

## 1A Email Trail – Submission to Ministers

**From:** [REDACT]

**Sent:** 10 November 2021 11:15

**To:** Lloyd E (Elizabeth) [REDACT] <firstminister@gov.scot>; Cabinet Secretary for Net Zero, Energy and Transport <CabSecNetZET@gov.scot>

**Cc:** Berge K (Kersti) <[REDACT]>

McCaig C (Callum) McFarlane J (John) Dobson L (Leanne); Nicolson S (Stuart) (Special Adviser)

**Subject:** RE: Submission - Beyond Oil & Gas Alliance - URGENT

Liz, FMPO

Please see attached submission which includes draft press lines on the approach.

[REDACT]

### Oil and Gas

Please note that I am now working from home and available via mobile [REDACT]

**From:** Lloyd E (Elizabeth) [REDACT]

**Sent:** 10 November 2021 08:36

**To:** [REDACT] First Minister <firstminister@gov.scot>; Cabinet Secretary for Net Zero, Energy and Transport <CabSecNetZET@gov.scot>

**Cc:** Berge K (Kersti) [REDACT] McCaig C (Callum) McFarlane J (John) (Special Adviser) Dobson L (Leanne) Nicolson S (Stuart) (Special Adviser) Ingebrigtsen R (Ross) **Subject:** RE: Submission - Beyond Oil & Gas Alliance - URGENT

To keep pace on this ahead of launch of BOGA at 4pm, can I see draft press lines on the approach in the submission asap this morning (and by 12 at the latest).

Liz

**Elizabeth Lloyd**

**Strategic Policy and Political Adviser to the First Minister**

St Andrew's House

Regent Road

Edinburgh EH1 3DG

[REDACT]

*Please note Scottish Ministers, Special advisers and the Permanent Secretary to the Scottish Government are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See [www.lobbying.scot](http://www.lobbying.scot) for information.*

**From:** [REDACT] **Sent:** 09 November 2021 22:00

**To:** First Minister <firstminister@gov.scot>; Cabinet Secretary for Net Zero, Energy and Transport <CabSecNetZET@gov.scot>

**Cc:** Berge K (Kersti) [REDACT] Lloyd E (Elizabeth) McCaig C (Callum) McFarlane J (John) (Special Adviser) Dobson L (Leanne) **Subject:** Submission - Beyond Oil & Gas Alliance - URGENT

PS/First Minister

Please find attached urgent advice on the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), and potential Scottish Government engagement and association with this Alliance during COP26.

This advice relates to the forthcoming BOGA announcement, which will take place either tomorrow or Thursday. [REDACT]

[REDACT]

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[REDACT] Energy Industries Division | Scottish Government

Atlantic Quay, Glasgow | St Andrew House, Edinburgh

[REDACT]



## 1B Submission on Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance

9 November 2021

**First Minister**

### Issue

1. To provide advice on the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), and potential Scottish Government engagement and association with this alliance during COP26.

### Priority

2. **Urgent** – we understand that BOGA co-chairs will have a formal launch event at COP26. This could happen as early as tomorrow afternoon (Wednesday 10 Nov). Although BOGA secretariat are finalising timings and the announcement may be delayed to Thursday (11 Nov).
3. Other than Denmark and Costa Rica as founding members, we do not have formal confirmation on other signatories. We understand that Quebec signed up to the Alliance on 5 November and [REDACT]. It is expected that the launch will focus on those Governments signing up to BOGA membership (Core or Associate) who will therefore be recognised as founding members of BOGA. Details on BOGA membership and Governance is located in **Annex A**.

### 4. Background

5. On 16<sup>th</sup> September, Energy Action Day, the Danish and Costa Rican Energy Ministers announced the 'Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance' (BOGA) – the Alliance is promoting a phased transition away from oil and gas. The Alliance has four objectives:
  - Raise global climate ambitions and align oil and gas production with the Paris Agreement goal of “well below 2°C, pursuing efforts for 1.5°C”.
  - Ensure that this topic is placed firmly on the international energy and climate agenda, and normalize the need for an equitable global managed phase-out of oil and gas production to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement as well as climate neutrality commitments;

- Capture and leverage momentum from first movers to encourage others to take action, and provide a home for those new commitments;
  - Create an international community of practice around supporting and managing a just and equitable phase-out of oil and gas production.
6. BOGA aims to mobilise national governments and other jurisdictions with decision-making power in this area that have taken concrete steps to restrict oil and gas production.
  7. Restricting domestic oil and gas production in line with what is required to live up to the Paris Agreement goals is stated as the core focus for BOGA, but the Alliance advocates that it will also provide recognition to stakeholders that have taken other significant supply side measures. This will be implemented through a joint declaration and a tiered, cumulative membership structure.
  8. [REDACT]
  9. It should be noted, that the nations co-founding BOGA (Denmark and Costa Rica) and those that we are aware are publically engaging with this Alliance (Quebec), have an energy system and economy that is significantly less exposed to the oil and gas sector than the UK and Scotland. Some key metrics and comparisons are provided in **Annex C**.

### **UK Government position**

10. On 9 November a UK Government spokesperson refused to back the BOGA stating:
  - *“No other significant oil and gas producing nation has gone as far as the UK in supporting sector’s gradual transition to a low carbon future,” a spokesperson said in a statement.*
  - *“While the UK’s reliance on fossil fuels continues to fall, there will continue to be ongoing but diminishing need for oil and gas over the coming years while we ramp up renewable energy capacity.”*
11. We do not have formal confirmation whether or not the UK Government will associate with this alliance.

### **Energy system and just transition analysis**

12. As part of the Scottish Government and Scottish Green Party shared policy programme commitment to: ‘undertake a programme of work and analysis to better understand our energy requirements as we transition to net zero’. A robust, impartial procurement process has been undertaken in accordance with regulations and best practice to identify a partner to undertake work on this commitment.
13. Following the procurement exercise, EY has been awarded the programme of work and analysis to better understand our energy requirements as we transition

to net zero and how this aligns with our climate change targets and the goal of the Paris agreement.

14. This work will supplement a wide range of evidence that will be considered in order to take an informed policy decision on the contribution of North Sea production to the global climate emergency and to Scotland's economy, security and wellbeing within Scotland's wider energy system. The programme of work will inform the forthcoming Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan, which brings together our commitment to refresh the 2017 Energy Strategy and to deliver Scotland's first sectoral Just Transition Plan.
15. Scotland has become the first country in the world to commit to a Just Transition Planning Framework, setting out a consistent, ambitious approach to just transition planning. This is a significant step, setting Scotland on the international stage with the intent that our work on a Just Transition acts as an exemplar to international partners and leading to widespread change.

### **Scottish Government and BOGA**

16. There are currently three membership tiers in BOGA: **Core, Associate and Friend**. The full detail on membership is located in **Annex A**.

#### **Core or Associate Member**

17. Core or Associate membership of BOGA has the following eligibility: **“National governments and sub-national governments or other authorities with decision-making power over licensing for oil and gas exploration and extraction.”** [REDACT]

18. [REDACT]

#### **Friend to BOGA**

19. In terms of becoming a 'Friend' to BOGA, the primary requirement is to agree and sign the declaration in **Annex B**. Within the declaration is the commitment for **“no new oil and gas fields are required beyond those already approved for development as of 2021”**. [REDACT]

20. A further hybrid option, would be for Scottish Government to formally write to BOGA co-chairs to highlight our ongoing programme of work, announced at the beginning of COP26, and to commit to developing the evidence and policy landscape to become a 'Friend of BOGA' as part of the policy development process for our Energy Strategy Refresh.

[REDACT]

21. BOGA is at an early founding stage, therefore understandably the amount of detail available is very limited. This presents risks around formalising association with this alliance. The two key areas where the lack of substantive detail or definition presents risks are:

- A lack of clear definition or consistency about what is meant by “**align oil and gas production with the Paris Agreement goal of “well below 2°C, pursuing efforts for 1.5°C”.**”
- **A lack of specific definition about what is within scope for commitments over ‘fossil fuel subsidies’.** There are many definitions used globally over what constitutes a fossil fuel subsidy. The narrowest definition would be out of SG policy control (e.g. offshore fiscal regime and tax reliefs), however wider definitions can extend to areas of tax and spend that is within the devolved control of SG, and could (without clarity over this scope) impact on some of the energy transition spend programmes that Scottish Government and our agencies deliver.

