

## **'Green' transformation** of the Global Oil and Gas Majors

Alexey GROMOV Principal Director on Energy Studies, Institute for Energy and Finance (FIEF)

4th International Conference 'Risk Management in Energy – 2021'

Moscow, May 18th, 2021



# Oil&Gas Majors are out of the top companies by market capitalization today...

#### 10 largest global companies by market capitalization, bln USD

May <b>2011</b>		Desition	May <b>2021</b>		
Company	Capitalization	Position	Company	Capitalization	
Exxon Mobil	417,166.7	1	Apple	2 172,72	
PetroChina	326,199.2	2	Microsoft	1 902,03	
Apple Inc.	321,072.1	3	Saudi Aramco	1 900,24	
ICBC	251,078.1	4	Amazon.com	1 658,97	
Petrobras	247,417.6	5	Alphabet	1 578,37	
BHP Billiton	247,079.5	6	Facebook	906,51	
China Construction Bank	232,608.6	7	Tencent	741,15	
Royal Dutch Shell	226,128.7	8	Berkshire Hathaway	666,91	
<b>Chevron Corporation</b>	215,780.6	9	Tesla	647,49	
Microsoft	213,336.4	10	Alibaba Group	608,21	

- Internet giants replaced Oil&Gas majors on the top
- Oil&Gas Majors need new pathways of their strategic development to be interested for the investors
- 'To be green' now is not only trendy but also necessary for their survival



### Oil&Gas Majors today: between a rock and a hard place...

#### **Energy Transition agenda**

For oil and gas majors low-carbon development is a topic with **a double meaning**. They themselves designate it as a dual challenge:

- meeting global energy needs
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In fact, this double challenge is somewhat different:

- on the one hand, companies need to make sure that they do not lose ground in their key hydrocarbon markets under any scenario of Energy Transition.
- on the other hand, they must convince investors and the public of their commitment to the development of low-carbon energy technologies.

Consumers
State
Investors
Lenders

Requirements for climate, environmental and social responsibility of business



Majors

Potential technological and producing leadership in the low-carbon energy

#### **Monetization of hydrocarbon reserves**

The logic of the oil and gas markets development requires majors to seek accelerated monetization of hydrocarbon reserves.

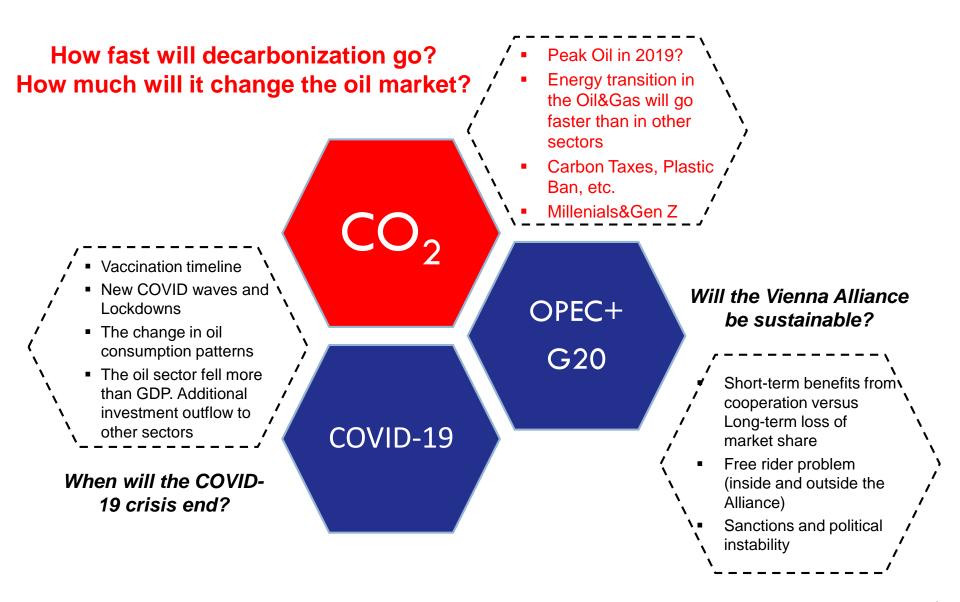
In favor of such business strategy is:

- rapid current growth in oil and gas demand;
- growing competition for markets from national companies and private US companies;
- expectations of reaching the crude oil demand peak in the 2030s;
- great uncertainty about the further development of the world energy sector.

