

Carbon Neutrality, Implications on Future Policies, and Strategies of Hydrocarbons

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World Bank Energy Transitions Dialogue in MENA

Carbon Neutrality, Implications on Policies and Strategies of Hydrocarbons

Myth-busting Hydrocarbons outlooks

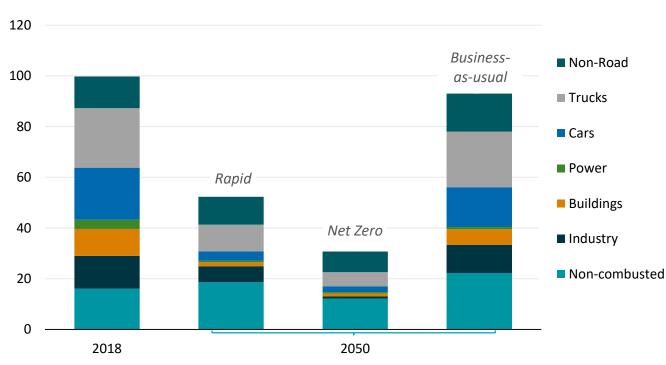
 Races reshaping key players' strategies, positioning in energy transition



Myth #1: Demand for oil and gas can only peak and decline

 Development of incremental demand (e.g petrochemicals, blue hydrogen and ammonia) could lead to an undulating plateau – policies, carbon prices/taxes?

Liquid Fuels Demand by Sector Million barrels per day

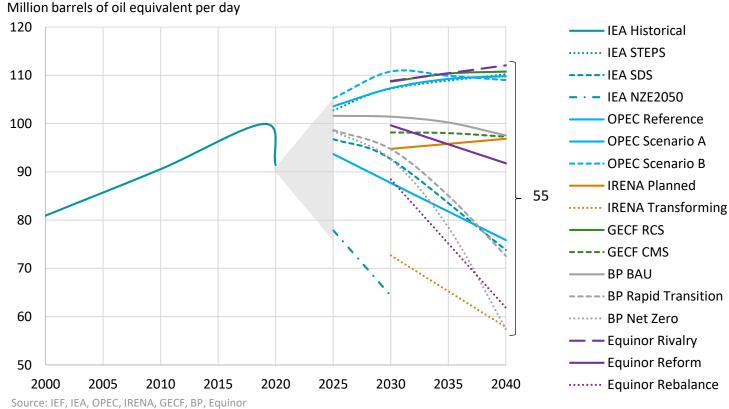


Source: BP 2020 Energy Outlook, IEF



Myth #1: Demand for oil and gas can only peak and decline

Liquids Demand Scenarios Through 2040

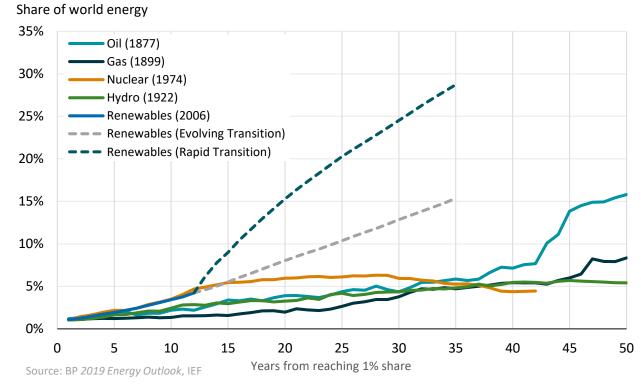




Myth #2: Technology break-through can lead to net-zero in 3 decades

 Historically, only two technologies (nuclear, RE) reached 5% of world energy in less than 15 years

Speed of Penetration of New Fuels in Global Energy System

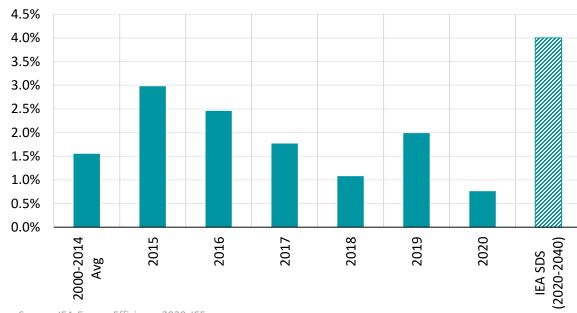




Myth #2: Technology break-through can lead to net-zero in 3 decades

- Energy efficiency gains
 contribute 40% of the
 reduction in energy-related
 GHG emissions through 2040
 in IEA's Sustainable
 Development Scenario (SDS)
- SDS assumes energy
 intensity improvement will
 double vs. past two decades

Annual Average Change in Primary Energy Intensity Improvement



Source: IEA Energy Efficiency 2020, IEF

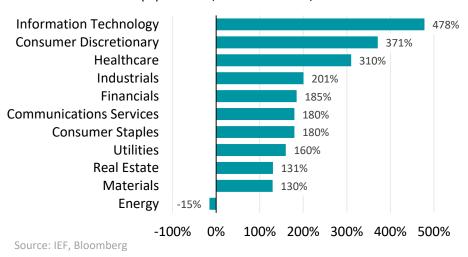


Myth #3: Investors are abandoning the sector because of ESG risks

- Energy remains preferred industry in infrastructure
- Sector hit by 3 crises in one decade, delivering lower returns to shareholders

