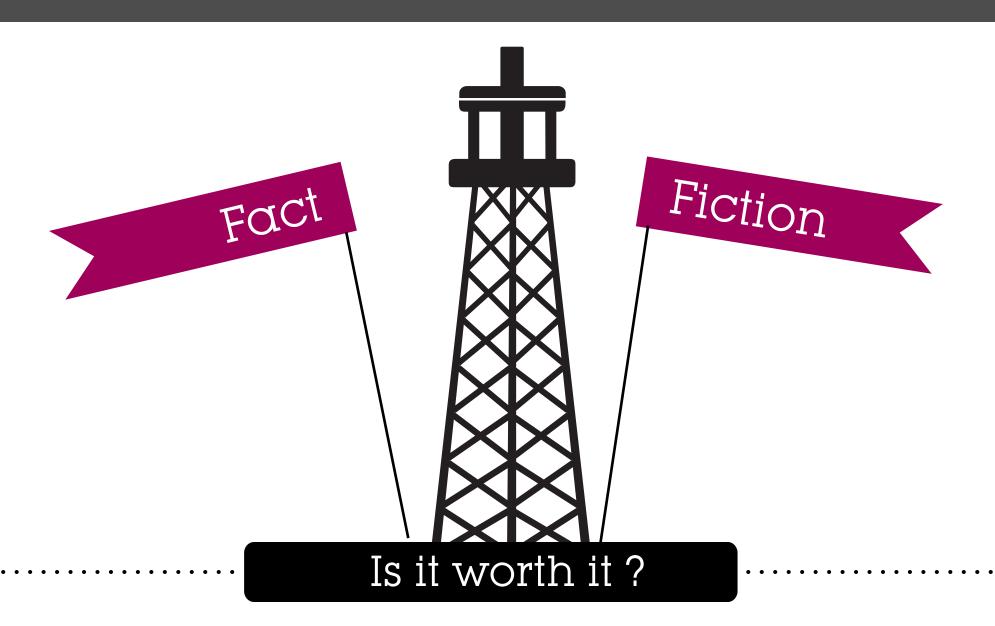
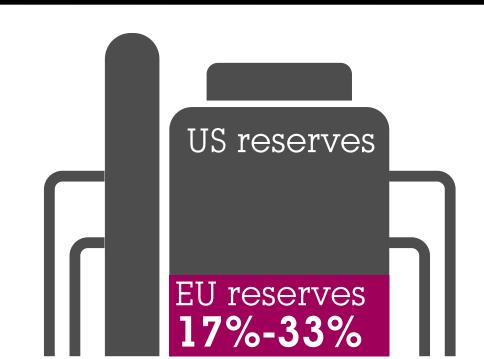
#### EU Shale Gas Revolution: Facts vs Fiction



#### Fact - The EU has potentially sizeable shale reserves



## 20 years

Time it took for

**US** shale gas industry to reach scale

# 4 years

Time spent so far

### drilling wells

to explore shale reserves in EU

#### Fiction - shale gas is cheap and will reduce energy prices



150-250%

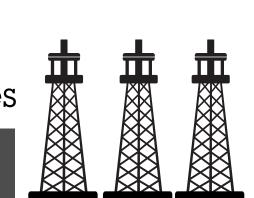
greater production costs in EU per unit than in US

cut in estimates on Poland's extractable reserves after initial exploration

33,500 - 67,000 wells

needed across EU by 2050 to reduce prices

Current no. of wells < 100





Need to drill surface area the

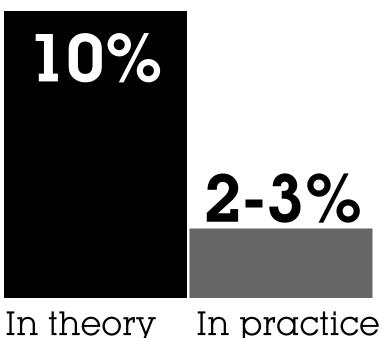
#### Size of The Netherlands

to reach production level to meet 10% EU gas demand by 2030

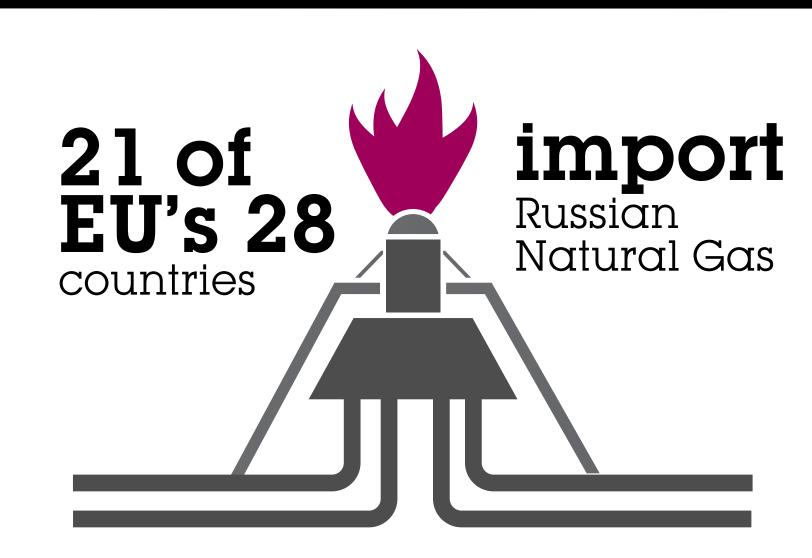
#### Fiction - shale gas will improve energy security

#### The proportion of EU gas demand

that shale can meet by 2030



In practice (IEA estimates)



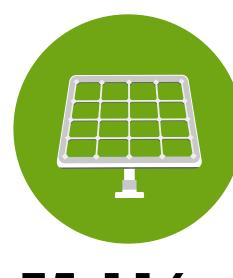
#### Fiction - shale gas will help to address climate change

### Carbon footprint of:



423-535kg CO2e/kWh

Solar



75-116g CO2e/kWh

Onshore Wind

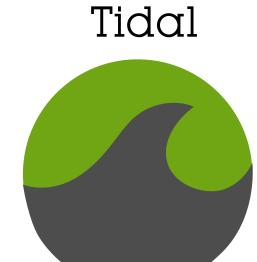


20-96g CO2e/kWh

Offshore Wind



5-13g CO2e/kWh



5-13g CO2e/kWh

A £32bn investment in shale gas

could displace

12GW of offshore or 21GW of onshore wind capacity

Benefits of an energy revolution driven by interconnection, energy efficiency and renewable energy



Reduction in gas demand

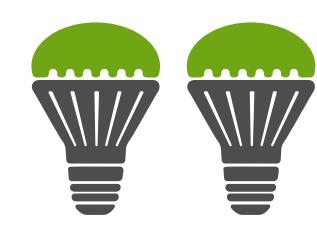
by 2050 if 80% renewables in power generation mix

between 2020-2030

62% to 45% Reduction in oil & gas dependency

by 2020 if the EU meets 20% energy efficiency goal

If targets are met



Energy efficiency cost savings potential

€1-2trillion €500bn a year by 2050 EU Savings on import costs from renewables targets

€190bn from 27% target

€450bn from 30% target

€460bn by 2030

from integrating the European energy grid