22. [REDACT]

23. [REDACT]

### **Comms Approach**

24. Suggested draft press line on approach on the announcement of BOGA:

- *We are committed to Scotland being at the forefront of global efforts to tackle climate change, by delivering on the aims of the Paris Agreement.*
- *I therefore welcome The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance especially as Scotland looks to transition from our own dependence on oil and gas.*
- *As I have said previously, Scotland’s focus will be on achieving the fastest possible just transition for the oil and gas sector, one that delivers jobs and economic benefit, ensures our energy security, and meets our climate obligations.*
- *In line with our co-operation agreement with the Scottish Green Party, we have committed to undertaking a programme of work and analysis to better understand Scotland’s energy requirements as we transition to net zero and how this aligns with our climate change targets.*
- *I call on all countries to commit to emissions reductions that are capable of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. That is one of the reasons I am pleased that we have committed to sharing knowledge and work towards Scotland becoming a Friend of BOGA.*

### **Recommendation**

25. In the timelines available, it is recommended that Scottish Government commits to a programme of work and engagement that will allow us to becoming a friend to BOGA. This could be communicated formally to BOGA co-chairs by letter ahead of their launch.

26. To support this approach, we would propose the following sequence:

- Issue a letter to BOGA co-chairs, signalling our willingness to engage with the Alliance and commitment to taking forward the steps to become a Friend (Annex C)
- Issue a letter to stakeholders (OGUK) signalling our intent to explore the various membership options within BOGA, which will happen in tandem with the development of our evidence based policy approach on offshore oil and gas policy. (Annex D)

**[REDACT]**

DECC: Energy Industries Division, 10 November 2021

Copy List:	For Action	For Comments	For Information		
			Portfolio Interest	Constit Interest	General Awareness
Cabinet Secretary Net Zero, Energy and Transport			X		

Copy List:
Kersti Berge, Director of Energy and Climate Change [REDACT] Liz Lloyd, Special Adviser Callum McCaig, Special Adviser John McFarlane, Special Adviser Leanne Dobson, Special Adviser

## Annex A – BOGA Membership and Governance Model

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There are three types of BOGA membership – all of which must sign the BOGA declaration:

### 1. Core

National governments and sub-national governments or other authorities **with decision-making power over licensing for oil and gas exploration and extraction.**

In addition to signing up to the BOGA declaration, members of the core group must commit to **ending new licensing rounds for oil and gas production and exploration and to set a Paris-aligned date for ending oil and gas production and exploration** on the territory over which they have jurisdiction.

### 2. Associate

National governments, sub-national governments, and other authorities **with decision-making power over licensing for oil and gas exploration and extraction.**

In addition to signing up to the BOGA declaration, **associate members have taken one or more of the following significant concrete steps that contribute to the reduction of oil and gas production:**

- Implemented ambitious domestic subsidy reform as part of a plan to end subsidies and market distorting measures in support of oil and gas within a Paris aligned timeframe;
- Ended international public financial support for oil and gas exploration and production abroad;
- Ended public financing for fossil fuel research and development activities;
- Implemented other significant measures that contribute to reducing the supply oil and gas on the global market.
- Signal an interest in developing short and long term concrete Paris aligned commitments for oil and gas production before 2025 (i.e., over the course of the next NDC revision cycle)

### 3. Friend

Friends of BOGA are national governments, sub-national governments and other actors that support the objectives of BOGA by signing the declaration, but have not yet taken steps to limit oil and gas production and extraction or do not have the jurisdiction to do so

### Governance and support

An interim BOGA secretariat funded by philanthropy will be established before the summer of 2021 with a view to establish a permanent secretariat after the formal launch of BOGA.

The aim is for the permanent secretariat to provide administrative support and manage daily operations, including outreach to potential BOGA members, analysis,

events, meetings, and communications as well as strategy development and implementation.

A core task for the secretariat during its first year of operation will be to establish the key institutional elements of BOGA, which ideally should at least include the following:

- An annual Summit. The summit will constitute the main public facing event designed to galvanise further action on oil and gas production and provide a high-level venue for the announcement of the commitments.
- An annual ministerial meeting for core members of BOGA. This closed-door session will be used to discuss among other things the strategy for the alliance, admission of new members and outreach coordination.
- Quarterly meetings of core and associate members at working level.
- **Friends of BOGA will regularly be invited to participate where relevant.** These meetings will provide the opportunity to have in depth discussions about specific BOGA-related themes and share best practises. This can lead to the creation of issue-specific taskforces to further work on relevant topics. Such taskforces will support the secretariat in gathering, commissioning and preparing briefing papers and other material for BOGA members.

## **Annex B – The Beyond Oil and Gas Declaration**

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Avoiding dangerous levels of climate change and delivering on the Paris Agreement require a dramatic shift in the way that we provide and use energy. Enabling the transition away from an unsustainable supply of oil and gas is a critical part of that challenge.

Our joint climate commitments are being undermined by current and planned fossil fuel production. The 2019 UNEP Production Gap Report stated that to be consistent with a 1.5°C pathway, global oil and natural (fossil) gas production would need to fall by 4 and 3 percent respectively each year to 2030, and faster thereafter. Current government plans amount, however, to an *increase* in fossil fuel production of 2 percent per year. By 2030, this would result in more than double the fossil fuel production that is consistent with the 1.5°C limit.

Likewise, according to the International Energy Agency, the world needs a global energy system transformation that is unparalleled in its speed and scope to achieve a net zero target by 2050. The IEA states that that oil and natural gas demand need to decline by 75 per cent and 55 per cent respectively between 2020 and 2050 to achieve net zero. This means that no new oil and gas fields are required beyond those already approved for development as of 2021.

Continued investment in increasing the production of oil and natural gas encourages the building of infrastructure for supply and consumption, locking-in a high carbon pathway beyond 2050 and thus contributing to dangerous climate change, while at the same time increasing the risk of stranded assets.

We all must act to align oil and gas production with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and industrialized countries should lead the way. More oil and gas resources need to be left in the ground, and all jurisdictions with existing oil and gas production sectors will need to transition these in a socially just manner.

Other measures, such as ending public financing to oil and gas production overseas and removing domestic production subsidies, are also impactful in reducing the unsustainable supply of fossil fuels. We welcome the G7 Climate and Environment Ministers' 2021 Communiqué in this regard. Setting clear policy direction for the oil and gas sector will provide greater certainty for industry and spur innovation around low-carbon technologies. Such signals may also facilitate economic diversification over time, create a more competitive playing field for low-carbon industries, and free up resources to support green growth in developing countries. Fortunately, we know that the prospects for green growth are immense with the potential to create millions of new jobs worldwide.

As members and friends of the **Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance**, we support a socially just and equitable global transition to align oil and gas production with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the impact on communities and economies. We commit to working together to facilitate effective measures to this end in line with the Paris Agreement and national climate neutrality targets. We invite other governments, financial institutions, and international partners to join us in this effort.

## **Annex C - Comparator of oil and gas production and reserves**

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In December 2020 Denmark voted to end offshore gas and oil extraction, and cancelled its latest license round with domestic production expected to cease by 2050.

In August 2021, Costa Rica published a Bill that prohibits fossil fuel exploration and extraction (though it is reported that Costa Rica has never extracted oil).

### **Key Facts:**

- In 2019 – the last full year of oil and gas production - Denmark produced 59 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) – less than 10% of UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) levels.
- In 2020, the UKCS produced around just under 600 million boe.
- The Oil and Gas Authority's (OGA) shows that overall remaining recoverable reserves and resources range from 10 to 20 billion barrels of boe, as at the end of 2019.
- At the end of 2019, remaining oil reserves (excluding contingent resources) were estimated by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) at 620 million boe<sup>1</sup>.

The Quebec government has committed to permanently banning all oil and gas exploration and extraction within the province - with the province having a significant amount of natural gas reserves that could supply the province with its own energy for decades.

- Quebec does not currently produce any oil and gas, but it has 182 active exploration permits that cover 32,000 square kilometres of land.
- 56% of the energy consumed in Quebec comes from fossil fuels. Electricity accounts for another 36%, with biofuels at 8%.
- Quebec has significant recoverable reserves of natural gas, estimated at between 250 billion and 1,150 billion cubic metres. At current rates of consumption, this gas could cover their consumption for at least the next 40 years.
- Quebec is not known for fossil fuel extraction, but has the second-largest oil-refining capacity in the country after Alberta, with refineries that handle 20% of all gasoline produced in Canada.

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<sup>1</sup> [Denmarks-phase-out-of-upstream-oil-gas.pdf \(oxfordenergy.org\)](#)

## Annex D – Letter to BOGA

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Dear .....

