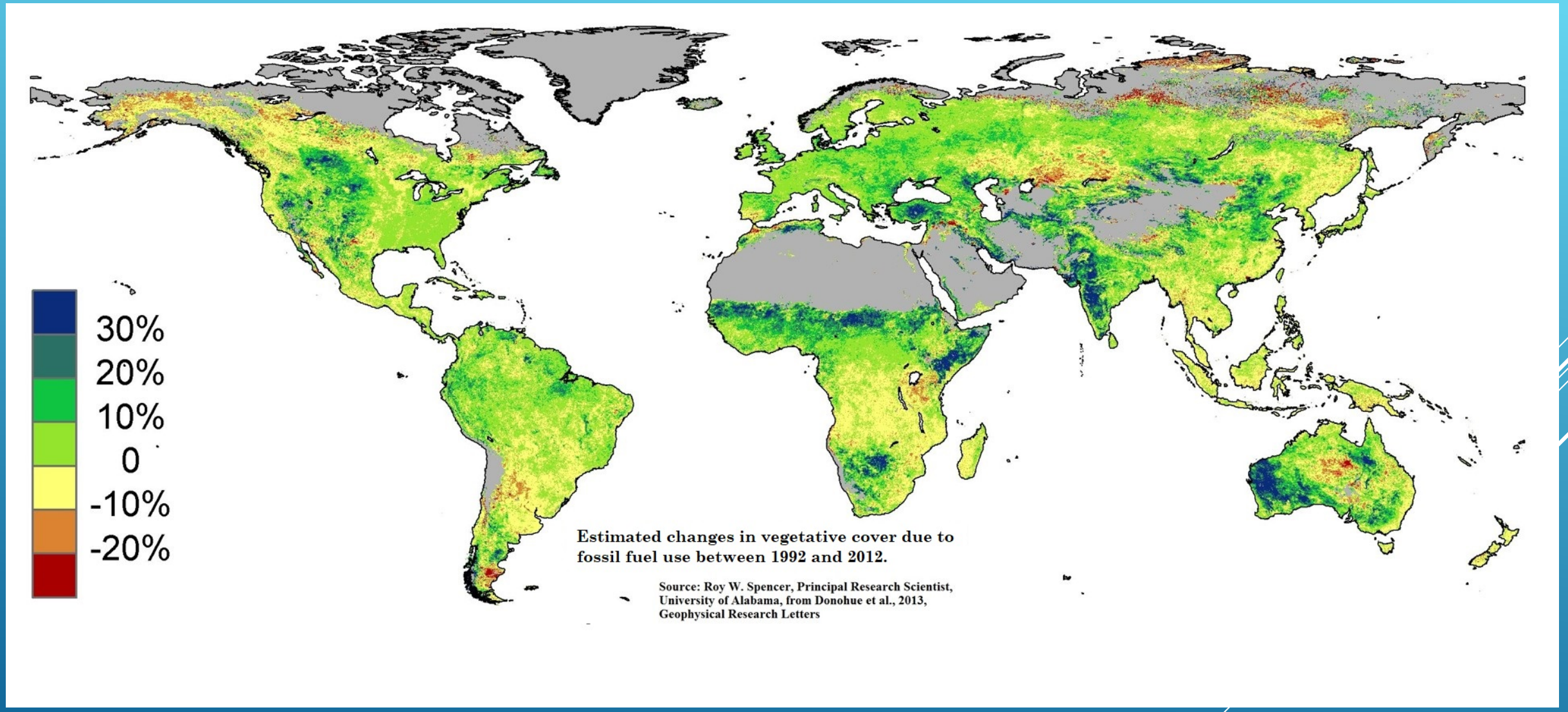


Estimated changes in vegetative cover due to fossil fuel use between 1992 and 2012.

Source: Roy W. Spencer, Principal Research Scientist, University of Alabama, from Donohue et al., 2013, Geophysical Research Letters

CO2 emissions per person indexed against child mortality, 1940.

