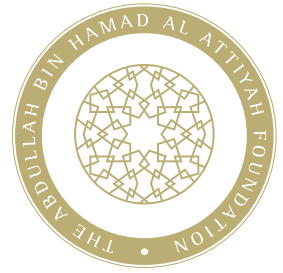


CEO ROUND- TABLE SERIES

Abdullah Bin Hamad
Al-Attiyah International
Foundation for Energy
& Sustainable Development



AGENDA

Wednesday, 08th
September 2021 (TBC)

- 12:00 PM** Welcome and Opening
- 12:10 PM** Special Guest Speakers
- 12:30 PM** Moderated Roundtable Discussion
- 13:15 PM** Closing Comments



CEO Roundtable Series

His Excellency Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah, Chairman of the Al-Attiyah Foundation, launched the CEO Roundtable Series and Dialogues to provide a platform for knowledge exchange and support for the global community in the quest towards a sustainable energy future. All guests have the opportunity to share their opinions and insights in what is always a lively and thought-provoking discussion.

** The series of events take place under the Chatham House Rule and will not be attributed to any individual.*





FACT SHEET

\$1-2



Trillion A Year

THE ESTIMATED COST OF ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT TO ACHIEVE NET-ZERO EMISSIONS BY MID-CENTURY OR 1-1.5% OF GDP.

GETTING TO NET-ZERO CARBON EMISSIONS BY 2050



8 ACTIONS NEEDED BY 2030

1. INCREASE SOLAR & WIND CAPACITY TO 500 GW.
2. ELIMINATE MOST ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM COAL.
3. MAINTAIN CURRENT NATURAL GAS GENERATING CAPACITY FOR RELIABILITY.
4. INCREASE ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLE SALES SHARE TO 50%.
5. INCREASE SALES SHARE OF BUILDING HEAT PUMPS TO 50%.
6. ALL NEW BUILDINGS AND APPLIANCES MEET STRICT ENERGY EFFICIENCY GOALS.
7. R&D FOR CARBON CAPTURE, SEQUESTRATION, AND CARBON-NATURAL FUELS.
8. BUILD ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION AND PIPELINES FOR CO2 AND HYDROGEN GAS.

45%



Total CO2 Emissions

CO2 emissions from the Energy Sector would need to fall by 45% from 2010 to 2030 to achieve net-zero.

68%



World Annual GDP

IS BEING GENERATED BY NATIONS WITH AN ACTUAL, OR INTENDED NET-ZERO TARGET.

14



Million New Jobs

Opportunities will be created through the transition to net zero by 2030.

THEME

The Race to Net-zero

The world is witnessing a growing momentum in the push towards net-zero CO2 emissions, with many countries now legally obliged to reach this ambitious target by the mid-century.

This development is driven primarily by world leaders' commitment to address climate change and hastened by the 2016 Paris Agreement. Currently, about 70% of the world economy is covered by some form of pronouncement on net-zero ambitions. The major or emerging economies that have announced or are in the final process of announcing their net-zero aspirations, include: China, USA, EU, UK, Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, India, Indonesia, UAE, Singapore, etc. While corporations with net-zero commitments include: Shell, BP, Total, Equinor, Glencore, Rio Tinto, Unilever, Cemex, Lafarge, Google, Microsoft, all the major automakers, and some major airlines.

There is growing belief among many world leaders and captains of industry that achieving net-zero by 2050 is feasible, despite the hurdles that need to be overcome in the intervening decades. This



optimism is informed by the widespread initiatives developed by many countries and companies that promote and develop clean energy technologies. While the net-zero targets being set by countries and major corporations, including oil and gas companies, involve comprehensive approaches for addressing diverse issues relating to climate change, sustainable development and energy transition, including developments on renewables and hydrogen.



In its first comprehensive roadmap, released in May 2021, for the entire global energy sector to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, the International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that the required total transformation of the world's energy infrastructure would mean, by 2030:

- increasing electric cars' share of annual sales from 3% to over 50%;
- expanding the production of low-carbon hydrogen from 450,000 tonnes to 40 million tonnes; and
- boosting investment in clean electricity from \$380 billion to \$1.6 trillion.

There is growing recognition that a global price on carbon, could play an important role in the realisation of such ambitious, but attainable, goals. The consensus on the important role of carbon pricing in the decarbonisation of the world's economy activity, is indeed growing. In March 2021, at the World Economy Forum (WEF21), several industry leaders, affirmed that a price on carbon would create an incentive for companies to decarbonise, and a budget to finance climate action through carbon credits.