At this crucial crossroads at COP26 in Glasgow, I was pleased to hear that officials of the Scottish Government and The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance have started exploratory conversations.

I know we share a belief in the importance securing commitments to emissions reductions that are capable of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. At the very least, COP26 must achieve near term commitments that keep that objective well and truly alive in the longer term.

I agree with the BOGA ambitions of a transition away from dependence on oil and gas. For countries like Scotland, with a significant and long established oil and gas industry, this is undoubtedly one of the most difficult issues we face as we tackle the climate emergency. Tens of thousands of jobs are dependent on oil and gas production in Scotland. Those jobs and the people in them matter and of course much of our energy use is still catered for by oil and gas.

That is why our focus will be on achieving the fastest possible just transition for the oil and gas sector, one that delivers jobs and economic benefit, ensures our energy security, and meets our climate obligations.

To support our transition domestically, the Scottish Government will publish a new Energy Strategy next year. To inform the strategy, we are carrying out an analysis of Scotland's energy requirements as we move to net zero. This research will help us determine how the sector can help deliver our contribution to the Paris targets, and how meeting our own energy needs can help build a new low-emission energy industry. Absolutely central to our work will be protecting and supporting those who currently work in oil and gas.

As our evidence base grows, I would ask that we remain in contact, sharing knowledge and working towards Scotland becoming a Friend of BOGA.

I look forward to the start of an important dialogue with BOGA members that will demonstrate climate change commitment and leadership.

FM

## Annex E – Letter to OGUK

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Dear .....

As a key oil and gas stakeholder I wanted to inform you that Scottish Government has had contact with The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance and initiated exploratory conversations.

I know we share a belief in the importance securing commitments to emissions reductions that are capable of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. At the very least, COP26 must achieve near term commitments that keep that objective well and truly alive in the longer term.

BOGA's primary objective is to raise global climate ambitions and align oil and gas production with the Paris Agreement goal of "well below 2°C, pursuing efforts for 1.5°C". For countries like Scotland, with a significant and long established oil and gas industry, this is undoubtedly one of the most difficult issues we face as we tackle the climate emergency. Tens of thousands of jobs are dependent on oil and gas production in Scotland. Those jobs and the people in them matter and of course much of our energy use is still catered for by oil and gas.

That is why our focus will be on achieving the fastest possible just transition for the oil and gas sector, one that delivers jobs and economic benefit, ensures our energy security, and meets our climate obligations.

To support our transition domestically, the Scottish Government will publish a new Energy Strategy next year. To inform the strategy, we are carrying out an analysis of Scotland's energy requirements as we move to net zero. This research will help us determine how the sector can help deliver our contribution to the Paris targets, and how meeting our own energy needs can help build a new low-emission energy industry. Absolutely central to our work will be protecting and supporting those who currently work in oil and gas.

As our evidence base grows, I have asked that the Scottish Government and BOGA remain in contact, sharing knowledge and working towards us becoming a Friend of BOGA.

My officials will keep you apprised of future developments.

FM

## **2 Extract – Briefing FM Meeting with Danish Energy Minister**

### **EXTRACT - BRIEFING FOR THE FIRST MINISTER**

#### **MEETING WITH DAN JØRGENSEN - DANISH MINISTER OF CLIMATE, ENERGY AND UTILITIES**

#### **MS LORNA SLATER, MINISTER OF GREEN SKILLS, CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND BIODIVERSITY IN ATTENDANCE**

**WEDNESDAY 13 OCTOBER 2021, 14:00 – 14:30**

#### **BEYOND OIL AND GAS ALLIANCE (BOGA)[REDACT]**

#### **[REDACT]**

- [REDACT]
- The Scottish Government has committed to undertaking an evidence based approach to the Energy Strategy Refresh which will also incorporate an energy sector transition plan at its heart – a draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (ES&JTP). We have committed to publishing the draft ES&JTP in Spring 2022. This will refresh the 2017 Energy Strategy, and as noted above will deliver Scotland’s first Just Transition Plan.
- The ES&JTP will take a whole-system view of how the sector must evolve to drive our transition to net zero, along with the actions that need to be taken in the decade ahead. The document will also set out what is needed to deliver a just transition for the sector, in line with the principles laid out in our National Transition Planning Framework published in September.
- [REDACT]

#### **BEYOND OIL AND GAS ALLIANCE (BOGA) – BACKGROUND NOTE ANNEX D**

##### **Denmark - Oil and Gas**

- In December 2020 Denmark voted to end offshore gas and oil extraction, and cancelled its latest license round with domestic production expected to cease by 2050; as part of an alliance with Costa Rica, they have set out a bill in August 2021 that permanently prohibits fossil fuel exploration and extraction (though it is reported that Costa Rica has never extracted oil).
- Denmark produced 59 million boe in 2019. At the end of 2019, remaining oil reserves (excluding contingent resources) were estimated by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) at 620 million boe
- The UK Continental Shelf has produced around just under 600 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) in 2020. The Oil and Gas Authority’s (OGA) shows that overall

remaining recoverable reserves and resources range from 10 to 20 billion barrels of boe, as at the end of 2019.

### **Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance**

- BOGA aims to mobilise national governments and other jurisdictions with decision-making power in this area that have taken concrete steps to restrict oil and gas production. This will **increase focus on oil and natural gas production in the global conversation on climate change and establish supply-side policies as a natural and necessary part of climate action**. BOGA will set a new bar for international climate leadership and create an international community of practise that will encourage and embolden additional stakeholders to take climate action through oil and gas related supply side measures.
- Restricting *domestic* oil and gas production in line with what is required to live up to the Paris Agreement goals will be the core focus for BOGA, but the alliance will also provide political recognition to stakeholders that have taken other significant supply side measures. This will be implemented through a joint declaration and a tiered, cumulative membership structure.
- **Membership criteria provided indicates that Scottish Government would qualify as a “Friend of BOGA”** - Friends of BOGA are national governments, sub-national governments and other actors that support the objectives of BOGA by signing the declaration, but have not yet taken steps to limit oil and gas production and extraction or do not have the jurisdiction to do so.

### **Governance and support**

- An interim BOGA secretariat funded by philanthropy will be established before the summer of 2021 with a view to establish a permanent secretariat after the formal launch of BOGA. The aim is for the permanent secretariat to provide administrative support and manage daily operations, including outreach to potential BOGA members, analysis, events, meetings, and communications as well as strategy development and implementation.

### 3 Extract – Read Out FM Meeting with Danish Energy Minister

#### NOTE OF MEETING – MEETING BETWEEN THE FIRST MINISTER AND DANISH MINISTER FOR CLIMATE, ENERGY & UTILITIES

13 October 2021, 14:00 – 14:30

Bute House, Edinburgh

#### In Attendance

Dan Jørgensen – Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities

Lorna Slater MSP, Minister for Green Skills, Circular Economy and Biodiversity

Lars Thuesen, Danish Ambassador to the UK

[REDACT]

#### Discussion

[REDACT OUT OF SCOPE]

1. The First Minister and Minister Jørgensen discussed the work they are both championing at COP26. Minister Jørgensen highlighted the people-centred IEA initiative *Our Inclusive Energy Future*, and set out purpose of the *Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance* noting the varying levels of commitment. The First Minister noted that she is keen to consider in due course. A copy of the declaration is to be shared with Ms Slater.
2. The First Minister and Ms Slater raised the role of non-state actors and the role they have to play in filling gaps in ambition and implementation. The First Minister highlighted the Under 2 Coalition, noting that Scotland is seeking to encourage as many as possible to sign up to the commitments.

**REDACT OUT OF SCOPE]**

#### 4 Email Chain Re BOGA – FM – Danish Energy Minister

**From:** [REDACT]

**Sent:** 12 October 2021 10:10

**To:** [REDACT] Lloyd E (Elizabeth) <First Minister <firstminister@gov.scot>

**Cc:** REDACT] **Subject:** RE: BOGA - FM - Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities 13 October

Liz,  
[REDACT]

Apologies, I have just noticed some text which was inadvertently left in. Please do not include the scored out text below in the final briefing note.

Regards,

[REDACT]

[REDACT], Energy Industries Division, 4<sup>th</sup> floor, 5 Atlantic Quay, 150 Broomielaw, Glasgow, G2 8LU. Telephone: [REDACT]

The latest guidance about COVID-19 from NHS Scotland and the Scottish Government can be found on the [NHS Inform website](#).