For the vast majority of the world's people, CO2 emissions cluster under 0.5 ton per capita, and child mortality rates cluster between 200 and 400 deaths by age 5 per 1,000 born.

Higher emissions, lower child mortality rates, and income levels clearly correlate.

CO2 emissions per person indexed against child mortality, 2009.

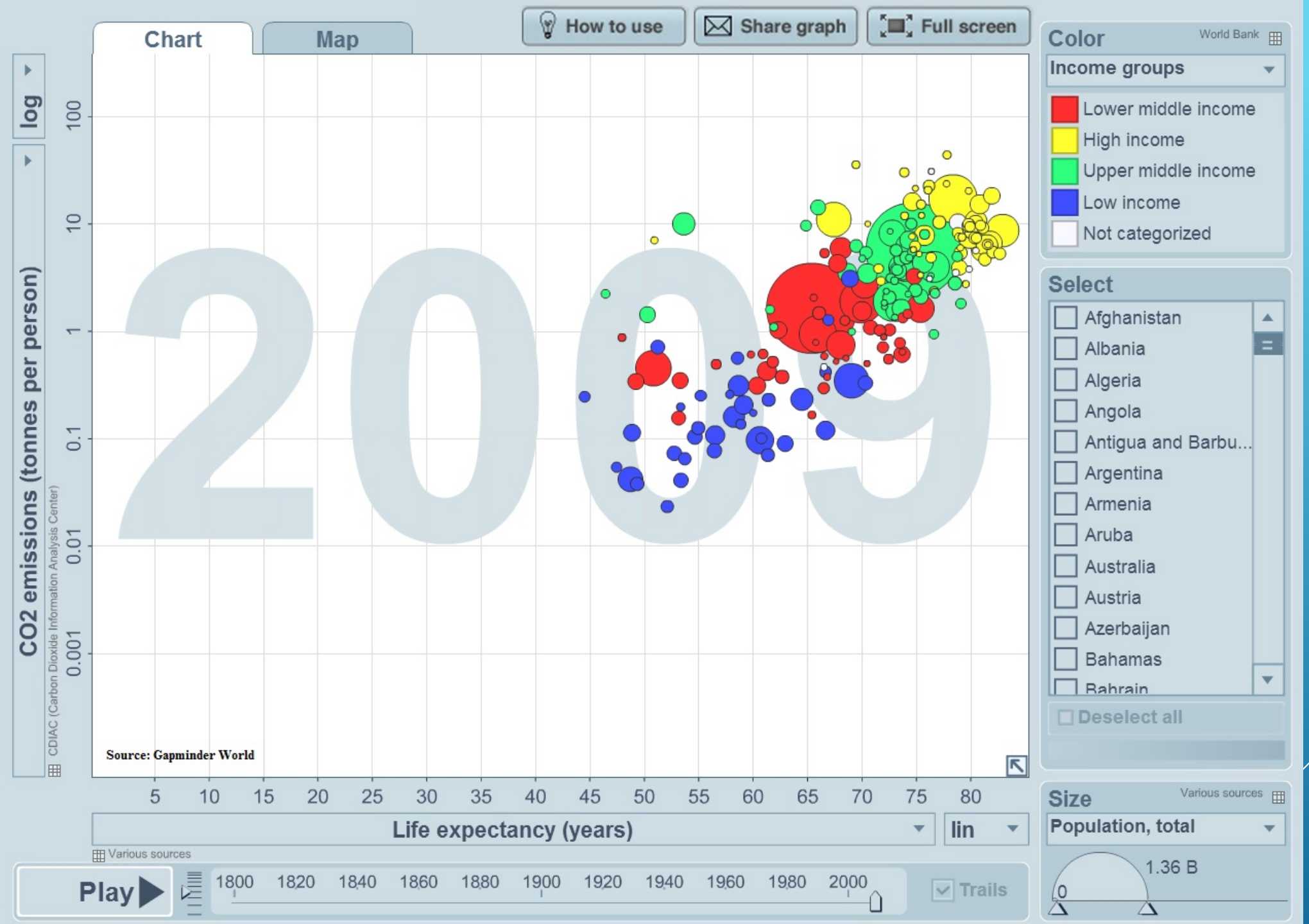
For the vast majority of the world's people, CO2 emissions cluster between 2 and 10 tons per capita (4 to 40 times the 1940 levels), and child mortality rates cluster between 20 and 60 deaths by age 5 per 1,000 born (about one-twentieth to one-third 1940 rates).

