How Companies Are Approaching The Transition To Net Zero?

Defining the decarbonization challenge

Dr Romain Debarre

Partner

Managing Director, Kearney Energy Transition Institute

Romain.Debarre@kearney.com

+33 786327582

France

KEARNEY



Agenda



Net Zero context and objectives



Strategic approach



Energy companies' responses

IEA's Net-Zero scenarios put a spotlight on massive transformations of the energy sectors and end-use markets





Industry Transport Buildings

IPCC:

- "Net-Zero emissions are achieved when anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere are balanced by anthropogenic removals over a specific period.
 Where multiple greenhouse gases are involved, the quantification of Net Zero emissions depends on the climate metric chosen to compare emissions of different gasses (e.g. GWP, time horizon)
- "Carbon neutrality refers to Net Zero CO₂ emissions"

Source: IEA Net-zero by 2050 Report; Kearney Analysis

Net Zero strategies need to fulfill multiple objectives simultaneously...



...while managing a deep transformation journey

Strategy plan

Illustrative

- Net-zero targets definition
- Market trends
- Technology choices (e.g. REN, CCUS, offsetting, efficiency measures etc.)
- Risk mitigation (e.g. chicken & egg problem)
- Strategic alliances

Transformation plan

- Portfolio management
- Re-organisation
- Competency development

Investment plan

- Capital investment / divestment
- Financial performance

...while considering multiple complexities

The energy industry is dealing with massive uncertainties. Players not only need bigger targets but also clearer pathways to get there with a viable plan

Energy policies / regulations



Markets and consumers' trends



- Green finance initiatives
- Change of urbanization models
 - Shift of mobility solutions / remote working
 - Product demand shift
 - Increasing awareness of circular economy / affinity for green



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Competitiveness of technology solutions





High volatility of energy market



O&G operations and fossil fuel consumption represent about 12% and 70% of Global Carbon Emissions, respectively



Estimated Global Carbon Emissions (CO₂ and CH₄) in 2022

GtCO₂-equivalent in global warming potential over a 100-year horizon (% of total)

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Notes: 1 CO₂ emission from fossil fuel combustion (including coal) and other oxidation processes in chemical or metal plants; ² including from Waste, Cement and other

Sources: Global Carbon Budget 2021; International Energy Forum Methane Initiative, 2021; IEA Emissions from Oil and Gas Operations in Net Zero Transitions (2023); EI Statistical Review of World Energy; Kearney Energy Transition Institute

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Net Zero strategies need to address both the ambition and execution

Illustrative

Notes:

- Scope 1: direct emissions from owned or controlled sources; Scope 2: indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed; Scope 3: other indirect emissions occurring in downstream or upstream in value chain
- This graph has been made by averaging the distribution of CO2 emissions among the scopes 1-2-3 of the five biggest companies of each sector. However, there is no consensus on the definition of each scope. Some emissions can be counted twice by being in several sectors e.g : the electricity generated by plant (scope 3) used to produce cement (scope 2)
- *Global CO2 emissions related to Oil and Natural Gas from IEA - CO2 emissions by energy source, World 1990-2018 (2020)

Sources: Kearney Energy Transition Institute ; Carbon Disclosure Project ; Companies websites and CSR report ; Our World in Data ; FAOSTAT - CO2 emissions from agriculture (2020); IEA ETP 2020

Key challenges of Net-Zero roadmap



Execution Gap: financing capacity, knowledge and HR capabilities, agility of organization (projects & roadmap management, time-to-operation), access to technologies and markets

Operation & Portfolio Gap: stranded and new technology assets, own operations improvement, growth and profitability objectives

Estimated scope 1, 2 & 3 in energy sectors (%GtCO₂, GtCO₂)



Scope 3 is the biggest Net-Zero challenge for energy companies

Net-Zero almost means the complete phase out of fossil fuels



Many decarbonization levers exist across the O&G upstream value chain

	Direct impact				
Decarbonisation levers		Exploration Appraisal & Broduction Storage &	Emissions impacted		
		Development Production transport	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
O&G Portfolio ManagementReduce carbon footprint by selecting less carbon- intensive assets and suppliers	Assets acquisition & divestment	 Invest / divest assets based on their carbon emissions intensity (per barrel) considering emissions generated from its full O&G value chain Retrofit assets to low-carbon solutions (e.g. CCUS, biorefineries) 	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
	Supplier selection	 Procure from vendors with lower carbon intensity, with high ESG standards implemented Develop suppliers joint carbon emissions reduction initiatives 			\checkmark
	Product and Services Development	 Develop new low-carbon fuels Electrification 	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
O&G Operations ImprovementReduce the carbon footprint by lowering energy consumption, switching to less carbon- intensive energies used and developing CCUS applications	Energy Efficiency measures	 Reduce energy consumption by optimizing operations & organisation Reduce energy consumption by improving efficiency of internal combustion engines used Reduce emissions from flaring and venting, carbon leaks 	\checkmark	\checkmark	
	Fuel switching & Renewable energy sources	 Move to less carbon intensive energy supply solutions, switching from oil to gas to green power solutions for field operations and logistics 	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
	CCUS applications	 Repurpose existing fields and infrastructures to CCS (open source and own usage) Develop EOR / CO2 solutions 	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark



Oil and Gas and Power companies are also developing new business models, converging towards similar end-markets

New areas of focus of O&G and Power industries

New businesses solutions	Generation of Low- Carbon Power and Vectors	Transmission, Distribution and Trading	New Energy Services	New end-use applications and markets	Convergence of energy industries
Vew Energy SolutionsDevelop new energies and vectors and applications to decarbonize end-use	 Technology development (wind, solar, biofuels, hydro) REN farm & Nuclear plant construction & operation Power storage solutions (chemical, mechanical, electrical) New energy vectors - H₂-based: liquefied, Ammonia, LOHC - e-Fuels 	 Power Grids (smart transmission and distribution grids, charging network) Gases networks development and conversion (H₂, CH₄) Transport (shipping, road transport) of new energy vectors (liquefied H₂, ammonia, LOHC) Storage and reconversion of new energy vectors 	 Mobility as a service Energy services Efficiency improvement Supply management Heat / cold networks Etc. Energy supply contracts (e.g. PPAs low-carbon power solutions) GHG offset solutions 	 Mobility: aviation, shipping, road-transport, rail Heavy industries: cement, steel, chemical Buildings 	Oistribution Distribution Image: Storage Objective Objective

Corporates typically follow a four-step approach to define their Net Zero strategy: from defining its corporate ambition through to its implementation roadmap



Decarbonization targets vary by CO

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Energy players	decarbonization	commitments	through	2050
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companies	Segment	Company	2025	2030 / 2040	2050
	European Peers	Öp	Scope 1, 2 -20% Scope 3 -10/-15%	Scope 1, 2 -50% Scope 3 -30/40%	Scope 1, 2 NZ Scope 3 -50% WW
			Scope 1, 2, 3 -13%	Scope 1, 2 -50% (2030) All Scope -45% (2035)	Scope 1, 2, 3 NZ
			Scope 1, 2 -26%	Scope 1, 2 -40% (2030)	Scope 1, 2 NZ Scope 3 -60% WW & EU NZ
Full Net Zero commitment		equinor	Scope 1, 2 -25%	Scope 1, 2 -90% (2030) All Scope -40% (2035)	Scope 1, 2, 3 NZ
- Year of reference for % of GHG emissions reduction varies (2005,	American Peers	Chevron		Carbon intensity reduction - 5% (2028)	Scope 1, 2 NZ aspiration
 – For operated field generally NZ: Net Zero 		ExonMobil	Scope 1, 2 upstream -15/- 20%	All Scope -20-30% (2030)	Scope 1, 2 NZ
	NOCs			Scope 1, 2 -15% (2030)	Scope 1, 2 NZ
		PETRONAS	50% methane emissions reduction (2025)	Scope 1, 2 -25% (2030)	Scope 1, 2 NZ
Source: Companies' websites – as of 14 th March 2023		قطر الطاقة		Scope 1, 2 -15-25% (2030)	

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European majors are diversifying towards alternatives to fossil fuels while US Majors bet on decarbonization solutions for fossil fuels

Net zero Decarboni-Electricity Advanced Power Green (Scope 1+2+3) zation (CCS Renewables **Biofuels** Company Storage Mobility markets Hydrogen by 2050?¹ & NETs) **European Peers** Ņ equinor American Peers X X Ex/onMobil X aramco NOCS X PETRONAS

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Significant presence
 Limited investments & partnerships
 R&D / pilot phase / Starting to invest
 NA / No conclusive presence

In a highly uncertain world, energy companies are taking a multi-faceted approach to transition to net-zero



Key elements of strategy convergence

- Develop a **top-down approach** (objectives defined by ExCom) with a comprehensive emissions reduction plan
- 2 Integrate **local specificities** (regulations & policies) and **corporate DNA** (company's size, geographical location, current strengths)
- 3 Diversify a **portfolio of investments** (agility)
- 4 Look for **strategic alliances** and competency development
- 5 Invent new **business models**

Key elements of strategy divergence

- 1 Ambition level and speed of implementation towards 1.5°C target
- 2 First mover versus follower strategy
- 3 **Mix of decarbonisation solutions** (e.g. CCUS, biofuels, batteries, renewables, energy services, energy efficiency, carbon offset etc.)
- 4 **Monitoring and reporting standards** used to track net zero journey

Thank you

Dr Romain Debarre Partner Managing Director, Kearney Energy Transition Institute Romain.Debarre@kearney.com +33 786327582 France



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