For the latest advice and guidance for businesses in Scotland affected by Covid-19 visit:

[FindBusinessSupport.gov.scot](https://www.findbusinesssupport.gov.scot)

#### Let's Do Net Zero

**From:** [REDACT] **Sent:** 12 October 2021 09:41

**To:** Lloyd E (Elizabeth) First Minister <[firstminister@gov.scot](mailto:firstminister@gov.scot)>

**Cc:** [REDACT] **Subject:** RE: BOGA - FM - Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities 13 October

Thanks Liz,

[REDACT], as per Liz's point's below, please find further text that can be included in the briefing for the FM's meeting with the Danish Energy Minister. Can you also include the two background pdf documents on BOGA as part of the wider pack.

<b>BOGA Requirements</b>	<b>Current SG policy</b>
Implemented ambitious domestic subsidy reform as part of a plan to end subsidies and market distorting measures in support of oil and gas within a Paris aligned timeframe;	Offshore oil and gas policy on exploration, production, and the fiscal regime is reserved to UK Government. The Scottish Government has since made clear that all new oil and gas licences should be assessed against a robust Climate Compatibility Checkpoint - UK Government will introduce this by end 2021. Existing licences that do not yet have field development plans approved should also be reassessed against this new criteria.  Onshore oil and gas licensing is devolved to Scottish Ministers. In 2019, Scottish Ministers confirmed the final policy position of no support for unconventional oil and gas development in Scotland. Onshore oil and gas licensing is devolved to Scottish Ministers. In 2019, Scottish Ministers confirmed the final policy position of

	<p>no support for unconventional oil and gas development in Scotland. This means development connected to the onshore exploration, appraisal or production of coal bed methane or shale oil or shale gas using unconventional oil and gas extraction techniques, including hydraulic fracturing and dewatering for coalbed methane.</p> <p>The draft national planning framework will recommend in relation to conventional onshore oil and gas, planning applications that seek to explore, develop and produce fossil fuels (excluding unconventional oil and gas) will not be supported other than in exceptional circumstances. Any such exceptions would need to demonstrate that the proposal is consistent with national policy on energy and targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>In advance of the Energy Strategy refresh in Spring 2022, officials are compiling an evidence base to inform advice to Ministers in respect of policy development on conventional onshore oil and gas exploration, extraction and development related activities in order that they align with our climate change objectives.</p> <p>The above policy positions [REDACT] <i>could</i> demonstrate alignment with the BOGA requirement. SG’s policy position remains to support the oil &amp; gas sector where the sector continues to play an important and active role <u>as part of</u> the just transition, given its criticality to security of energy supply, and the sector’s assets, expertise skills and employment base. Joining BOGA at this time would be to depart from this existing policy position, and would pre-judge the outcome of the analytical work now underway (and which will be publically announced shortly). Naturally, BOGA could be revisited upon the conclusion of that Programme of Work.</p> <p>Furthermore, joining BOGA without engaging key stakeholders, could be construed as a withdrawal of support the sector, and introduce uncertainty into the market. For these reasons it would be more prudent to revisit BOGA at a later juncture.</p>
<p>Ended international public financial support for oil and gas exploration and production abroad;</p>	<p>In 2021, Scotland’s Trade Vision announced that we would end overseas trade support and promotion activities solely focused on fossil fuel goods and services by COP26 and our support for overseas trade promotion for purely fossil fuel goods and services will cease from 1 November 2021.</p>
<p>Ended public financing for fossil fuel research and development activities;</p>	<p>Potential impact on current SG funding schemes and programmes of work involving for example GFIB and also NZTC – initiatives which we deem critical to helping transition upstream and downstream sectors in</p>

	Scotland. Fossil fuel research can unlock and accelerate solutions to transition the sector.
Implemented other significant measures that contribute to reducing the supply oil and gas on the global market.	The analytical work now underway will look to conduct an analysis, which considers in detail, impacts, risks, opportunities and interdependencies for the energy sector, the workforce, supply chain, affected communities and consumers and which identifies the primary points where action by Scottish Government, UKG and other stakeholders, can be most effective in supporting a just transition.
Signal an interest in developing short and long term concrete Paris aligned commitments for oil and gas production before 2025 (i.e. over the course of the next NDC revision cycle).	The Scottish Government's updated Climate Change Plan sets out transformational policies including a substantial increase in renewables energy capacity. However in terms of developing short and long term Paris aligned commitments we have committed to undertaking a programme of work and analysis to better understand Scotland's energy requirements as we transition to net zero and how this aligns with our climate change targets. The Scottish Government has committed to undertaking an evidence based approach to the Energy Strategy Refresh which will also incorporate an energy sector transition plan at its heart – a draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (ES&JTP). The analysis work is due to be announced in the coming weeks, and will be concluded by end 2022, and will feed into the creation of the draft ES&JTP.

**[REDACT]**  
**Oil and Gas**

Please note that I am now working from home and available via mobile [REDACT]

**From:** Lloyd E (Elizabeth) [REDACT] **Sent:** 11 October 2021 13:44  
**To:** [REDACT] First Minister <[firstminister@gov.scot](mailto:firstminister@gov.scot)>  
**Cc:** [REDACT] **Subject:** RE: BOGA - FM - Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities 13 October

Thanks

It would be helpful to have the requirements for BOGA – set against where we currently are on each of those things – on my reading we seem pretty well aligned already.

I'd also asked if we understand if onshore action (eg the fracking ban) contributes.

Can that be added to the brief before inclusion in FM's pack for Danish meeting.

[REDACT]

Happy to discuss tomorrow (I'm on leave today ) – but for such a strong recommendation I'd expect a little more substantiation.

Liz

**Elizabeth Lloyd**  
**Strategic Policy and Political Adviser to the First Minister**  
St Andrew's House  
Regent Road  
Edinburgh EH1 3DG  
[REDACT]

*Please note Scottish Ministers, Special advisers and the Permanent Secretary to the Scottish Government are covered by the terms of the Lobbying (Scotland) Act 2016. See [www.lobbying.scot](http://www.lobbying.scot) for information.*

**From:** [REDACT]**Sent:** 08 October 2021 16:54  
**To:** Lloyd E (Elizabeth) <[Elizabeth.Lloyd@gov.scot](mailto:Elizabeth.Lloyd@gov.scot)>; First Minister <[firstminister@gov.scot](mailto:firstminister@gov.scot)>  
**Cc**[REDACT]**Subject:** RE: BOGA - FM - Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities 13 October

Liz, FMPO

As requested, please find attached a note on the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance as requested.

[REDACT]  
**Oil and Gas**

Please note that I am now working from home and available via mobile [REDACT]

**From:** Lloyd E (Elizabeth) <[Elizabeth.Lloyd@gov.scot](mailto:Elizabeth.Lloyd@gov.scot)>  
**Sent:** 06 October 2021 13:16  
**To:** [REDACT]**Cc:** [REDACT]**Subject:** RE: BOGA - FM - Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities 13 October

Sorry I just read the note on Ms Slater.

On the surface the declaration and asks seem to align with the work we are doing and Just Transition principles

Be interesting to know if our use of licencing powers re onshore would be recognised or if just focused on offshore

Liz

Sent with BlackBerry Work ([www.blackberry.com](http://www.blackberry.com))

---

**From:** [REDACT]  
**Sent:** 6 Oct 2021 12:22  
**To:** "Lloyd E (Elizabeth)"[REDACT]  
**Cc:** [REDACT]"  
**Subject:** BOGA - FM - Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities 13 October

Hi Liz,

Please see attached information on Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance. [REDACT] (cc'd in) will provide a short analysis and advice on BOGA for the FM to consider ahead of the meeting with the Danish Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities next week. We're aiming for the paper to be ready by COP Friday.

Also, it has now been confirmed that Ms Slater will also attend the meeting.

Kind regards,  
[REDACT]

Scottish Government  
Directorate for External Affairs  
Victoria Quay (Area 2H South)  
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ



**From:** [REDACT] **Sent:** 05 October 2021 13:30  
**To:** [REDACT] **Cc:** [REDACT] **Subject:** RE: BOGA

Dear [REDACT]

As [REDACT] notes, I'm working on BOGA at the Danish Climate Ministry. I am attaching here the concept note and declaration for BOGA, which should go some way in answering your questions. Please note that these are confidential and not for forwarding/circulation. Happy to talk through these, if helpful for you ahead of the call next week.

In terms of membership and launch, many of the details are yet to be confirmed. We have a positive dialogue with several governments who remain very interested in joining ahead of COP26, but they are still finalizing the details. We expect to launch BOGA at through the Danish official UNFCCC event in the second week of the COP, but are still awaiting an answer from the UNFCCC on our application. Hopefully we will now more this week. This will provide a high level platform for governments to announce their commitments.

