



Monthly Sustainability Newsletter

April 2017, Vol. 1, Issue 3

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Dear members, partners, friends and stakeholders. It is my pleasure to introduce the April issue of the monthly sustainability newsletter from the Al-Attiyah Foundation. In this month's publication, we look at the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the four goals most relevant to the oil and gas industry and the progress to achieving these optimistic goals in Qatar, the GCC and globally.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that all UN member states are expected to use for framing their sustainable development agendas and policies for 15 years, post 2015. The SDGs, adopted in September 2015 and entered into force in January 2016, form the core of the General Assembly Resolution 70/1 on "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The SDGs follow and expand on the millennium development goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2001 and expired at the end of 2015.

The operations of oil and gas industries have potential impacts on a range of areas covered by the SDGs. While the industry contributes to sustainable development in many ways, it faces operational challenges in several fronts. The SDGs serve as a good blueprint for framing the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of companies wishing to capitalize on the positive benefits to society, while mitigating, in a meaningful way, the adverse impacts of their activities.

THIS MONTH'S NEWS AT A GLANCE

- Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable and sustainable energy for all.
- Goal 11:** Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Goal 13:** Urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Upcoming Events

- May 8.** 5th Annual Energy Awards.
- May 9.** 1st Forum of Energy Elders
- May 22.** CEO Roundtable Series 4.
- Sep 12.** CEO Roundtable Series 5.
- Dec.** CEO Roundtable Series 6.

Important Announcement

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5th Annual Energy Awards

The Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah International Energy Awards are celebrating their 5th Anniversary this year, and in commemoration of this special occasion a one-day forum will be held in conjunction with the annual awards to gather all former winners and relevant stakeholders for an international brainstorming conference.

Date: May 08th

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The 1st Forum of Energy Elders

Date: May 09th

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CEO Roundtable Series 5

The Implications of the Paris Agreement for Oil and Gas Companies in Qatar

Date: 12th September 2017



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Energy is a key driver on which the other SDGs hinge. Oil and gas companies are helping many nations, especially developing countries, to achieve improved access to energy. The majority of people without access to modern energy are located in developing countries, where oil and gas companies have a long history of operation. Companies are using their experiences of local challenges to work with communities in determining how best to align their investments in projects with the community needs.

In Nigeria, for example, through the Bonny Utility



Company established by the Nigeria LNG Limited, to supply affordable and cleaner electricity to the Bonny Island community, power generated by gas turbines operated by the Shell Petroleum Development Company is sent to a grid that serves businesses and homes in the community.

In Tanzania and Kenya, oil and gas companies acquire large capital interests in companies offering solar-powered energy solutions for rural areas with limited or no access to conventional energy grids, and use them to bring energy to off-grid communities.

In Oman, the BP Khazzan gas project is based on a low-emission concept. It contains a central processing facility that ensures reductions in methane emissions resulting from processing at individual well sites. Furthermore, the facility is powered by gas produced within the plant.

Oil companies, in partnership with the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the World Petroleum Council (WPC), and the International Gas Union (IGU), are participating actively in the oil and gas industry Energy Access Platform (EAP), with efforts towards achieving goal 7 of the SDGs. The EAP is intended to leverage knowledge, experience and technology of its members and provide a platform for collaboration on energy access solutions, increased deployment of renewables and long-term energy policy.

(Sources: www.undp.org, www.gasnaturally.eu, www.iea.org)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



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Source: www.un.org



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

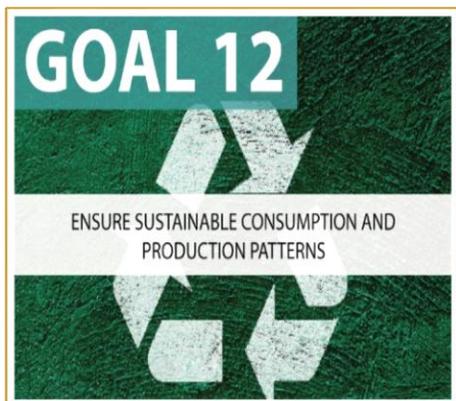
Oil and gas companies can contribute to the long-term planning for urban development, by helping to identify opportunities for improving how cities generate and use energy and reduce their carbon footprint. There are several initiatives in many countries that provide avenues for companies to engage in cutting-edge measures for cleaner and sustainable cities. Oil companies are taking part in initiatives that encourage the adoption of hydrogen-electric energy as a transport fuel. In Germany, for example, Shell, with joint venture partners, is working with Government to support the deployment of a national network of hydrogen-electric fuelling stations across the country. In the gulf, Dubai aims to become one of the top 10 sustainable cities in the world by 2020. An integrated “Dubai Sustainable City” master plan features renewable energy production, wastewater recycling, urban farming and solar power transportation systems.



(Source: www.iea.org, www.sustainablecity.ae liveablecities.org.uk)

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Responsible consumption of resources is receiving attention from many governments. Over time, the provision of cheap energy has resulted in the unintended consequence of encouraging high per capita demand. One of the measures now adopted by governments is the reduction/removal of subsidies. All six GCC countries have raised prices on transportation fuel and most have reduced electricity and water subsidies. Policymakers hope higher energy prices can relieve pressure on government budgets and reduce domestic demand while increasing the attraction of renewable sources. Companies can take the lead through energy efficiency of their operations, good product stewardship principles, and capacity-building of their consumers.



(Source: <http://www.ipieca.org>, www.ifc.org)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



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Source: www.un.org

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The global effort to address the impacts of climate change resulted in the adoption of the landmark Paris Agreement in December 2015. Implementation of the Paris Agreement is essential for the achievement of the SDGs, especially goal 13. There are several ways that the oil and gas industry is contributing to the achievement of SDG13. One way is through facilitating the testing of the feasibility of carbon capture and storage (CCS). Indeed, the oil and gas industry may be the only sector with the requisite expertise and global scale of operations to test and implement large-scale CCS within a partnership framework.

Another way is through improved fuel efficiency. Some oil and gas companies are collaborating with vehicle manufacturers to improve fuel efficiency through improved engine design and optimizing the efficiency of fuel. Using a technology that reduces friction, Total S.A. has developed fuel-economy oils for 15 different types of vehicles. BP recently introduced a new fuel technology that cleans the dirt particles in engines and could increase fuel mileage.

Oil and gas companies are setting ambitious targets to reduce emissions from their operations. In 2008, Statoil committed to improving its energy efficiency by reducing its CO₂ emissions by 800,000 tonnes by 2020. Through managing use, streamlining operations and introducing new technologies, the company achieved this goal in 2015 and set a new target of an additional 400,000 tonnes by the original date. In Qatar, there is concerted effort to reduce flaring during LNG transport. At Qatar Petroleum's joint venture operations at the Ras Laffan Port, a jetty boil-off gas (JBOG) recovery facility has recently been introduced to recover the natural gas that was previously flared during LNG vessel loading at the marine berths. *(Source: www.parisagreement.org,)*



Journal Reference

<https://www.undp.org>
<https://www.iea.org>
<http://www.ipieca.org>
<http://www.parisagreement.org>

Information

E-mail: Sustainability@abhafoundation.org
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One in five people still lacks access to modern electricity



Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – lives in cities today



If people worldwide switched to energy efficient lightbulbs the world would save US\$120 billion annually



Global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) have increased by almost 50 per cent since 1990

Source. www.un.org