

# How oil & gas can contribute to a carbon neutral journey?

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# Oil and Gas Climate Initiative



OIL AND GAS CLIMATE INITIATIVE

- OGCI is a voluntary, CEO-led oil and gas industry initiative that aims to catalyze meaningful actions on climate change through collaboration and engagement
- 13 member companies, IOCs and NOCs, represent around 30% of the world's O&G production & close to 20% of the global primary energy demand



ExxonMobil



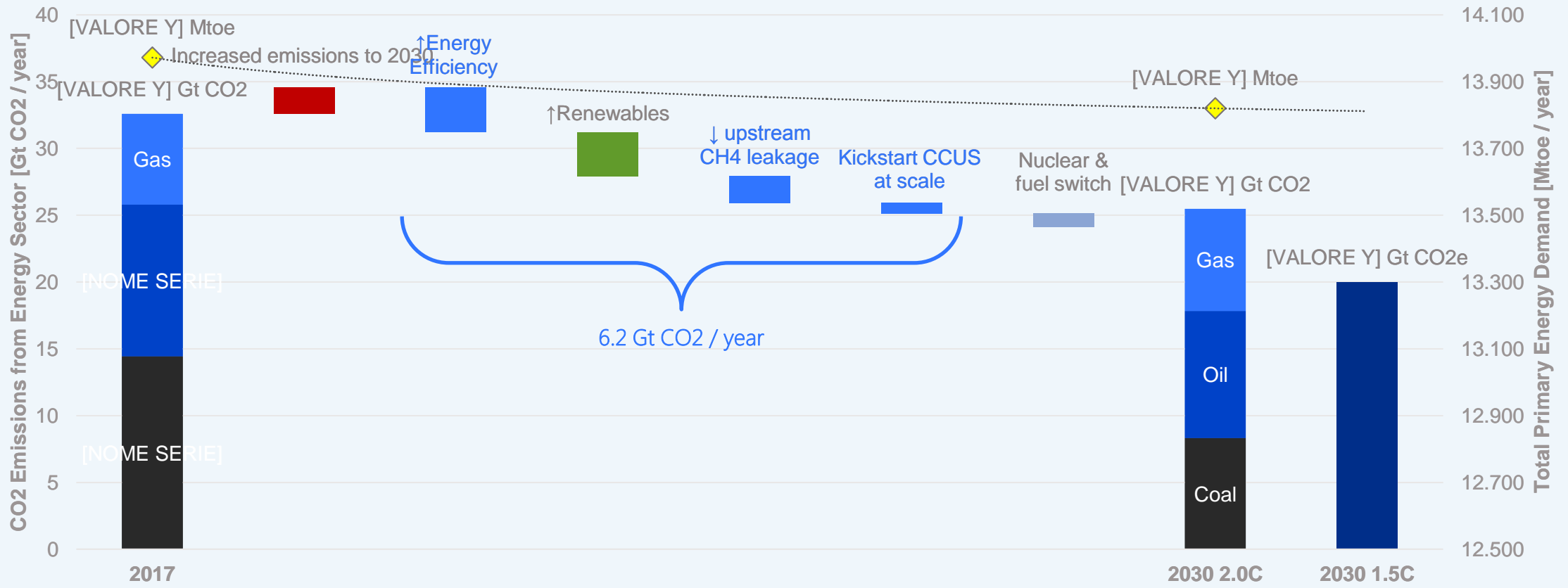
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- Member companies share a will to collaborate, support the Paris Agreement, and a commitment to work with direct engagement from the CEOs to drive the initiative and active participation in OGCI programs, by exploring reduction on the energy value chain, acceleration of low carbon solutions and enabling a circular carbon model

