



# Living the Energy Transition, the greening of the North Sea

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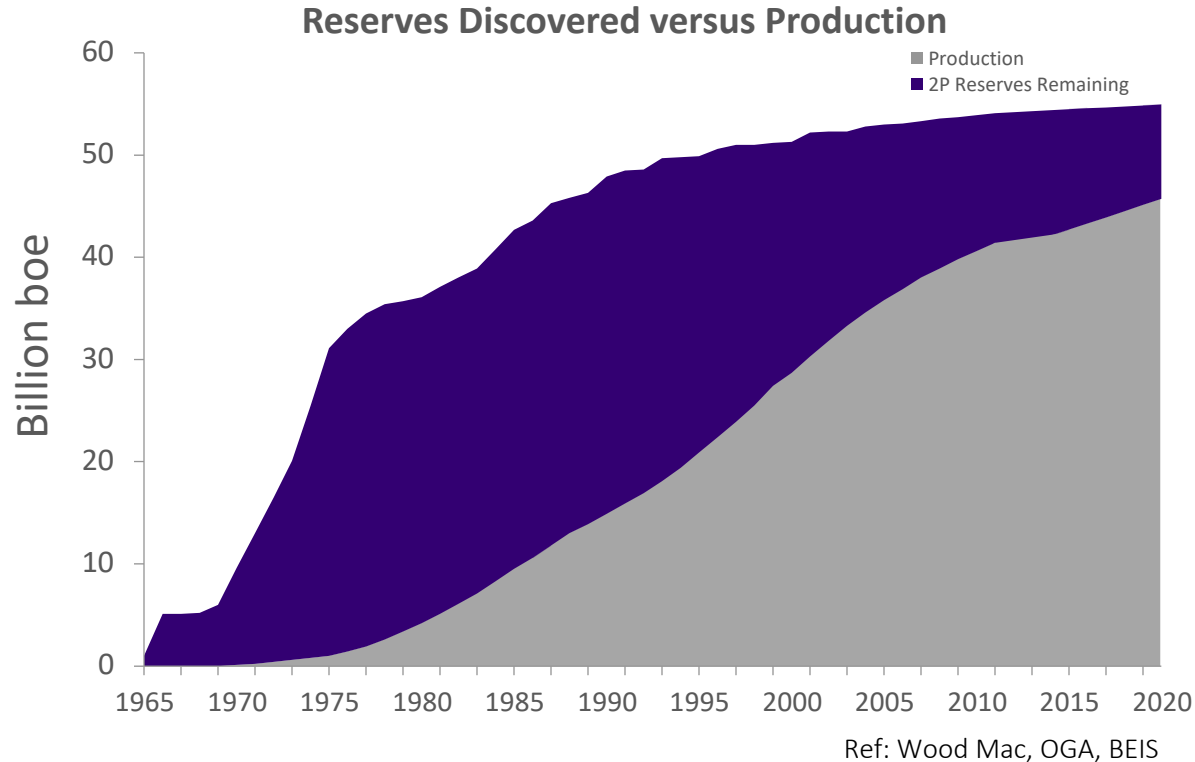
7 December 2021

# The future of the UKCS?

0.9 bln boe  
Consumption  
pa (UK)

0.57 bln boe  
Production  
UKCS in 2020

£14 bln  
Opportunities  
Awaiting  
Investment



46 bln boe  
Produced  
to-date

4.4 bln boe  
2P Reserves  
(1.1.21)

6.8 bln boe  
Contingent  
Resources  
(1.1.21)