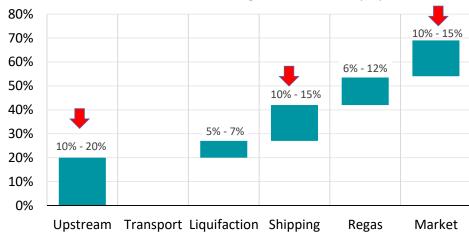
S&P 500 Sector Returns

10 Year Total Returns (%) March 1, 2021 - March 1, 2011



Gas Value Chain Options and Typical Returns

Returns hurdle rate of 15% leads to integrated value chain plays

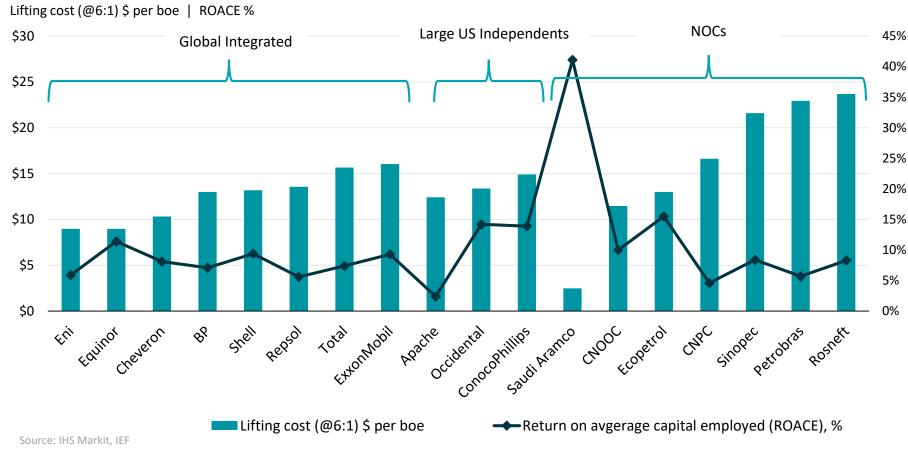


Source: IEF



Costs and return on capital

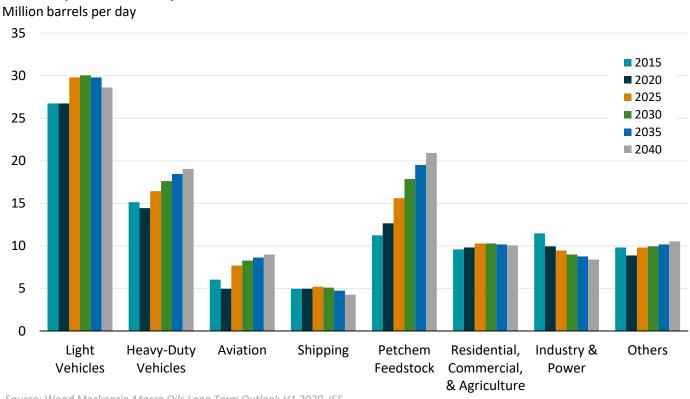
Lifting Costs (2018) and Returns





Integration and efficiency

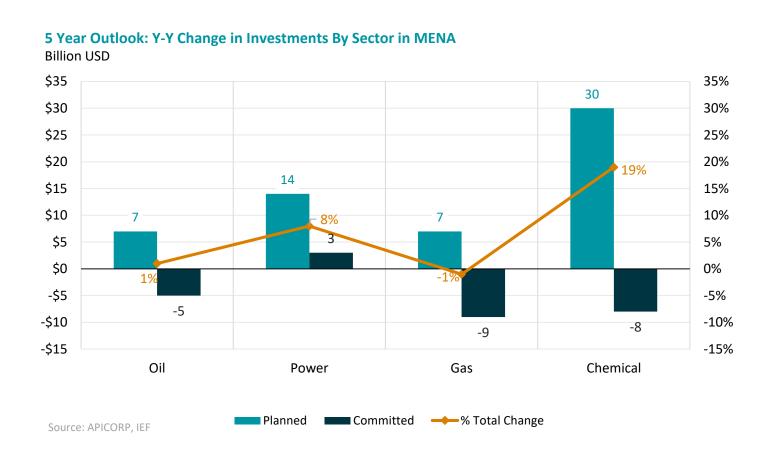
Global Liquids Demand By Sector



Source: Wood Mackenzie Macro Oils Long Term Outlook H1 2020, IEF



Integration and efficiency



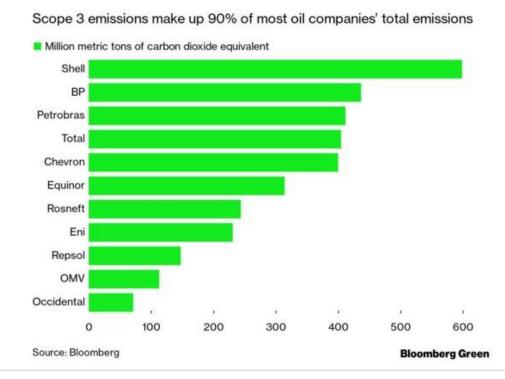


Digitalization and Technology

Future constrained by Vaclav Smil's paradox (in search for lower energy/power density)

• All technologies needed, in addition to efficiency spurred by digitalization (production,

consumption and trade)





Industry

- De-integration upstream downstream, spin-offs, M&As, consolidations
- Service companies, squeezed margins, technology offering key
- Do more with less, capital efficiency, return value to shareholders (includ. Gov)

Governments

- Policy intervention through tax breaks, price signals, funding incentives
- Government-led investments but interdisciplinary private sector key
- Local content drive: focus on technology services, associated manufacturing
- Visibility on carbon pricing, taxation, cross-border
- Support targeted financing with optimal risk/returns to accelerate transition

Investors

- "Death valley" still an issue for financing innovation
- Industry involvement key in selecting applications (CCUS/EOR, Hydrogen, storage)





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