# Roadmap to <math><2^{\circ}\text{C}</math>: accelerate by 2030

Emission Reduction potential pathways from the Energy Sector & Industry

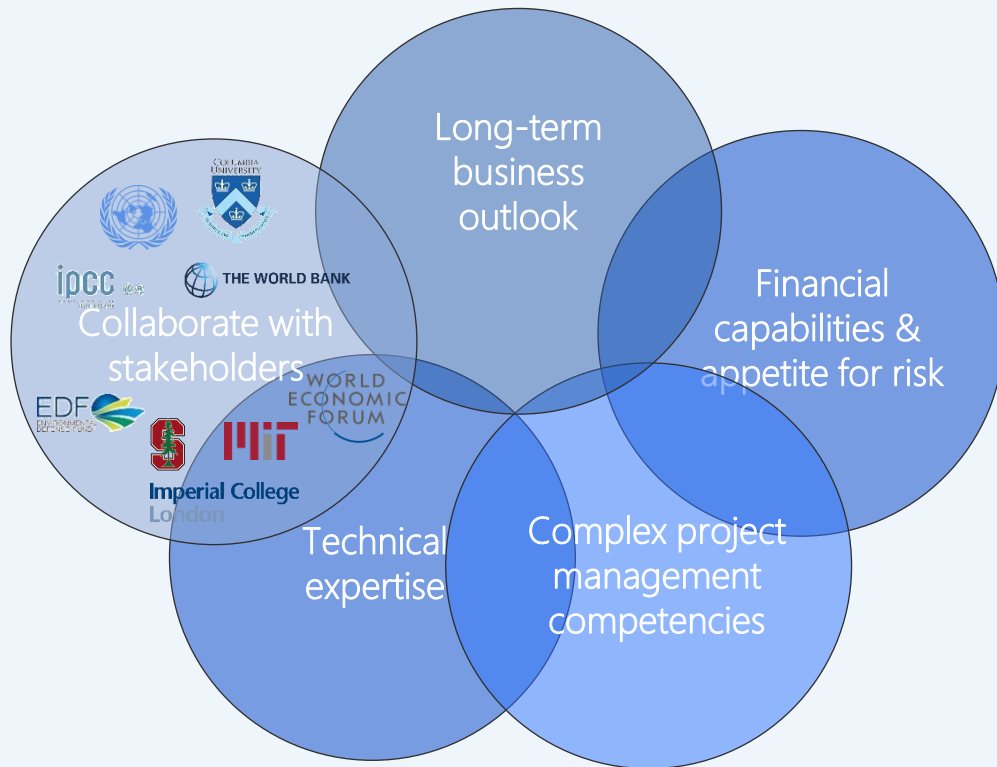


- Δ Positive Emissions to 2030
- Renewables & reducing least efficient coal power
- Nuclear, Fuel Switching (power, industry & building sectors)
- Energy Efficiency in industry, transport & building
- Reducing upstream oil and gas methane
- ◆ Total Energy Consumption (Mtoe)

Source: IEA WEO (2018)

# How to contribute to the climate change solutions?

Combining strengths with stakeholders...



...across a variety of sectors tackling the key lever toward a <math>2^{\circ}\text{C}</math> scenario:

Methane leakage

Energy efficiency

Transportation efficiency

CCUS

Nature-based solutions

# The case of CCUS: what is at stake?

## Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) contribution to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement

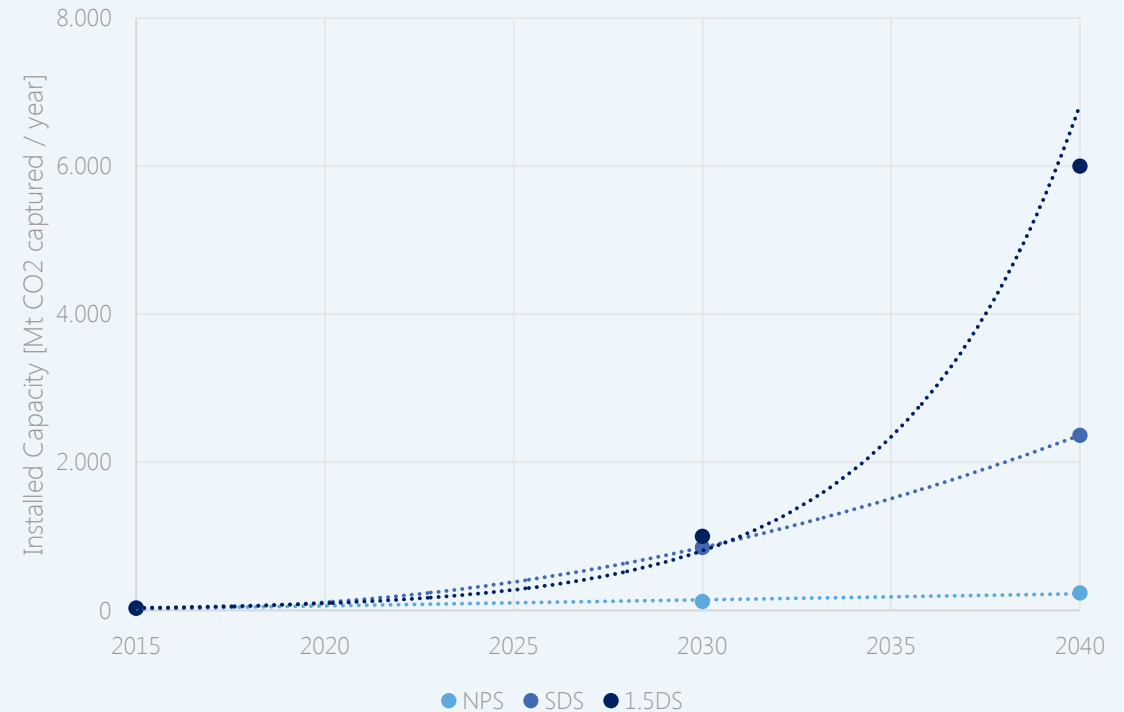
- 87% of all models run by the IPCC rely on CCS and on negative emissions – Bio Energy with CCS – to have a 50% chance of staying below 2°C
- CCUS to provide 14% of cumulative emissions, reductions needed in the period to 2060, equivalent to 120 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
- Failure to deploy such technology could increase costs of mitigation by +138%

CCUS also delivers additional benefits:

- Allows retrofit of existing infrastructure (no stranded assets)
- Enables clean hydrogen production (through steam reforming)
- Allows to have a CO<sub>2</sub> free electricity baseload

Source: IPCC (2014)  
[IEA \(2017\)](#)

## CO<sub>2</sub> Captured and Stored from the Energy & Industry sectors, per year



Source: [IEA \(2019\)](#)

# The case of CCUS: what to look at?

## Set strong ambitions around CCUS

### CCUS & Nature-based solutions



Expand policy work with new government (Gulf, China, US, etc.) on CCUS and Nature-based solutions



Collaborate through private-public partnerships to accelerate the business cases at scale and bring supports to projects worldwide



**CO2 Storage Data**  
Launching several initiatives to standardise & share CO2 storage data & methodologies



Demonstrate through project like the Clean Gas Project, bringing the first CCS project coupled with a gas fired power plant to FEED stage

How can we better collaborate with stakeholders to accelerate the enabling environment?

- Share best practices & learnings
- Expand policy work
- Develop a public / private partnership to pool technical, financial, commercial and policy resources
- Confirm long term safe storage capabilities
- Develop new standards and protocols
- Confirm business models for CCUS
- Balance regional & international efforts
- Fund academic research and help progress on science

# Long-term vision: a circular carbon model

- Negative carbon emissions necessary to limit global warming, while continuing to provide reliable, affordable and clean energy to all
- A circular carbon economy is needed to accelerate the reduction of net-GHG emissions
- Recognition that climate change is not the only thread to sustainable development means that a holistic approach to the UN Sustainable Development Goals is essential