3.7 bln  
(mean)  
Yet to Find

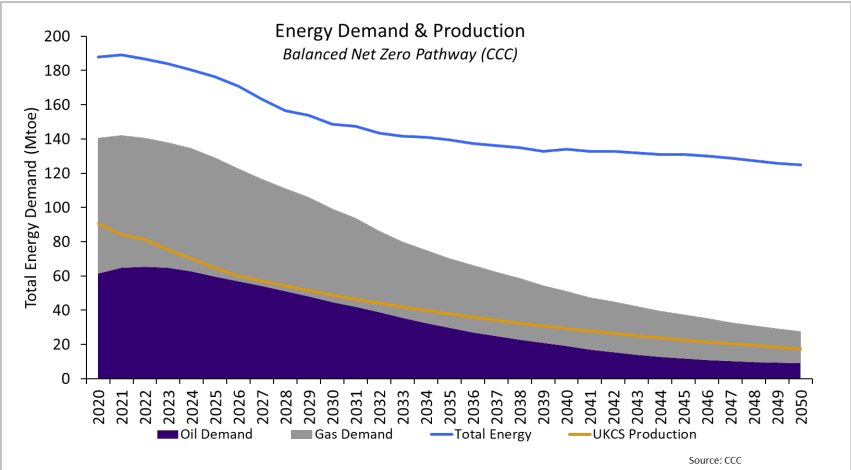
# Role of oil and gas in the UK's future

## Polarised debate



## UK is in unique position

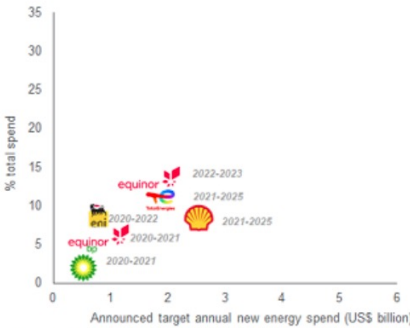
### Production forecasts are aligned to net-zero plans



## Majors expanding into new energy opportunities

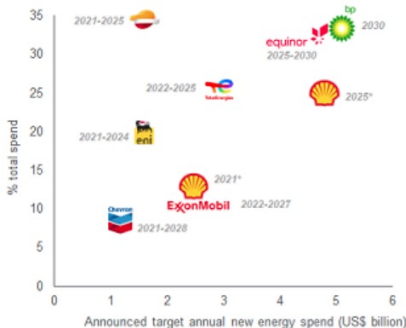
### Majors' spend on new energy has doubled in two years

#### Majors' low carbon investment guidance (2019/2020)



Source: Wood Mackenzie Corporate Service/Wood Mackenzie estimate

#### Majors' low carbon investment guidance (current)



Source: Wood Mackenzie

## Industry acting to deliver transition

NSTD is a comprehensive plan of action, with Government support



### The sector is important to:



Jobs and skills



Investment in transition



Security of energy supply



Economy

# The North Sea Transition Deal - five commitments, that together align to create a transformative deal

***The North Sea Transition Deal***  
*is at the heart of UK energy policy. It will accelerate the energy transition, reduce UK emissions, and create new jobs across the UK*

- 60Mt reduction in UK GHG emissions by 2030
- £14-16 bln investment
- 40,000 new energy jobs
- +50% UK content inc. 30% local technology

The Deal will require an internationally competitive and level playing field as part of a broader energy framework



## **Supply Decarbonisation**

*cutting upstream Oil and Gas industry emissions through an ambitious production emissions reduction programme*



## **Carbon Capture & Storage**

*enabling large parts of UK industry and society to eliminate emissions*



## **Hydrogen**

*providing a realistic alternative for heating, heavy industry, and transport*

The above activities will be made reality by focussing on capabilities that underpin the growth of the UK economy



## **Supply Chain Transformation**

*Developing engineering, manufacturing, services and technology expertise to support the energy transition and create a globally competitive energy supply chain of international repute*



## **People & Skills**

*securing, stimulating, and creating tens of thousands of high quality jobs in industrial heartlands*