Higher emissions, lower child mortality rates, and income levels clearly correlate.

CO2 emissions per person indexed against life expectancy, 1940.

For the vast majority of the world's people, CO2 emissions cluster under 0.5 ton per capita, and life expectancy clusters between 25 and 40 years.

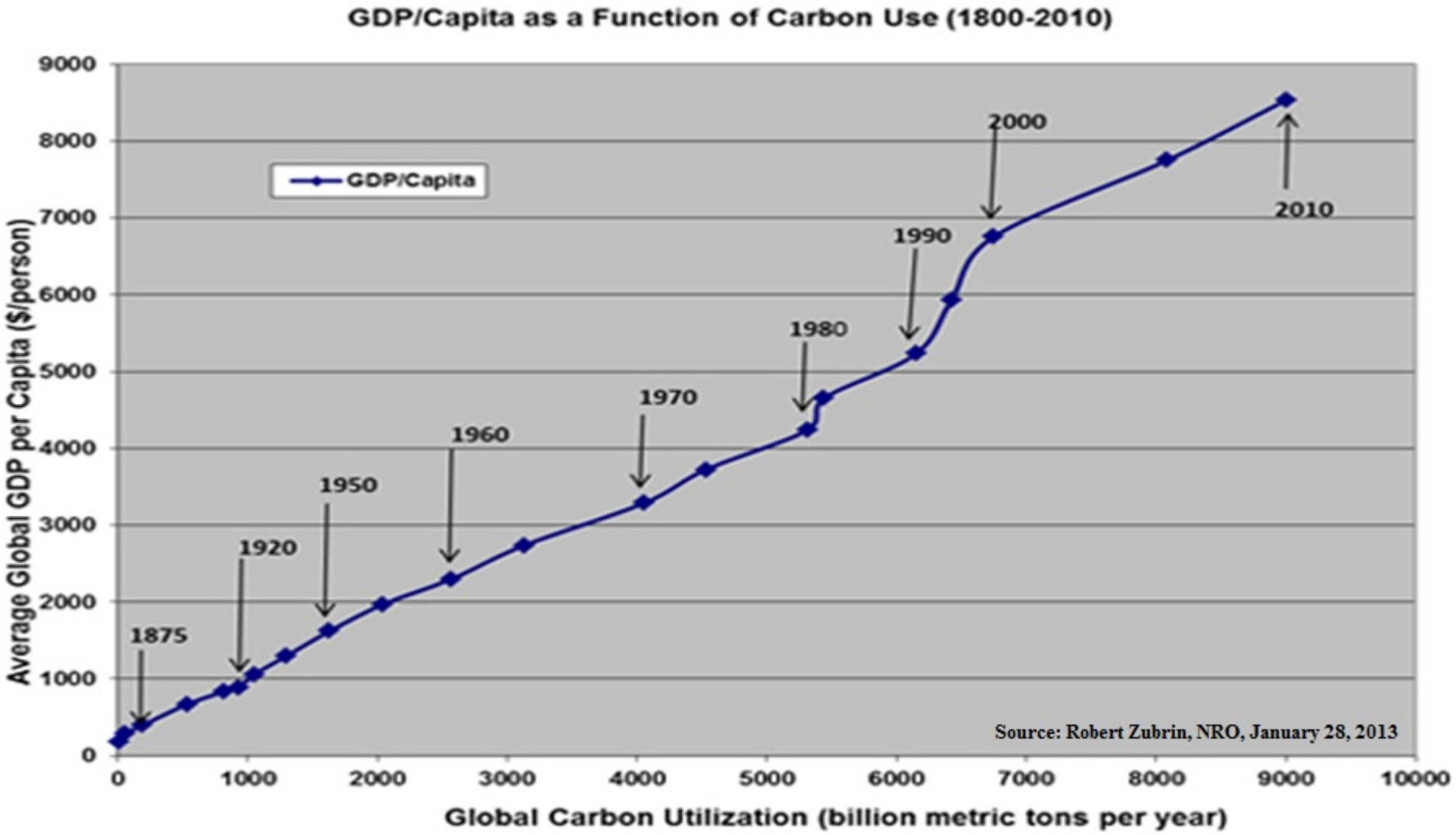
CO2 emissions, life expectancy, and income clearly correlate.



