

# Developing regulation for an effective North Sea transition

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#### NSTA – Who we are and what we do



We regulate and influence the oil, gas, offshore hydrogen and carbon storage industries. We help **drive North Sea energy transition**, realising the significant potential of the UK Continental Shelf as a critical energy and carbon abatement resource. We hold industry to account on their commitment to **reducing upstream emissions by a minimum of 50% by 2030.** 

#### **ENERGY SECURITY**



Helping meet UK energy demand

Oil and gas licensing and stewardship

#### **EMISSIONS REDUCTION**



Regulating for emissions reductions

Driving electrification and ensuring zero routine flaring

## ACCELERATING THE TRANSITION



Carbon storage licensing and stewardship

Promoting energy integration Providing open data access

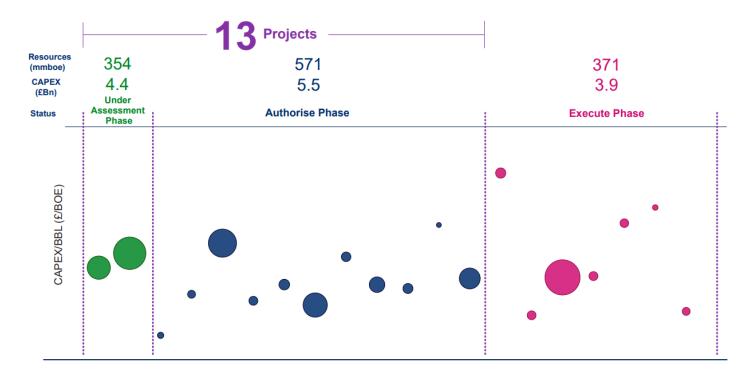
We aim to be an **integrating force in the UKCS**, helping realise its **full economic potential**. We champion **the supply chain** and **job creation** across the UK.

## **Energy Security – Hydrocarbon opportunities**

#### Resource & Reserves (P50, bnboe)

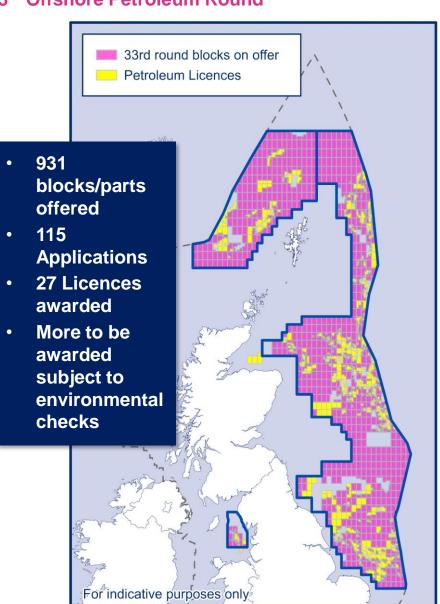


#### Field development projects





#### 33rd Offshore Petroleum Round



#### **Emissions reduction**



## UK upstream oil and gas GHG emissions

GHG emissions reduction Declining gas flaring Offshore carbon intensity 19.8kg CO<sub>2</sub>/boe in 2022 GHG Emissions (Mt CO2e) -2021 -2022 -2023 down 40 48% decrease 30 Upstream GHG footprint reduction Offshore facilities emissions change UK/international gas comparison\* Emissions from upstream oil and gas operations Almost 4x Less than half equate to 3% of UK total **78%** Methane of facilities Increase reduced emissions Pipeline LNG **Domestic** 40% between Domestically produced gas is on average almost reduction 2018-2022 four times cleaner than imported LNG. since 2018 \*All units are kg CO,/boe

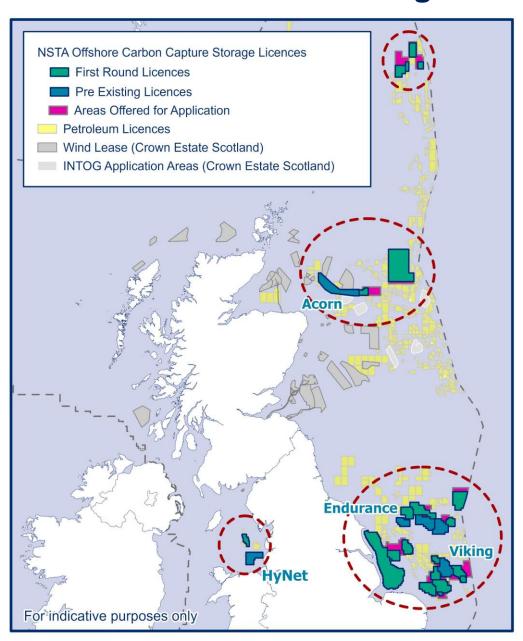
Reduction achieved in 2022 despite increase in production