# The UK oil and gas sector is acting to reduce emissions and is on track to meet ambitious targets

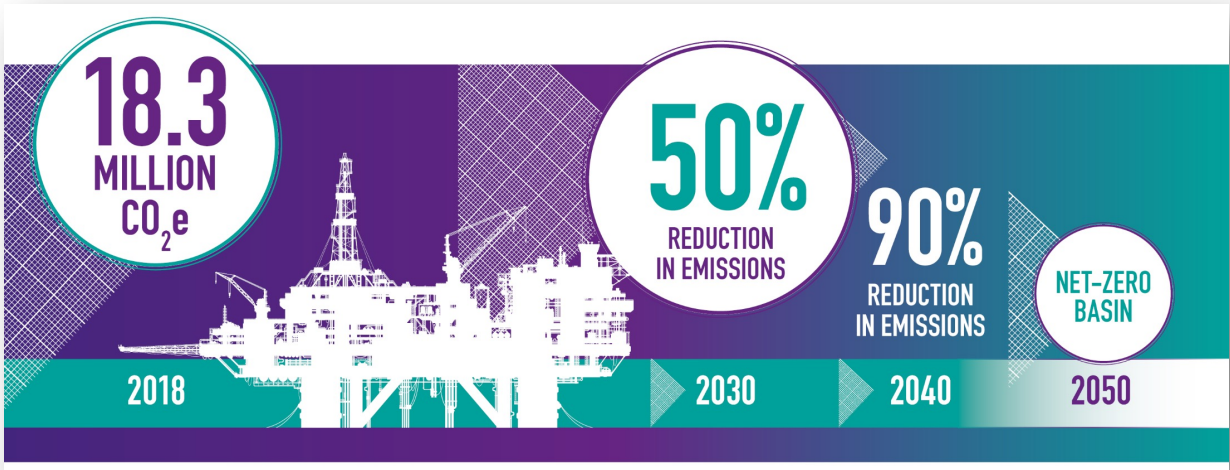
## Methane Action Plan

- 6 **50% methane emission reduction by 2030**  
Industry will halve methane emissions by 2030 (against a 2018 baseline) in accordance with overall emission reduction targets.
- 5 **UKCS methane intensity below 0.20% by 2025**  
Industry will adopt the 'stretch' OGCI methane intensity target of 0.20% by 2025 to drive short-term operational efficiency.
- 4 **Zero Routine Flaring before 2030**  
Industry will aim to meet the World Bank 'Zero Routine Flaring by 2030' initiative, with individual assets seeking to accelerate compliance where possible before 2030.
- 3 **Asset MAP**  
Operators will develop a Methane Action Plan for each individual asset by Q4 2022, including measurements and quantifications, flare and vent management plans, and abatement plans.
- 2 **Measuring methane**  
Operators will seek to validate methane quantification wherever practicable.
- 1 **International alignment**  
The industry will seek to align to international standards and reporting principles.