CO2 emissions per person indexed against life expectancy, 2009.

For the vast majority of the world's people, CO2 emissions cluster between 2 and 10 tons per capita (4 to 40 times 1940 levels), and life expectancy clusters between 65 and 75 years (about 60 to 300 percent higher than in 1940).

Higher emissions, higher life expectancy, and income levels clearly correlate.



Hydrocarbon fuel use is crucial to overcoming poverty. World GDP per capita rises as global hydrocarbon fuel use rises.

The call to reduce our use of carbon-based fuels is by implication a call to reduce our wealth.

As of 2010, world GDP per capita was approaching $9,000—about one-fifth what it was in the United States at the time.

To return to the 1990 level of hydrocarbon fuel use would be to cut world GDP per capita by about two-fifths of that.

To return to the 1970 level would be cut it by about two-thirds.

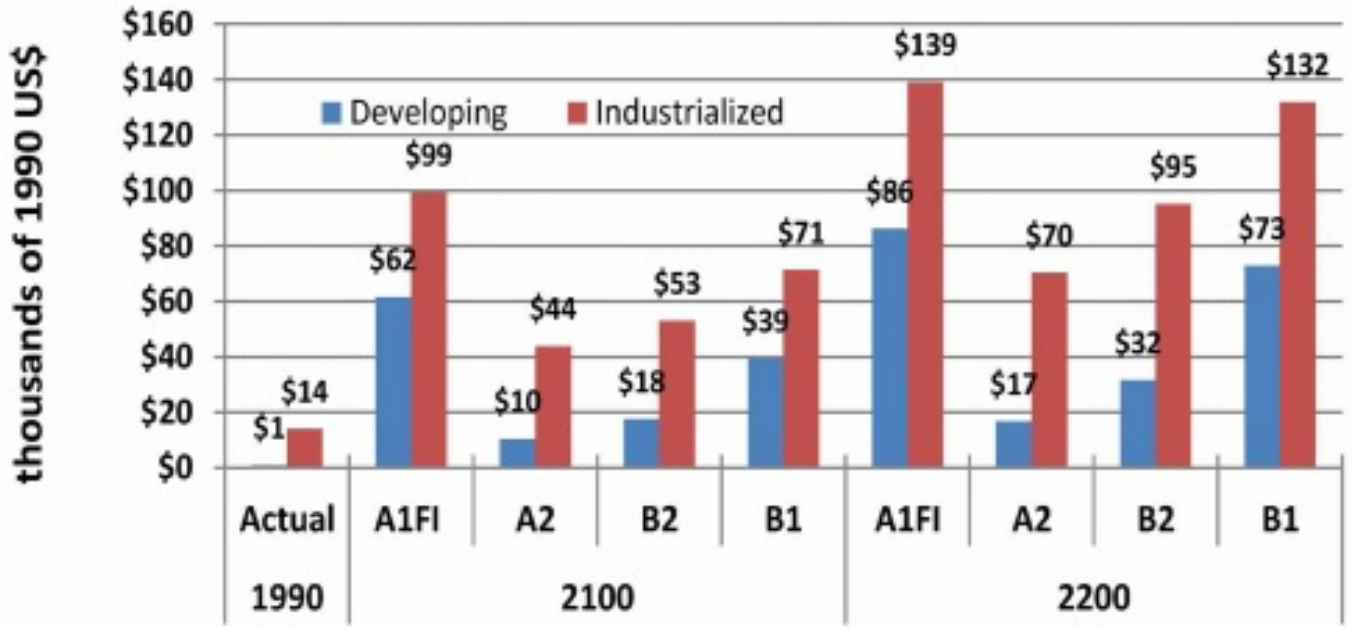


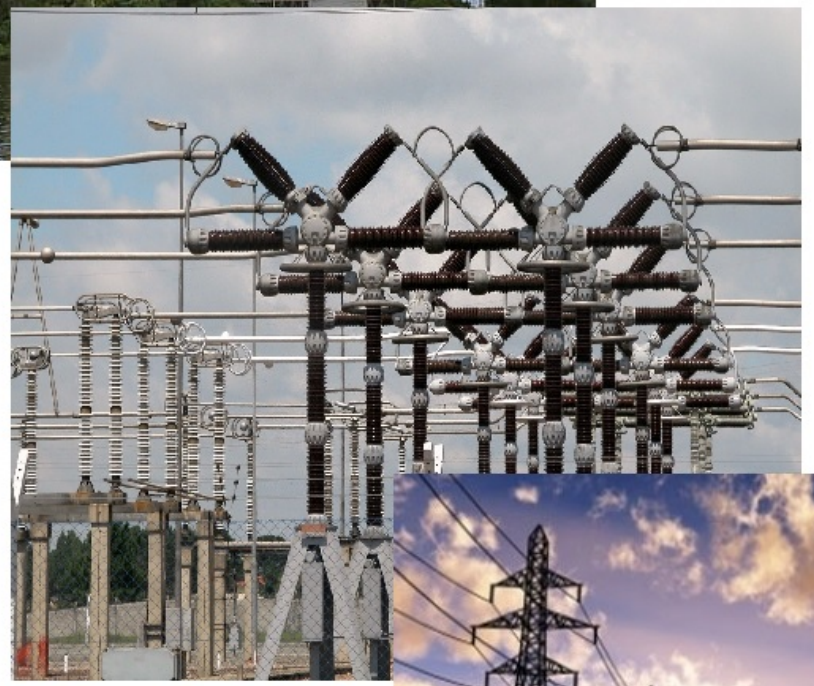
Figure 1: : Net GDP per capita, 1990-2200, after accounting for the upper bound estimates of losses due to global warming for four major IPCC emission and climate scenarios. For 2100 and 2200, the scenarios are arranged from the warmest (A1FI) on the left to the coolest (B1) on the right. The average global temperature increase from 1990 to 2085 for the scenarios are as follows: 4°C for AIFI, 3.3°C for A2, 2.4°C for B2, and 2.1°C for B1. For context, in 2006, GDP per capita for industrialized countries was $19,300; the United States, $30,100; and developing countries, $1,500.[18]

Source: Indur M. Goklany, *Is Global Warming the Number One Threat to Humanity?* GWPF, 2015, p. 6.