[REDACT]

Again, happy to set up a short call in the next few days if helpful to you.

Best, [REDACT]

**[REDACT]**  
Specialkonsulent / Special Advisor  
Center for global klimahandling / Centre for Global Climate Action  
Klima-, Energi- og Forsyningsministeriet / Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities  
[REDACT]



Holmens Kanal 20  
DK-1060 København K.

[REDACT]  
[www.kefm.dk](http://www.kefm.dk)

**From:** [REDACT]**Sent:** 5. oktober 2021 11:42  
**To:** [REDACT]**Cc:** [REDACT]**Subject:** RE: BOGA

Dear [REDACT]  
I've looped in my colleague [REDACT] from the Ministry for Climate, Energy and Utilities. He should be able to provide you with all the info you asked for in regards to BOGA. Best regards [REDACT]

**From**[REDACT]**Sent:** 05 October 2021 08:56  
**To:** [REDACT]**Cc:** [REDACT]**Subject:** BOGA

Dear [REDACT]

Hope you are well.

We're in the process of preparing the briefing for the First Minister and I was wondering if you could provide us with more information on the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance. We are aware of some online articles for example [here](#) and [here](#) but it would be of great assistance if you could email us more details.

In particular, it would be helpful to know what the specific deliverables and terms of reference of the alliance are and which other countries, beyond Denmark and Costa Rica as co-founders, have joined the Alliance and in what capacity - full membership or other? Also, we understand that BOGA is expected to be launched at COP26 – could you share more details on your plans for this please?

Apologies for putting this extra pressure on you but given that the meeting is fast approaching, I would appreciate a prompt response, ideally by Thursday this week.

With kind regards,

[REDACT]  
Scottish Government  
Directorate for External Affairs  
Victoria Quay (Area 2H South)  
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ



**From:** [REDACT]**Sent:** 04 October 2021 08:19  
**To:** [REDACT]**Cc:** [REDACT]>  
**Subject:** RE: Danish Minister meeting request in Edinburgh

Dear [REDACT]

Thank you for your email and suggested points for discussion which align well with what we had on our draft agenda.

I will check with the First Minister’s private office regarding your question about the number of people in the Minister’s delegation and will get back to you as soon as I have more information.

Kind regards,  
[REDACT]

Scottish Government  
Directorate for External Affairs  
Victoria Quay (Area 2H South)  
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ



**From:** [REDACT] **Sent:** 01 October 2021 16:35  
**To:** [REDACT] **Cc:** [REDACT] **Subject:** RE: Danish Minister meeting request in Edinburgh

Dear [REDACT]  
We also owed you some feedback on this email.

First I have to say I don’t yet have the confirmed names for the delegation, but will be back ASAP. Could you confirm if we’re talking Minister +4 or 4 in total?

[REDACT – OUT OF SCOPE]

[REDACT]

**EMBASSY OF DENMARK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**  
55 SLOANE STREET / LONDON SW1X 9SR  
[REDACT] / [WWW.AMBLONDON.UK](http://WWW.AMBLONDON.UK)

[HOW WE PROCESS PERSONAL INFORMATION](#)

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## 5 Extract Briefing Minister for Green Skills and Danish Energy Minister

### EXTRACTS FROM BRIEFING FOR MINISTER OF GREEN SKILLS, CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND BIODIVERSITY

#### MEETING WITH DAN JØRGENSEN - DANISH MINISTER OF CLIMATE, ENERGY AND UTILITIES

WEDNESDAY 13 OCTOBER 2021, 14:00 – 14:30

#### **BEYOND OIL AND GAS ALLIANCE (BOGA) [REDACT]**

#### **Energy Policy officials do not recommend becoming a signatory of the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance at this time.**

- REDACT]
- The Scottish Government has committed to undertaking an evidence based approach to the Energy Strategy Refresh which will also incorporate an energy sector transition plan at its heart – a draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (ES&JTP). We have committed to publishing the draft ES&JTP in Spring 2022. This will refresh the 2017 Energy Strategy, and as noted above will deliver Scotland’s first Just Transition Plan.
- The ES&JTP will take a whole-system view of how the sector must evolve to drive our transition to net zero, along with the actions that need to be taken in the decade ahead. The document will also set out what is needed to deliver a just transition for the sector, in line with the principles laid out in our National Transition Planning Framework published in September.
- [REDACT]

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### BEYOND OIL AND GAS ALLIANCE (BOGA) – BACKGROUND NOTE ANNEX D

#### Denmark - Oil and Gas

- In December 2020 Denmark voted to end offshore gas and oil extraction, and cancelled its latest license round with domestic production expected to cease by 2050; as part of an alliance with Costa Rica, they have set out a bill in August 2021 that permanently prohibits fossil fuel exploration and extraction (though it is reported that Costa Rica has never extracted oil).
- Denmark produced 59 million boe in 2019. At the end of 2019, remaining oil reserves (excluding contingent resources) were estimated by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) at 620 million boe.
- The UK Continental Shelf has produced around just under 600 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) in 2020. The Oil and Gas Authority’s (OGA) shows that overall remaining recoverable reserves and resources range from 10 to 20 billion barrels of boe, as at the end of 2019.

#### Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance

- BOGA aims to mobilise national governments and other jurisdictions with decision-making power in this area that have taken concrete steps to restrict oil and gas

production. This will **increase focus on oil and natural gas *production* in the global conversation on climate change and establish supply-side policies as a natural and necessary part of climate action**. BOGA will set a new bar for international climate leadership and create an international community of practise that will encourage and embolden additional stakeholders to take climate action through oil and gas related supply side measures.

- Restricting *domestic* oil and gas production in line with what is required to live up to the Paris Agreement goals will be the core focus for BOGA, but the alliance will also provide political recognition to stakeholders that have taken other significant supply side measures. This will be implemented through a joint declaration and a tiered, cumulative membership structure.
- **Membership criteria provided indicates that Scottish Government would qualify as a “Friend of BOGA”** - Friends of BOGA are national governments, sub-national governments and other actors that support the objectives of BOGA by signing the declaration, but have not yet taken steps to limit oil and gas production and extraction or do not have the jurisdiction to do so.

### **Governance and support**

- An interim BOGA secretariat funded by philanthropy will be established before the summer of 2021 with a view to establish a permanent secretariat after the formal launch of BOGA. The aim is for the permanent secretariat to provide administrative support and manage daily operations, including outreach to potential BOGA members, analysis, events, meetings, and communications as well as strategy development and implementation

## 6 Energy Briefing – FM and Danish Energy Minister

### Oil and Gas – Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance

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#### **Energy Policy officials do not recommend becoming a signatory of the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance at this time.**

- Becoming a signatory of the Alliance could run the risk of enforcing policy commitments without the key statutory and assessment and wider analysis that would normally underpin these policies – this is one of the reasons why we have committed to undertaking a programme of work and analysis to better understand Scotland’s energy requirements as we transition to net zero and how this aligns with our climate change targets
- The Scottish Government has committed to undertaking an evidence based approach to the Energy Strategy Refresh which will also incorporate an energy sector transition plan at its heart – a draft Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (ES&JTP).
  - The analysis work is due to be announced in the coming weeks, and will be concluded by end 2022, and will feed into the creation of the draft ES&JTP
- We have committed to publishing the draft ES&JTP in Spring 2022. This will refresh the 2017 Energy Strategy, and as noted above will deliver Scotland’s first Just Transition Plan.
- The ES&JTP will take a whole-system view of how the sector must evolve to drive our transition to net zero, along with the actions that need to be taken in the decade ahead. The document will also set out what is needed to deliver a just transition for the sector, in line with the principles laid out in our National Transition Planning Framework published in September.

#### **Scotland’s approach to a just transition is unique and world leading - we are already demonstrating clear leadership to ensure our just transition to net zero does not repeat the mistakes of the past – critically ensuring that we leave no person, industry or community behind.**

- We have become the first country in the world to commit to a Just Transition Planning Framework, setting out a consistent, ambitious approach to just transition planning.
- This is a significant step setting Scotland on the international stage with the intent that our work on a Just Transition acts as an exemplar to international partners and leading to widespread change.
- The commitment to just transition planning is a more significant step change for Scotland to commit to and show true leadership - with sector transition planning a more compelling and just proposition for all Governments to commit to with the opportunity for Scotland to act as a world leader in this landscape.
- It also must be recognised that planning will be crucial at all levels: for industries, economic sectors, regions and individual organisations.
- Renewable or low carbon jobs cannot replace oil and gas jobs immediately – that is why we are committed to Scotland ending our contribution to climate change in a managed way, which is just and leaves no-one behind.
- There is a significant risk in terms of messaging for both the offshore workforce and the sector in terms of supporting the BOGA - As we make the transition away from fossil fuels, we know this must be a managed transition with the knowledge and skills of the oil and gas sector used to support creation of good, green jobs in communities across Scotland.

