

# 26<sup>th</sup> World Gas Conference

1 – 5 June 2015, Paris, France



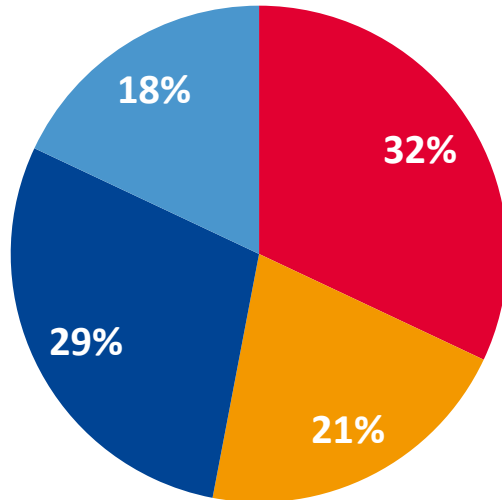
Gas flaring and venting reduction  
How the Oil & Gas industry can contribute to climate solutions?

Jerome Schmitt  
TOTAL

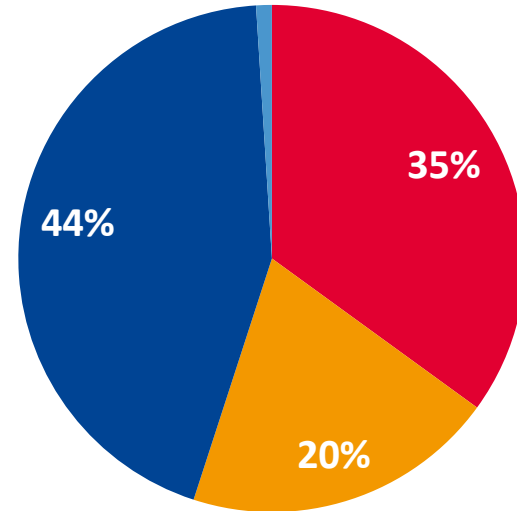


# Oil & Gas feed more than 50% of energy needs, with a substantially higher carbon emissions efficiency than coal

## Primary energy supply



## GHG emissions from energy (GHG emissions from energy is ~ 35GT CO<sub>2</sub>e)



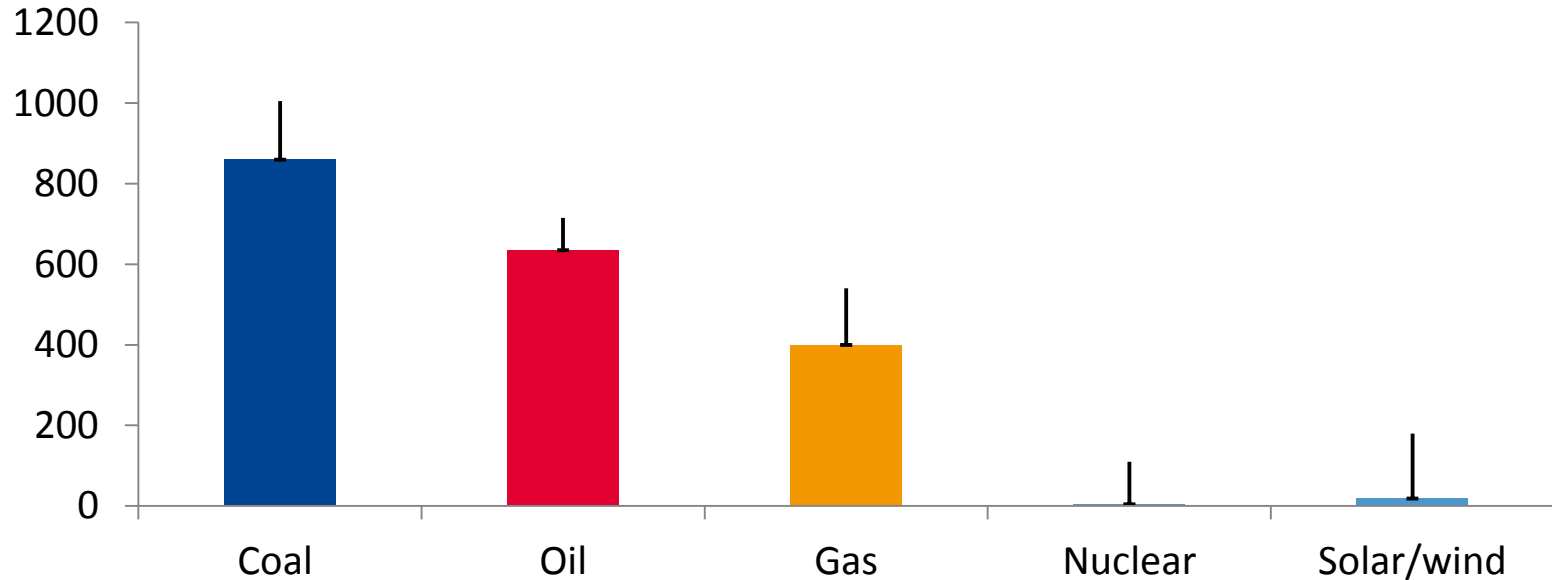