Emissions reduction initiatives support net zero and UK energy security

Halving emissions
by 2030 is
minimum NSTA
expects from
industry

## **CCS - UK 1st Carbon Storage Round**





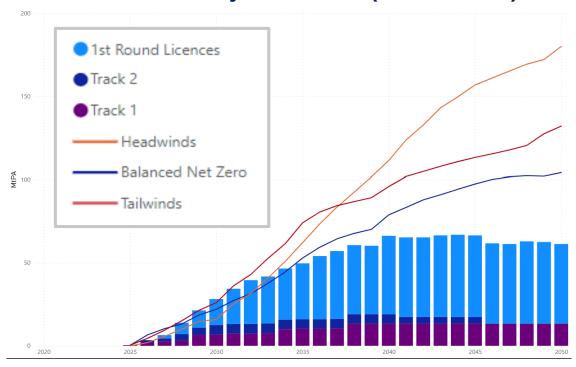
**21** Licences offered for award – September 2023 Diversified Portfolio (Aquifers & Depleted Fields).

#### **Key Success Metrics if all licences accepted:**

- 5 Firm Wells/Tests (9 Contingent)
- 4 Firm Seismic Shoots (6 Contingent)
- Additional reprocessing and studies commitments

Expectation that licensees will work collaboratively with each other, and with marine users from other sectors.

#### **Estimated annual injection rate (discounted)**



North Sea opportunity – energy, growth, net zero





50GW fixed & floating offshore wind<sup>3</sup>

Oil and Gas: £97bn<sup>1</sup>

CCS: £10bn<sup>2</sup> Hydrogen: £10bn<sup>2</sup>

Offshore wind: £92bn<sup>2</sup>



Up to **78Gt** CO<sub>2</sub> storage<sup>4</sup> & major repurposing



200,000+ good, skilled jobs<sup>2</sup>



5.25bn barrels1



New hydrogen economy

ΑΑ 60% of UK's abatement<sup>1</sup>

Sources: 1 NSTA

2 OEUK - 2023 Business Outlook

3 UK Government target

4 ETI, BGS, et al. UK Storage Appraisal Project (2011)

## Realising an integrated basin



Co-location of different technologies spatial and temporal

Regulatory approvals needed from a variety of organisations











North Sea Transition Authority



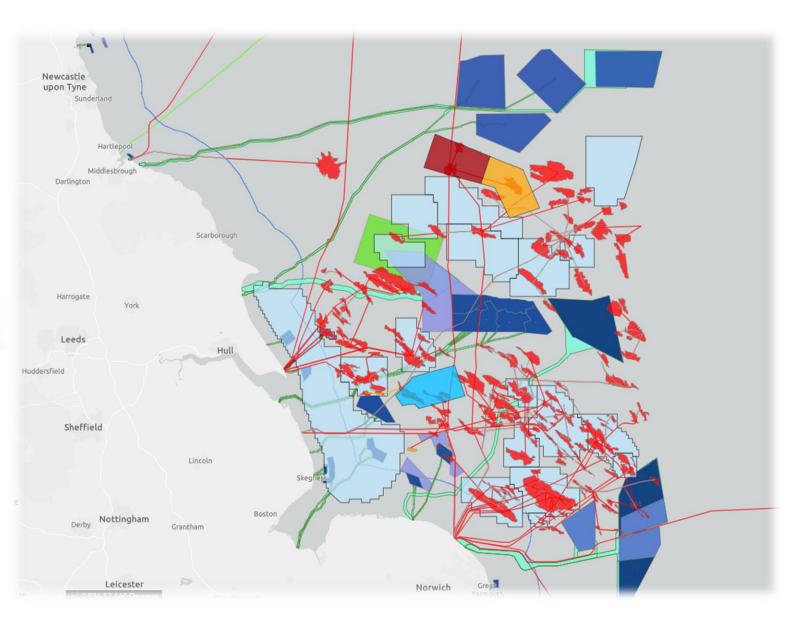


Department for **Energy Security** & Net Zero



Lessons learnt through implementation and good engagement

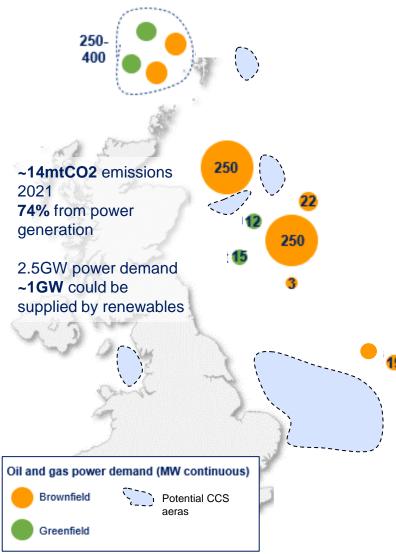
**Repurposing** existing infrastructure can be an asset to accelerate transition