3



## COVID-19 speed up the global oil sector transformation to be more 'green' and friendly for new climate requirements





# Oil & Gas Majors have wide range of opportunities to make their business more friendly to the new low-carbon expectations

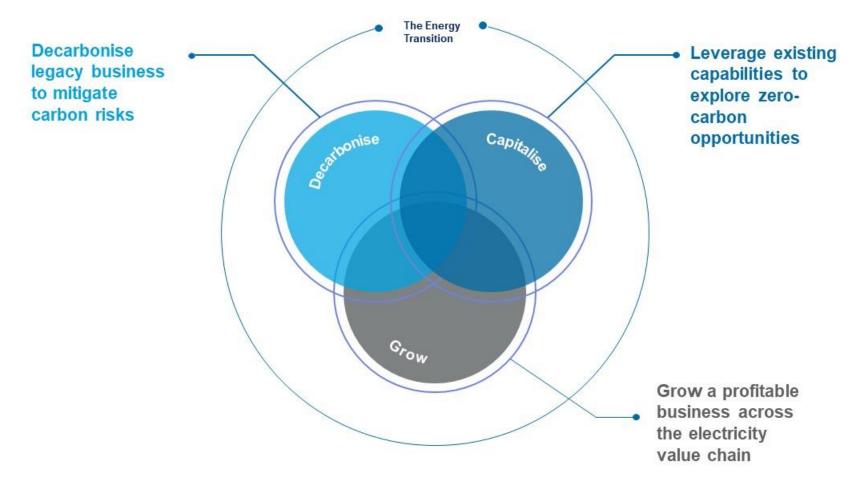
#### Majors' competitive advantages Main challenges Possible pathways Broad geography of **Increased competition in** traditional markets **business** The need for accelerated **Extensive retail network** Threat of soon peak oil monetization of (access to end users) demand hydrocarbon resources **Technological leadership** Global shift to low-carbon and even carbon-neutral energy development Opportunity to Access to cheap achieve technological bank lending and investment Increased 'climate' leadership in the green and low-carbon pressure from consumers, **Brand awareness** energy investors, lenders and regulators

5

Confidence of the market participants



### 'Greener' Oil&Gas still remains core business for Oil&Gas Majors



- Shift portfolio to the bottom of supply cost curve
- Increase investment in natural gas and carbon-neutral technologies
- Climate Initiatives and Climate alliances with investors



## Oil & Gas Majors' Climate initiatives and Climate alliances with investors



#### 12 Oil&Gas Majors

- · Support the Paris Agreement and its aims
- Seek to reduce further the methane and CO2 intensity of oil & gas business operations
- Seek to be a catalyst for reducing emissions in the global oil&gas industry and the wider economy

#### 39 Oil&Gas Majors



- Implement a strong **governance** framework which clearly articulates the board's accountability and oversight of climate change
- Take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain
- Provide enhanced corporate disclosure in line with the final recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

## Carbon Tracker

#### 65 Oil&Gas Majors

ensuring that companies are using robust and realistic Paris-aligned scenario modelling approaches and demonstrating to investors the difference between what the company needs to do to align with well below 2°C climate goals, and what they are currently doing.

7



### Oil & Gas Majors' climate targets

#### **European Majors**

	BP	Total	Shell	Eni	Equinor	Repsol
RES Installed capacity,	2025: <b>20</b>	2025: <b>25</b>	-	2025: <b>5</b>	2026: <b>4-6</b>	2020: 1,1
GWt	2030 <b>: 50</b>	2030: <b>35</b>		2030: <b>15</b>	2035: <b>14-16</b>	2025: <b>5,2</b>
						2030: <b>12,7</b>
Reduce production carbon intensity, %	by <b>50%</b> to 2050	by <b>60%</b> to 2050	by <b>65%</b> to 2050	by <b>55%</b> to 2050	by <b>50%</b> to 2050	by <b>40%</b> to 2040
Low-carbon investments (% from	2025: <b>\$3-4 bln (26,7%)</b>	2025: more \$2 bln (15%)	2025: up to \$3 bln	2023: <b>€2,08</b> bln (26%)	2023: <b>up to \$3 bln (25%)</b>	2025: <b>€1,4 bln (39%)</b>
total annual investments)	2030: <b>\$5 bln (33,3%)</b>	2030: more \$3 bln (20%)	(10%)			

#### **US Majors**

#### **ExxonMobil**

- To reduce the carbon intensity in the production sector by **15-20%** up to 2025
- To reduce methane emissions by 40-50% up to 2025
- To reduce the volume of APG flare in the Company's projects around the world by 35-45% up to 2025

#### **ConocoPhillips**

- To become a carbon neutral company up to 2050
- To stop APG flare up to 2025

#### **Occidental Petroleum**

• To become a carbon neutral company up to 2050



### Oil & Gas Majors' 'green' strategic pathways



#### Green is good

Companies need clear and achievable emissions targets

Companies need to diversify into low-carbon business lines

### Performance metrics are evolving

Cash is king

Traditional O&G metrics are less relevant

## Challenge for value creation

Limited appetite for further exposure to O&G stocks

Preparedness of O&G companies for energy transitions is in question

#### Positive outlook for demand

Developing markets will prop up demand

High level of uncertainty on price, with bias to downside