## **Denmark and UK Offshore oil and gas production and reserves**

- In 2019 – the last full year of oil and gas production - Denmark produced 59 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) – **less than 10% of UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) levels.**
- In 2020, the UKCS produced around just under 600 million boe.
- The Oil and Gas Authority's (OGA) shows that overall remaining recoverable reserves and resources range from 10 to 20 billion barrels of boe, as at the end of 2019.
- At the end of 2019, remaining oil reserves (excluding contingent resources) were estimated by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) at 620 million boe<sup>2</sup>.

As part of the Alliance membership criteria, there is the expectation that signatories take one or more policy actions (listed below) that contribute to the reduction of oil and gas production – it is not clear at this point how this extends to the 'Friends of BOGA' approach:

- Implemented ambitious domestic subsidy reform as part of a plan to end subsidies and market distorting measures in support of oil and gas within a Paris aligned timeframe;
- Ended international public financial support for oil and gas exploration and production abroad;
- Ended public financing for fossil fuel research and development activities;
- Implemented other significant measures that contribute to reducing the supply oil and gas on the global market.
- Signal an interest in developing short and long term concrete Paris aligned commitments for oil and gas production before 2025 (i.e. over the course of the next NDC revision cycle).
- **[REDACT]**

**16 Sept [Energy Action Day]: Danish and Costa Rican Energy Ministers announced the 'Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance' (BOGA) – promoting a phased transition away from the unsustainable supply of oil & gas.**

- Expected to officially launch during the second week of COP.
- **Four objectives:**
  - Raise global climate ambitions and align oil and gas production with the Paris Agreement goal of “well below 2°C, pursuing efforts for 1.5°C”.
  - Ensure that this topic is placed firmly on the international energy and climate agenda, and normalize the need for an equitable global managed phase-out of oil and gas production to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement as well as climate neutrality commitments;
  - Capture and leverage momentum from first movers to encourage others to take action, and provide a home for those new commitments;
  - Create an international community of practice around supporting and managing a just and equitable phase-out of oil and gas production.
- **Membership criteria provided indicates that the Scottish Government could qualify as a “Friend of BOGA” requiring a signing of the declaration –** Further detail is located in Annex A.

**We are absolutely committed to Scotland being at the forefront of global efforts to tackle climate change, by delivering on the aims of the Paris Agreement.**

- We recognise that countries around the world cannot continue to maximise economic recovery of fossil fuels if the Paris aims are to be met.

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<sup>2</sup> [Denmarks-phase-out-of-upstream-oil-gas.pdf \(oxfordenergy.org\)](#)

- Whilst offshore licensing is reserved – Scottish Government continues to call for the UK to commit to enhancing the climate conditionality of offshore production, including agreeing to reassess licenses already issued but where field development has not yet commenced, such as Cambo.
- It is disappointing that our offer to work with the UK Government on a revised licensing approach was not accepted.
- We have committed to undertaking a programme of work and analysis to better understand Scotland’s energy requirements as we transition to net zero and how this aligns with our climate change targets.
- Even as we make the transition away from fossil fuels, we also know that the oil & gas sector has a vital role to play in Scotland’s energy future and that this must be a just transition that supports good green jobs, skills and expertise.
- We recognised that our vision and roadmap for the energy sector can’t happen in isolation - a Just Transition Plan for Energy will be at the heart of our refreshed Energy Strategy, and will consult on the one coherent document in spring 2022.

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#### Annex A - Denmark and Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance

##### Denmark - Oil & Gas

- In December 2020 Denmark voted to end offshore gas and oil extraction, and cancelled its latest license round with domestic production expected to cease by 2050; with Costa Rican officials setting out a bill in August 2021 that permanently prohibits fossil fuel exploration and extraction (though it is reported that Costa Rica has never extracted oil).
- Denmark produced 59 million boe in 2019. At the end of 2019, remaining oil reserves (excluding contingent resources) were estimated by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) at 620 million boe<sup>3</sup>.
- The UK Continental Shelf has produced around just under 600 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) in 2020. The Oil and Gas Authority’s (OGA) shows that overall remaining recoverable reserves and resources range from 10 to 20 billion barrels of boe, as at the end of 2019.

##### Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance

- BOGA aims to mobilise national governments and other jurisdictions with decision-making power in this area that have taken concrete steps to restrict oil and gas production. This will **increase focus on oil and natural gas production in the global conversation on climate change and establish supply-side policies as a natural and necessary part of climate action**. BOGA will set a new bar for international climate leadership and create an international community of practise that will encourage and embolden additional stakeholders to take climate action through oil and gas related supply side measures.
- Restricting *domestic* oil and gas production in line with what is required to live up to the Paris Agreement goals will be the core focus for BOGA, but the alliance will also provide political recognition to stakeholders that have taken other significant supply side measures. This will be implemented through a joint declaration and a tiered, cumulative membership structure.

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<sup>3</sup> [Denmarks-phase-out-of-upstream-oil-gas.pdf \(oxfordenergy.org\)](#)

- **Membership criteria provided indicates that Scottish Government would qualify as a “Friend of BOGA”** - Friends of BOGA are national governments, sub-national governments and other actors that support the objectives of BOGA by signing the declaration, but have not yet taken steps to limit oil and gas production and extraction or do not have the jurisdiction to do so

#### **Governance and support**

An interim BOGA secretariat funded by philanthropy will be established before the summer of 2021 with a view to establish a permanent secretariat after the formal launch of BOGA. The aim is for the permanent secretariat to provide administrative support and manage daily operations, including outreach to potential BOGA members, analysis, events, meetings, and communications as well as strategy development and implementation.

A core task for the secretariat during its first year of operation will be to establish the key institutional elements of BOGA, which ideally should at least include the following:

- An annual Summit. The summit will constitute the main public facing event designed to galvanise further action on oil and gas production and provide a high-level venue for the announcement of the commitments.
- An annual ministerial meeting for core members of BOGA. This closed-door session will be used to discuss among other things the strategy for the alliance, admission of new members and outreach coordination.
- Quarterly meetings of core and associate members at working level. Friends of BOGA will regularly be invited to participate where relevant. These meetings will provide the opportunity to have in depth discussions about specific BOGA-related themes and share best practises. This can lead to the creation of issue-specific taskforces to further work on relevant topics. Such taskforces will support the secretariat in gathering, commissioning and preparing briefing papers and other material for BOGA members.

## 7A Correspondence with Danish Officials

**From:** [REDACT]**Sent:** 05 October 2021 13:30  
**To:** [REDACT]**Cc:** [REDACT]**Subject:** RE: BOGA

Dear [REDACT]

As [REDACT] notes, I'm working on BOGA at the Danish Climate Ministry. I am attaching here the concept note and declaration for BOGA, which should go some way in answering your questions. Please note that these are confidential and not for forwarding/circulation. Happy to talk through these, if helpful for you ahead of the call next week.

In terms of membership and launch, many of the details are yet to be confirmed. We have a positive dialogue with several governments who remain very interested in joining ahead of COP26, but they are still finalizing the details. We expect to launch BOGA at through the Danish official UNFCCC event in the second week of the COP, but are still awaiting an answer from the UNFCCC on our application. Hopefully we will now more this week. This will provide a high level platform for governments to announce their commitments.

[REDACT]

Again, happy to set up a short call in the next few days if helpful to you.

Best, [REDACT]

[REDACT] Center for global klimahandling / Centre for Global Climate Action  
Klima-, Energi- og Forsyningsministeriet / Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities  
[REDACT]



Holmens Kanal 20  
DK-1060 København K.

[REDACT]  
[www.kefm.dk](http://www.kefm.dk)

**From:** [REDACT]**Sent:** 5. oktober 2021 11:42  
**To:** [REDACT]**Cc:** [REDACT]**Subject:** RE: BOGA

Dear [REDACT]

I've looped in my colleague [REDACT] from the Ministry for Climate, Energy and Utilities. He should be able to provide you with all the info you asked for in regards to BOGA. Best regards [REDACT]

**From:** [REDACT]**Sent:** 05 October 2021 08:56  
**To:** [REDACT]**Cc:** [REDACT]  
**Subject:** BOGA

Dear [REDACT]

Hope you are well.