It is against the backdrop of the gathering momentum in the race to net-zero emissions, and the complexity of the plethora of issues involved in the development of national and corporate strategies net-zero, that the Al-Attiyah Foundation is pleased to convene this virtual CEO Roundtable. The Foundation has brought together a team of internationally renowned experts from the [list of organisations and institutions where the speakers are drawn from], to share their insights on ongoing national and corporate initiatives to achieve net-zero emissions by mid-century.



OVERALL OBJECTIVE

1. To deliberate on an issue that is becoming the 'hot topic' in climate change debate – the discussion around net-zero emissions has become more prominent in all major gatherings of world leaders – such as the Leaders' Summit on Climate Change convened by President Biden in April, and the G7 meeting hosted by the UK in June.



2. To provide up-to-date information on the various net-zero targets set by countries and companies, and the strategies they are putting in place to attain the targets.



3. To assess why net-zero targets are important in the context of the implementation of the Paris Agreement.



4. To assess the impacts of net-zero initiatives on the global energy landscape.



DISCUSSION POINTS

At the CEO Roundtable, international experts will share insights on recent and ongoing developments on the trend by governments and big corporations to set ambitious net-zero targets. The moderated discussion, will cover, but is not limited to, the following aspects:

- Examples of countries and companies with net-zero targets and what they entail.
- Examples of national energy transition strategies that anchor the elements of various net-zero targets.
- Insights on the potential opportunities and risks associated with the transformation of the global energy landscape.
- The role of hydrogen and clean energy technologies.
- Identifying and engaging the entire stock of knowledge available globally to achieve the potential economic benefits from the unstoppable race towards net-zero by mid-century.
- The role of carbon pricing.
- The potential severe effect on rentier economies due to the energy map becoming more diverse.
- The impact on demand for oil and gas and potential consequence of stranded assets, as the lifetime of some type of infrastructure assets, is already longer than the time to reach 2050.
- The implications of cross border carbon pricing on gas costs and competitiveness.



KEY QUESTIONS

The key questions for discussion will include:

- Which major economies have announced goals to reach net-zero carbon dioxide emissions and what do the goals entail?
- How achievable are the targets on carbon neutrality, and how do they relate to the Paris Agreement?



- What are the implications of these targets for the energy sector, in general and the global energy market, in particular?
- How is the push towards net-zero carbon emissions shaping the development of national strategies?
- How will the evolving strategies impact the global energy mix?
- What role can carbon pricing and carbon market mechanisms play in push towards carbon neutrality?



- What policies, tools, and innovative approaches are available to spur net-zero ambitions and what new energy technologies will play prominent roles?
- What scope does the momentum on net-zero emissions, provide for strengthening international cooperation?
- Is a net-zero carbon economy a realistic proposition or a pipe dream?
- What needs to be done to make net-zero carbon economy a reality?



- Will the use of hydrogen and carbon capture save carbon markets and are they feasible at competitive prices to the alternatives of solar and wind?



MODERATOR:



Axel Threlfall

Axel Threlfall is Editor-at-Large, Reuters, based in London.

POTENTIAL SPEAKERS:



H.E. ANGUS TAYLOR,

MINISTER FOR ENERGY AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION, AUSTRALIA.



H.E. DAN JORGENSEN,

MINISTER FOR CLIMATE, ENERGY AND UTILITIES, DENMARK.



DAVID HONE,

CHIEF CLIMATE CHANGE ADVISOR AT SHELL INTERNATIONAL.



LORD ADAIR TURNER,

CHAIR, ENERGY TRANSITIONS COMMISSION (ETC), UK.



MS. AMBER RUDD,

HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY GROUP (IAG), EQUINOR, FORMER UK SECRETARY OF STATE.



MS. ALZBETA KLEIN,

DIRECTOR AND GLOBAL HEAD, CLIMATE BUSINESS, INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC), WORLD BANK GROUP..

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The Abdullah bin Hamad Al-Attiyah International Foundation for Energy and Sustainable Development is a non-profit think tank providing independent insights, in-depth research and informed debate on energy and sustainable development themes.



THE FOUNDER AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Foundation's Chairman, His Excellency Abdullah Bin Hamad Al-Attiyah's 40 years' experience is unprecedented. Over several decades he held many high-profile positions including Deputy Prime Minister for the State of Qatar, CEO, Qatar Petroleum, and President of OPEC. In addition, His Excellency was elected Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development in 2006 and six years later successfully served as the President of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, COP 18.

H.E. Al-Attiyah's unique experience gave him first-hand knowledge of the challenges and opportunities faced by the global community in their quest to provide sustainable energy. He hopes the Al-Attiyah Foundation's work can support its members, partners and society with this quest.

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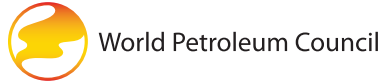
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OUR PARTNERS

The Al-Attiyah Foundation collaborates with its partners on various projects and research within the themes of energy and sustainable development.





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