- Oil
- Gas
- Coal
- Other\*

Other includes nuclear, hydro, geothermal, solar, tide, wind, biofuels and waste.

Source: adapted from IEA CO<sub>2</sub> from fuel combustion, 2014

# Gas emits twice less than coal for the same amount of power generated

Emission of selected electricity supply technologies (CO<sub>2</sub> / kWh)

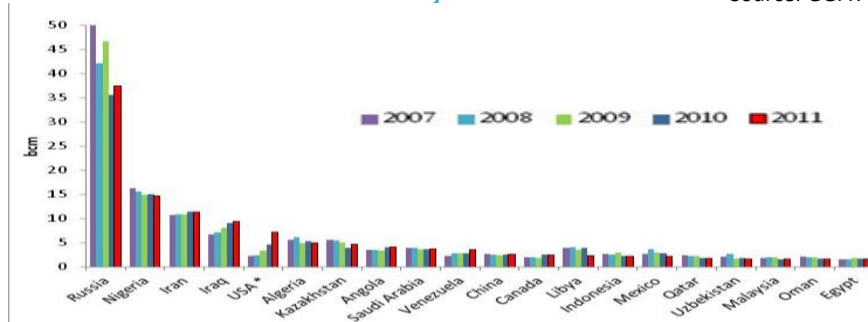
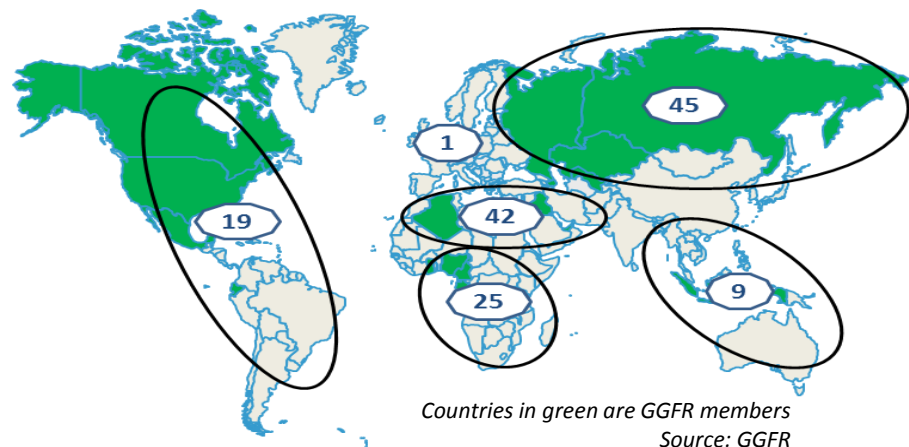


Source: adapted from IEA CO<sub>2</sub> from fuel combustion, 2014 and IPCC AR5 WG3 Annex iii Table A.III.2, 2014

