# FIFTH IEF-KAPSARC THOUGHT LEADERS' ROUNDTABLE PLENARY SESSION 2

# INTEGRATING LOW-CARBON ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN THE UPSTREAM AND MIDSTREAM

#### **KAMEL BEN-NACEUR**





## **INDIRECT EMISSIONS INTENSITY (OIL PRODUCTION)**



- Average indirect emissions intensity for oil is 95 kg CO2 eq./boe, but wide variation
- Most of the emissions related to methane and refining
- 2/3 of the emissions from less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the production

Source: IEA-WEO 2018, KAPSARC, Nomadia





## **INDIRECT EMISSIONS INTENSITY (GAS PRODUCTION)**



- Average indirect emissions intensity for gas is 100 kg CO2 eq/boe, but wide variation
- Most of the emissions related to methane (upstream and downstream)
- Energy for extraction is relatively uniform

Source: IEA-WEO 2018, Nomadia





## **BETWEEN 2017 & 2040: GHG DECLINE FOR OIL COMPENSATED BY INCREASE WITH GAS**



More energy/emissions intensive sources: heavy oil, shales, deepwater, higher water cut, sour/acid gas ...

Source: IEA-WEO 2018, Nomadia





## **COMMON TECHNOLOGIES FOR OIL & GAS**

- Methane emissions:
  - Low hanging fruits: technology could avoid 75% of those emissions (IEA)
  - Marginal abatement cost varies from \$5/Mbtu to +\$7/Mbtu
  - Leak detection and repair (LDAR) technologies
  - Replacement of existing devices: Pumps, electric motors, compressor components
  - New device installation: vapor recovery ...





## **OIL RELATED TECHNOLOGIES**

- Electrification
  - Improved efficiency
  - Emissions intensity varies regionally
  - Offshore/deepwater installations
- Digitalization
  - Improving recovery
  - Reducing energy use
- Enhanced Oil Recovery
  - Steam generation using solar power: Oman, Kuwait, California
  - CO2-EOR

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Shifting to EOR+ (Storing CO2 through EOR)





## **HYDROGEN**

- Significant potential for a clean energy transition
- IEA Report on H<sub>2</sub> for Japan's G20 presidency
- Challenges:
  - Emissions
  - Cost

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- Transport/Storage/Distribution
- Middle East Projects:
  - UAE: Green Hydrogen Project (DEWA/Siemens): Integrated MW-scale plant to generate  $H_2$  from solar energy
  - Saudi: World-scale H<sub>2</sub> production at Yanbu









## **CO<sub>2</sub> CAPTURE, UTILIZATION AND STORAGE**

- 17 major CCUs projects today capturing 30 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, with 70% from oil and gas operations
- IEA's ETP projects a potential of 6.8 billion tons by 2060 for the 2DS with 40% from the industry and fuel production / transformation
- At that scale, a major investment is requirement for a transport and storage network
- Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> indirect emissions from oil and gas-related operations depend on CO<sub>2</sub> price:

\$ / t CO <sub>2</sub>	Annual Oil & Gas-related CCUS potential (Mt CO <sub>2</sub> )
50	250
100	450
150	690
<b>– – e</b> ))	KAPSARC

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## IN THE REGION: ADNOC ANNOUNCES 1.8 B\$ IN EMISSIONS ABATEMENT PROJECTS TO 2023

- ADNOC is already one of the lowest GHG emitter per boe (less than half the industry average)
- Plan announced in February 2019 includes 1.8 B\$ in further emissions abatement through:
  - Expanding CCUS from 0.8 Mt CO2 (al Reyyada) to 2.5 Mt by 2025
  - Increasing energy efficiency by 10%

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- Reducing gas consumption by 150 mmscf/d
- Expanding use of AI / Big Data to enhance environment practices
- Producing zero sulfur content bunker fuels
- Installing low NOx burners in gas turbines, and installing solar panels at wellhead control panels
- Avoiding the withdrawal of water from deep aquifers by using produced water for reinjection into oil reservoirs
- Replacing inefficient diesel generators in drilling rigs to meet stringent air emission limits and reduce GHG emissions
- Planting 250,000 mangrove seedlings in Al Dhabbia





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