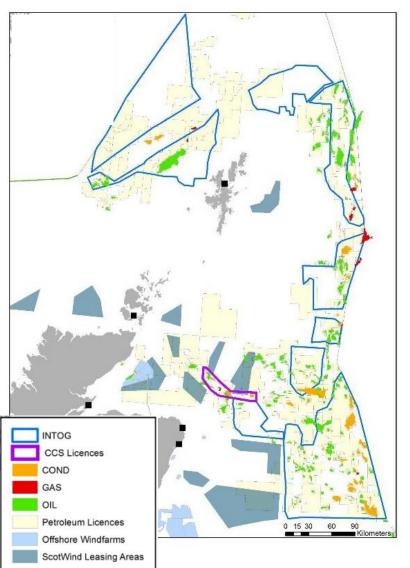
## Windpower synergies – INTOG



# Electrification opportunity (MW)



#### **INTOG Lease Round**



#### **INTOG** results (March 2023)

- Innovation and Targeted Oil & Gas decarbonisation (INTOG)
- Scottish Government, Marine Directorate, Crown Estate Scotland
- March 2023: 13 exclusivity awards offered (5 "IN", and 8 "TOG")
- 5.4GW capacity
- August-October 2023: Exclusivity Agreements signed and fees committed

#### **Next steps:**

- Commence work for "IN" projects
- Developers and O&G operators negotiate "TOG" supply contracts
- Finalise INTOG Sectoral Marine Plan

## Hydrogen



#### New NSTA powers – Sep 2023

 Consenting authority for Offshore hydrogen Transport and Storage

#### **UKCS – Hydrogen potential**

#### **Production**

- Low carbon hydrogen hubs, offshore carbon storage and natural gas feedstock
- Electrolytic coastal location, offshore wind capacity

#### Infrastructure

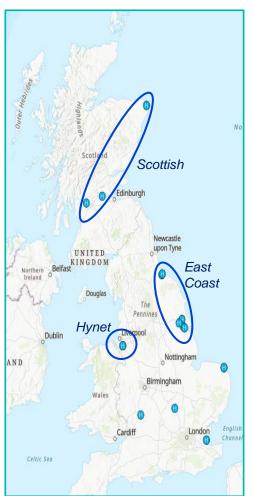
 Existing pipelines, terminals and skills base can be repurposed

#### **Storage**

 Short, medium and long duration will be required, including in offshore reservoirs

#### Blue-H<sub>2</sub> projects

~30 projects, ~12GW

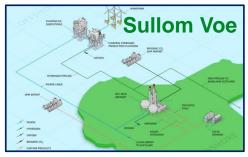


#### **Green-H<sub>2</sub> projects**

~90 projects, ~5GW



#### H<sub>2</sub> Hub concepts









Decarbonisation clusters

## **Case Study: Bacton Energy Hub**



Bacton Catchment Area can play significant role in UK energy future through a combination of blue and green hydrogen, offshore wind power, nuclear and carbon storage

Strategic gas processing hub in East of England, up to **2 trillion cubic feet** incremental gas production

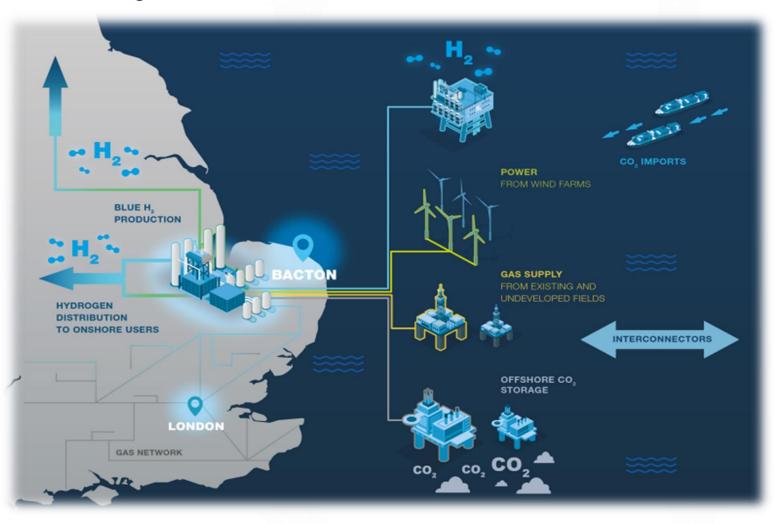
Potential for **18Mt CO<sub>2</sub> carbon abatement** by 2050, enabling low-carbon hydrogen

Offshore wind integration - green hydrogen potential, power for CCS

Potential hydrogen demand from 7TWh (2030) to 90TWh (2050)

**Repurposing** existing onshore gas pipelines providing access to London

Attracting private capital – Sumitomo Corporation backed development agreement for low carbon hydrogen production



## **End**