We're in the process of preparing the briefing for the First Minister and I was wondering if you could provide us with more information on the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance. We are aware of some online articles for example [here](#) and [here](#) but it would be of great assistance if you could email us more details.

In particular, it would be helpful to know what the specific deliverables and terms of reference of the alliance are and which other countries, beyond Denmark and Costa Rica as co-founders, have joined the Alliance and in what capacity - full membership or other? Also, we understand that BOGA is expected to be launched at COP26 – could you share more details on your plans for this please?

Apologies for putting this extra pressure on you but given that the meeting is fast approaching, I would appreciate a prompt response, ideally by Thursday this week.

With kind regards,

[REDACT]

Scottish Government  
Directorate for External Affairs  
Victoria Quay (Area 2H South)  
Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ



## 8 OCEA – BOGA OCTOBER

### Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) Developments October 2021

BOGA is a diplomatic initiative bringing together countries and jurisdictions that have ended licensing for new oil and gas exploration and production and are setting an end date for their production. BOGA will be officially launched at COP26, in Glasgow.

#### Key points

- In 2020, global production of Oil was 88477 thousands of barrels per day of which the UK accounted for 1.3% <sup>4</sup>.
- The UKCS has produced around just under 600 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) in 2020. Approximately 73% of the UK's energy was met by production from the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) in 2020.
- The gross value add (GVA) to the Scottish economy in 2020 is calculated at £5.7 billion, 3.5% of the GDP and supports approximately 101,400 jobs (39% of oil and gas employment in the UK).
- The Oil and Gas Authority's (OGA) shows that overall remaining recoverable reserves and resources range from 10 to 20 billion barrels of boe at the end of 2019<sup>5</sup>. The OGA estimates this could sustain production from the UKCS for another 20 years.
- Domestic production has a lower carbon intensity than a number of potential import substitutes. The OGA have estimated gas extracted from the UKCS has an average emission intensity of 22 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/boe; whereas imported LNG has a significantly higher average intensity of 59 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/boe.
- The 2019 UNEP Production Gap Report stated that to be consistent with a 1.5°C pathway, global oil and natural (fossil) gas production would need to fall by 4 and 3% respectively each year to 2030, and faster thereafter. This is 1-2% less than the OGA estimate of a 5% reduction in production annually from 2026 <sup>6</sup>.
- By 2050, the CCC forecast assumes that demand for oil products falls by 85% – an average yearly decline of 6.1% – while gas consumption will have fallen by 76%. This is lower than the IEA estimates that that oil and natural gas demand need to decline by 75% and 55% respectively between 2020 and 2050 to achieve net zero.
- Scotland is committed to a just transition to net-zero. Project Neptune research will provide analysis of the oil and gas sector to support policy development; and to support development of a refreshed Scottish Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan. This will be developed in line with the Just Transition Planning Framework and provide a detailed roadmap to 2030 and an indicative roadmap for 2030 – 2045 for the energy sector. Project Neptune will provide an assessment of the production levels consistent with what the climate emergency demands, as set out in the global goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement; to **limit global warming** to well below 2, **preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius**, compared to pre-industrial levels.

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<sup>4</sup> [Oil | Energy economics | Home \(bp.com\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Oil and Gas Authority: Reserves and resources - Data downloads and publications - Data centre \(ogauthority.co.uk\)](#)

<sup>6</sup> [oga\\_reserves\\_resources\\_report\\_2018.pdf \(ogauthority.co.uk\)](#)

## 9 BOGA SUMMARY SEPTEMBER 2021

### Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) September 2021

On Thursday, September 16th, Ministers from Denmark and Costa Rica announced they will form the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA). BOGA is a diplomatic initiative bringing together countries and jurisdictions that have ended licensing for new oil and gas exploration and production and are setting an end date for their production. BOGA will be officially launched at COP26, in Glasgow.

#### BOGA Agreement Objectives <sup>7</sup>

- Strengthen global climate ambition by aligning oil and gas production with the Paris Agreement goal of well below 2°C, pursuing efforts for 1.5°C.
- Raise the issue of fossil fuel supply on the international climate and energy agenda, and promote dialogue on the need for a managed and just phase-out of oil and gas production.
- Capture and leverage momentum from first movers on oil and gas phase-out and encourage others to take action, by providing a home for those new commitments.
- Create an international community of practice that can support governments in delivering their commitment to a managed and just phase-out of oil and gas production.

#### Key points

- The UKCS has produced around just under 600 million barrels of oil equivalent (boe) in 2020. The Oil and Gas Authority's (OGA) shows that overall remaining recoverable reserves and resources range from 10 to 20 billion barrels of boe, as at the end of 2019<sup>8</sup>.
- Denmark produced 59 million boe in 2019. At the end of 2019, remaining oil reserves (excluding contingent resources) were estimated by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) at 620 million boe<sup>9</sup>. Denmark has been a net exporter of oil and natural gas since 1997. Forecasts show that Denmark will remain a net exporter until the 2020s <sup>10</sup>.
- In 2020, Norway's production of oil liquids (crude, NGL and condensate) was around 730 million boe <sup>11</sup>. Domestic consumption of gas in Norway is very low, and nearly all the gas produced is exported. In 2020, Norway's oil reserves stood at 7.9 billion barrels of boe<sup>12</sup>.
- In 2018, Costa Rica produced 0.07 million boe <sup>13</sup>.

In 2020, global production of Oil was 88477 thousands of barrels per day of which the UK accounted for 1.3% and Norway 0.2%. Global proved oil reserves were 1732 billion barrels at the end of 2020, the top countries in terms of reserves are Venezuela 17.5% of global reserves, closely followed by Saudi Arabia 17.2% and C

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<sup>7</sup> [Beyond Oil & Gas Alliance \(beyondoilandgasalliance.com\)](https://beyondoilandgasalliance.com)

<sup>8</sup> [Oil and Gas Authority: Reserves and resources - Data downloads and publications - Data centre \(ogauthority.co.uk\)](https://ogauthority.co.uk)

<sup>9</sup> [Denmarks-phase-out-of-upstream-oil-gas.pdf \(oxfordenergy.org\)](https://oxfordenergy.org)

<sup>10</sup> [About oil and gas | Energistyrelsen \(ens.dk\)](https://ens.dk)

<sup>11</sup> [Exports of Norwegian oil and gas - Norwegianpetroleum.no \(norskipetroleum.no\)](https://norskipetroleum.no)

<sup>12</sup> [Oil reserves in Norway 2020 | Statista](https://www.statista.com)

<sup>13</sup> [Costa Rica Oil production - data, chart | TheGlobalEconomy.com](https://theglobaleconomy.com) sourced from the US Energy Agency.

## 10 BOGA Members and Friends

### Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA)

The global alliance, founded by the governments of Denmark and Costa Rica, aims to deliver a managed phase-out of oil and gas production aligned with Paris Agreement goals. The coalition launched with 11 national and subnational partners <sup>14</sup>.

- **Core members:** Denmark, Costa Rica, France, Greenland, Ireland, Quebec, Sweden and Wales (Wales controls activity onshore and in its internal waters). Committed to end new concessions, licences and exploration rounds. Need to set an end date for oil and gas production and exploration that is aligned with the Paris Agreement.
- **Associate members:** California, New Zealand and Portugal. Taken steps that will lead to a reduction in oil and gas production.
- **Friends:** Italy. Supports alignment of gas production with the Paris Agreement and has set national targets.

Many of these governments had already indicated an end to oil and gas production or are minor producers with declining production. Between them, these countries make up 4.5% of 2021 European production, with the bulk, over 80%, coming from Italy and Denmark. The UK (central government) and Norway, Europe's two largest producers, are unlikely to join the alliance in the near-term.

### BOGA Agreement Objectives <sup>15</sup>

- Strengthen global climate ambition by aligning oil and gas production with the Paris Agreement goal of well below 2°C, pursuing efforts for 1.5°C.
- Raise the issue of fossil fuel supply on the international climate and energy agenda, and promote dialogue on the need for a managed and just phase-out of oil and gas production.
- Capture and leverage momentum from first movers on oil and gas phase-out and encourage others to take action, by providing a home for those new commitments.
- Create an international community of practice that can support governments in delivering their commitment to a managed and just phase-out of oil and gas production.