## Emissions Reductions Progress

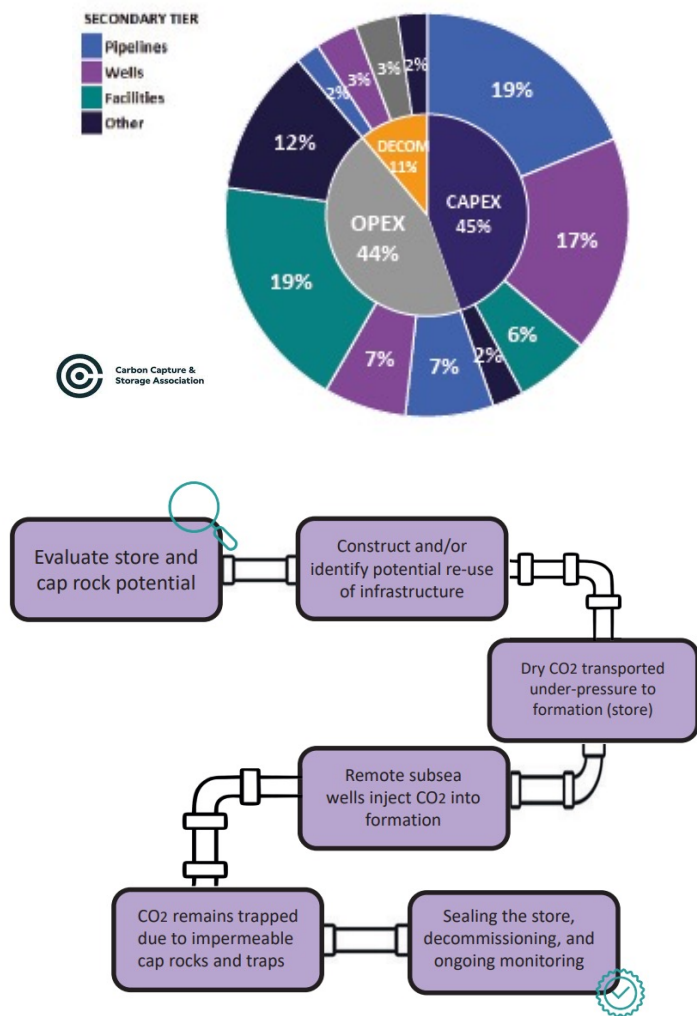


## Emissions Reductions Targets



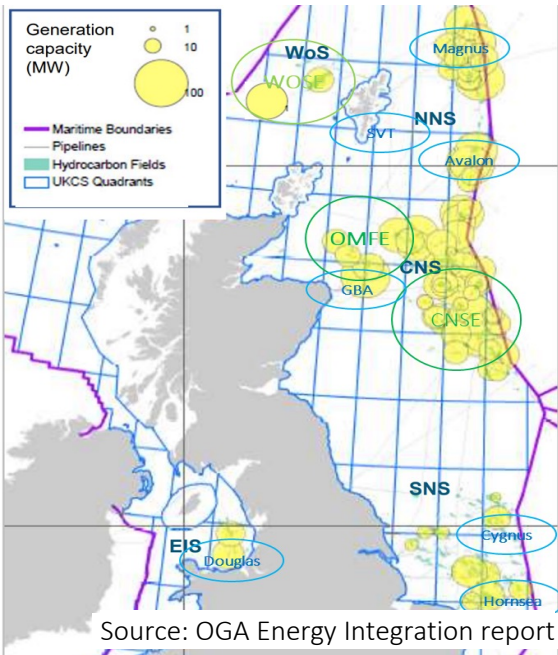


# Emerging opportunities – CCUS Opening up new avenues for exploration on the UKCS






# A wide range of electrification projects are being considered across UKCS cutting the emissions from oil and gas extraction

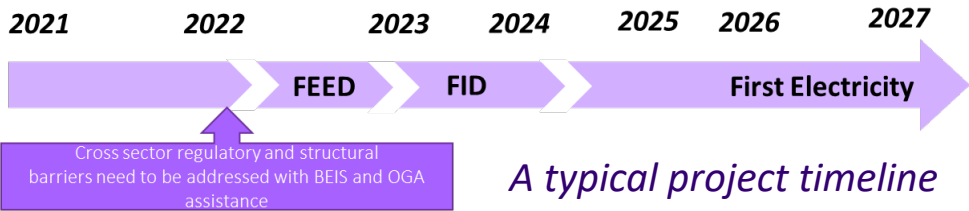
Hub projects feeding clusters:	CNS-E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reaching Concept/Select milestones</li> <li>Engaged with supply chain</li> </ul>
	OMF-E formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maturing Integrated Concept with Wind Farm</li> <li>Engaging with supply chain</li> </ul>
	WoS-E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working closely with Orion project</li> <li>Collectively engaged with CNS-E and OMF-E on common issues</li> </ul>
Independent regional projects:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean Wind</li> <li>CENOS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kellas</li> <li>Cerulean Wind</li> </ul>
Standalone projects:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cygnus</li> <li>Hornsea</li> <li>Douglas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Magnus</li> <li>Sullom Voe Terminal</li> <li>Avalon</li> <li>Greater Buchan Area</li> </ul>



Whilst projects have specific issues, which will be worked on an ongoing basis, there is increasing commonality across projects, which we are looking to address on a unified basis. For example:

-  **Measures to achieve synergies with windfarms & timing of dedicated licence rounds e.g. INTOG**
-  **Opportunities to streamline infrastructure deployment and onshore access**
-  **Clarity on regulatory treatment e.g. “private wired arrangements” and power price**

## Industry are working with Government and Regulators to address the barriers to electrification



A typical project timeline

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