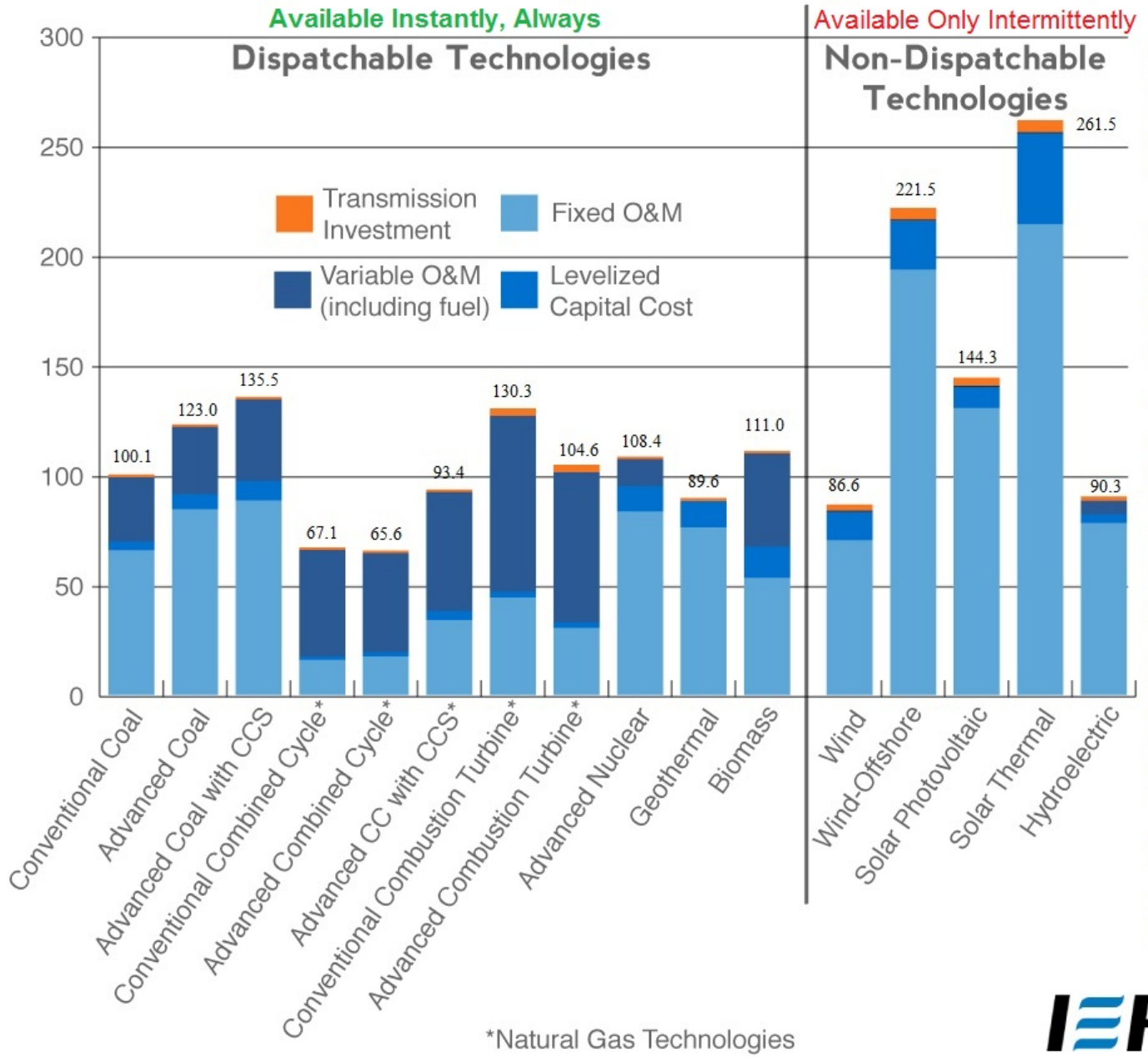
According to the IPCC, the poor do better in the warmest scenario than in any of the cooler scenarios, because the fossil fuel use that, *per hypothesi*, drives warming also drives economic growth.

Primitive energy from wood and dried dung, transported on the backs of poor women, inflicts disease and death on millions of the world's poor.

Modern electricity from nuclear and fossil fuels brings clean energy to billions at the cost of a few minutes' labor per day.



Estimated Levelized Cost of New Electric Generating Technologies in 2018 (2011 $/megawatthour)



*Natural Gas Technologies

Dispatchable Technologies: instantly available, not vulnerable to intermittency of wind, sunlight, and river flow.

Non-dispatchable Technologies: subject to intermittency of wind, sunlight, and river flow, require instantaneous backup by dispatchable technologies.

"The more that non-dispatchable power is used, the more the electrical system requires investments in dispatchable generation forms to back up its increased use. Government policies that promote the use of non-dispatchable power are equivalent to requiring consumers to buy and care for two vehicles: one that works when you need it and another that works when it feels like it. The hidden costs of non-dispatchable power are substantial and should not be overlooked as part of the public policy discussion."--IER

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