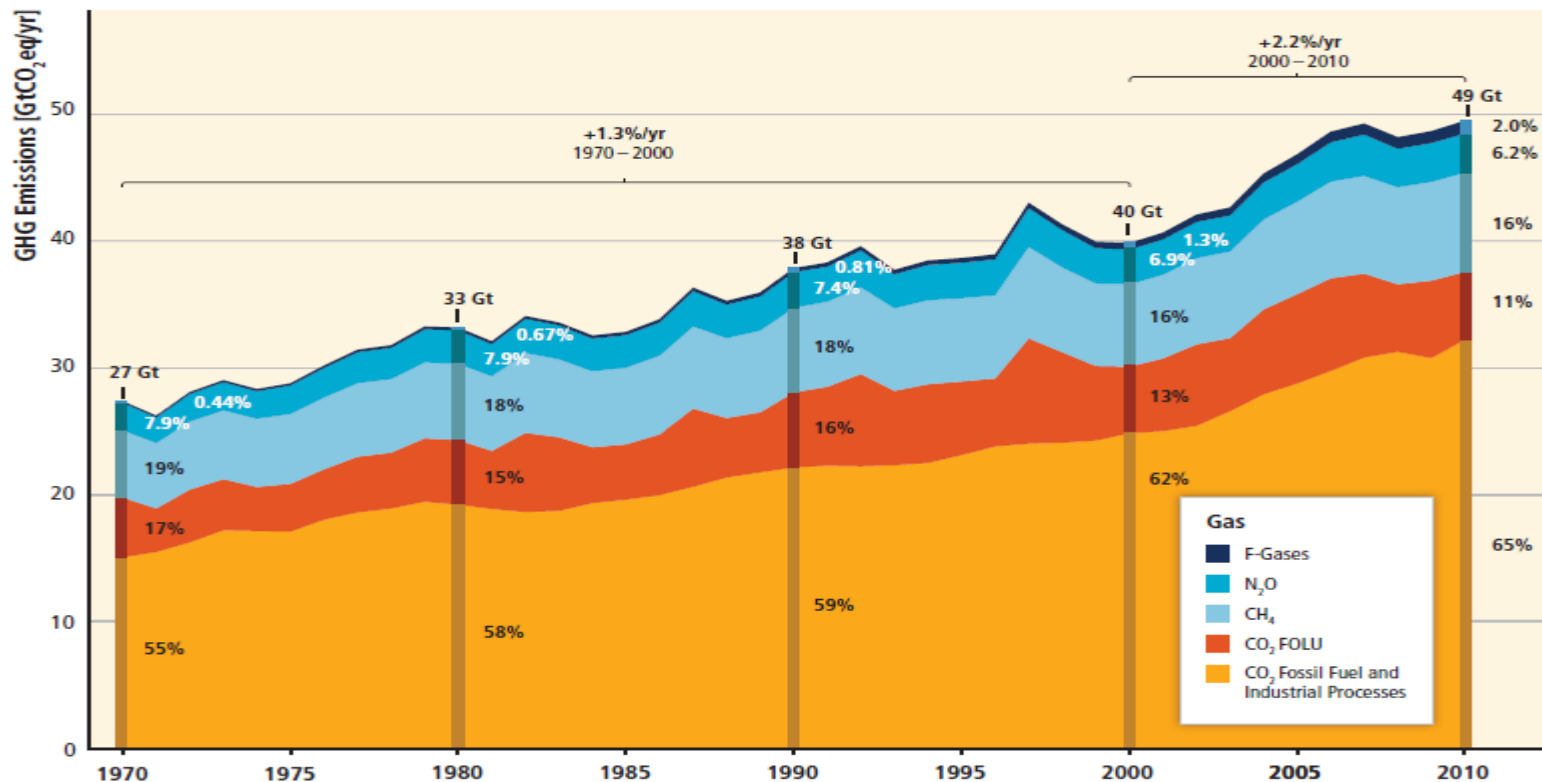
# Global flaring worldwide represents an important challenge

Flaring volumes by region in 2012 (bcm/y)

- 140 bcm of gas flared globally:
  - Annual gas use of Italy and France combined, or China.
  - 4% of World gas production.
  - 360 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere.
- Risk of upcoming increase in gas flaring:
  - Oil production increases (Iraq).
  - Shale oil and shale gas production.
- World Bank objective : Zero Routine Flaring by 2030



# Methane represents 16% of GHG emissions



CH<sub>4</sub>

Source: IPCC, AR5 WG3, 2014

How the Oil & Gas industry can contribute to climate solutions? – Paris, France – June 2, 2015

# The Oil & Gas Climate Initiative aims at engaging and aligning climate actions



- Bottom-up, voluntary, industry-driven initiative, which will enable the Oil & Gas industry to work collaboratively to address climate risks
- Platform to address key climate risks, to share industry best practices, and to catalyse meaningful action and coordination on climate change.