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<sup>14</sup> [Wood Mackenzie | Europe upstream in brief](#)

<sup>15</sup> [Beyond Oil & Gas Alliance \(beyondoilandgasalliance.com\)](https://www.beyondoilandgasalliance.com)

# Concept paper for The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance

## Introduction

Reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement requires rapid reductions in the production of coal, oil, and natural (fossil) gas. Despite this, governments are planning to increase fossil fuel production by an average of 2 per cent per year, which by 2030 would result in more than double the production consistent with the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement.<sup>1</sup> This trend is of deep concern on a number of fronts:

- Continued investment in increasing oil and gas supply encourages the building of infrastructure for supply and consumption, locking in a high carbon pathway that would entail climate change on a catastrophic scale;
- Delaying efforts to curb emissions now means future emission cuts will need to be more sudden, stringent and potentially disruptive.
- The opportunity to fully realise the immense potential for green growth and job creation, which could make important contributions to diversifying communities and economies away from fossil fuels in a socially just way that leaves no one behind, will be diminished.

In spite of this, plans for restricting production of oil and natural gas are rarely discussed at the international stage. But a shift is underway. A growing number of jurisdictions are taking steps to end new oil and gas exploration and extraction, and plan for a just, equitable, and managed phase-out of existing oil and gas production. The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA) aims to build momentum around these first movers, turning individual supply-side measures into a diplomatic force and redefining what it means to be a climate leader.

## Objectives and theory of change

BOGA aims to mobilize national governments and other jurisdictions with decision-making power in this area that have taken concrete steps to restrict oil and gas production. This will increase focus on oil and natural gas *production* in the global conversation on climate change and establish supply-side policies as a natural and necessary part of climate action. BOGA will set a new bar for international climate leadership and create an international community of practise that will encourage and embolden additional stakeholders to take climate action through oil and gas related supply side measures.

Restricting *domestic* oil and gas production in line with what is required to live up to the Paris Agreement goals will be the core focus for BOGA, but the alliance will also provide political recognition to stakeholders that have taken other significant supply side measures. This will be implemented through a joint declaration and a tiered, cumulative membership structure (see below).

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<sup>1</sup> SEI, IISD, ODI, E3G, and UNEP. (2020). The Production Gap Report: 2020 Special Report. <http://productiongap.org/2020report>

BOGA will also incorporate a strong focus on building capacity and facilitating the sharing of knowledge and lessons learnt. In time, BOGA also aims to provide the link between oil and gas production measures and technical and financial support for phase out.

In summary, BOGA's objectives are to:

- Raise global climate ambitions and align oil and gas production with the Paris Agreement goal of “well below 2°C, pursuing efforts for 1.5°C”.
- Ensure that this topic is placed firmly on the international energy and climate agenda, and normalize the need for an equitable global managed phase-out of oil and gas production to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement as well as climate neutrality commitments;
- Capture and leverage momentum from first movers to encourage others to take action, and provide a home for those new commitments;
- Create an international community of practice around supporting and managing a just and equitable phase-out of oil and gas production<sup>2</sup>.

## Membership criteria

### 1. Core Group of Members

*Who are eligible?*

National governments and sub-national governments or other authorities with decision-making power over licensing for oil and gas exploration and extraction.

*How to become a core member?*

In addition to signing up to the BOGA declaration, members of the core group must commit to ending new licensing rounds for oil and gas production and exploration and to set a Paris-aligned<sup>3</sup> date for ending oil and gas production and exploration on the territory over which they have jurisdiction<sup>4</sup>.

### 2. Associate members

*Who are eligible?*

National governments, sub-national governments, and other authorities with decision-making power over licensing for oil and gas exploration and extraction.

*How to become an associated member?*

In addition to signing up to the BOGA declaration, associate members have taken one or more of the following significant concrete steps that contribute to the reduction of oil and gas production:

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<sup>2</sup> With a view to i.e. the guidelines from the International Labour Organisation and the Global Commission on People-Centred Clean Energy Transitions

<sup>3</sup> A core task for BOGA will be to define a Paris-aligned end-date for production that differentiates between developed and developing countries.

<sup>4</sup> Should a government resume holding licensing rounds, they would no longer be eligible for core membership.

- Implemented ambitious domestic subsidy reform as part of a plan to end subsidies and market distorting measures in support of oil and gas within a Paris aligned timeframe;
- Ended international public financial support for oil and gas exploration and production abroad;
- Ended public financing for fossil fuel research and development activities;
- Implemented other significant measures that contribute to reducing the supply oil and gas on the global market.
- Signal an interest in developing short and long term concrete Paris aligned commitments for oil and gas production before 2025 (i.e., over the course of the next NDC revision cycle)

### 3. Friends of BOGA

#### *Who are eligible?*

Friends of BOGA are national governments, sub-national governments and other actors (indigenous peoples, international organizations, financial institutions, companies, civil society etc.) that support the objectives of BOGA by signing the declaration, but have not yet taken steps to limit oil and gas production and extraction or do not have the jurisdiction to do so.

#### *How to become a Friend of BOGA?*

The members of the Friends of BOGA group would need to sign the BOGA declaration.

### Governance and support

An interim BOGA secretariat funded by philanthropy will be established before the summer of 2021 with a view to establish a permanent secretariat after the formal launch of BOGA. The aim is for the permanent secretariat to provide administrative support and manage daily operations, including outreach to potential BOGA members, analysis, events, meetings, and communications as well as strategy development and implementation. A core task for the secretariat during its first year of operation will be to establish the key institutional elements of BOGA, which ideally should at least include the following:

- An annual Summit. The summit will constitute the main public facing event designed to galvanise further action on oil and gas production and provide a high-level venue for the announcement of the commitments.
- An annual ministerial meeting for core members of BOGA. This closed-door session will be used to discuss among other things the strategy for the alliance, admission of new members and outreach coordination.
- Quarterly meetings of core and associate members at working level. Friends of BOGA will regularly be invited to participate where relevant. These meetings will provide the opportunity to have in depth discussions about specific BOGA-related themes and share best practises. This can lead to the creation of issue-specific taskforces to further work on relevant topics. Such taskforces will support the secretariat in gathering, commissioning and preparing briefing papers and other material for BOGA members.

## Launch

The aim is to organize a ‘soft launch’ of BOGA at the High-level Dialogue on energy during the High-level week of the 76th session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2021. This could create momentum around the initiative ahead of a formal launch at COP26. Countries and other entities signing up ahead of the formal launch will be recognised as founding members of BOGA.

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## The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance Declaration

Avoiding dangerous levels of climate change and delivering on the Paris Agreement require a dramatic shift in the way that we provide and use energy. Enabling the transition away from an unsustainable supply of oil and gas is a critical part of that challenge.

Our joint climate commitments are being undermined by current and planned fossil fuel production. The 2019 UNEP Production Gap Report stated that to be consistent with a 1.5°C pathway, global oil and natural (fossil) gas production would need to fall by 4 and 3 percent respectively each year to 2030, and faster thereafter. Current government plans amount, however, to an *increase* in fossil fuel production of 2 percent per year. By 2030, this would result in more than double the fossil fuel production that is consistent with the 1.5°C limit.

Likewise, according to the International Energy Agency, the world needs a global energy system transformation that is unparalleled in its speed and scope to achieve a net zero target by 2050. The IEA states that that oil and natural gas demand need to decline by 75 per cent and 55 per cent respectively between 2020 and 2050 to achieve net zero. This means that no new oil and gas fields are required beyond those already approved for development as of 2021.

Continued investment in increasing the production of oil and natural gas encourages the building of infrastructure for supply and consumption, locking-in a high carbon pathway beyond 2050 and thus contributing to dangerous climate change, while at the same time increasing the risk of stranded assets.

We all must act to align oil and gas production with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and industrialized countries should lead the way. More oil and gas resources need to be left in the ground, and all jurisdictions with existing oil and gas production sectors will need to transition these in a socially just manner.

Other measures, such as ending public financing to oil and gas production overseas and removing domestic production subsidies, are also impactful in reducing the unsustainable supply of fossil fuels. We welcome the G7 Climate and Environment Ministers' 2021 Communiqué in this regard.

Setting clear policy direction for the oil and gas sector will provide greater certainty for industry and spur innovation around low-carbon technologies. Such signals may also facilitate economic diversification over time, create a more competitive playing field for low-carbon industries, and free up resources to support green growth in developing countries. Fortunately, we know that the prospects for green growth are immense with the potential to create millions of new jobs worldwide.

As members and friends of the **Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance**, we support a socially just and equitable global transition to align oil and gas production with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the impact on communities and economies. We commit to working together to facilitate effective measures to this end in line with the Paris Agreement and national climate neutrality targets.

We invite other governments, financial institutions, and international partners to join us in this effort.