



G7 | G20
TRACK 2
DIALOGUE



Fact Sheet

Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance

About BOGA

The Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), led by Denmark and Costa Rica, was launched at the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow. The Alliance aims to phase out oil and gas production. There are 14 national and sub-national members—including Denmark, Wales, and Greenland—in three membership categories (core, associate, and friends). Bloomberg Philanthropies, KR Foundation, Laudes Foundation, and Sequoia Climate Fund are other supporters of BOGA.





Three Key Facts on Methane:



Oil and gas are mainly used in the transport, industry, and residential sectors.



Oil and gas are collectively responsible for 45% of all energy-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Together with a coal phase-out, reducing oil and gas is key to keeping the 1.5°C goal alive.



To maintain a chance of achieving 1.5°C, no new fossil fuel production facilities, including oil wells and gas terminals, can be opened.

Three Key Demands:



Key producers—such as the US, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Canada, and China—should be included in the initiative.



Push for greater ambition by those in associate and friend member categories and provide clarity on a Paris-aligned date. Develop a mechanism to transfer 'friends' to 'associate' members within a clear time schedule.



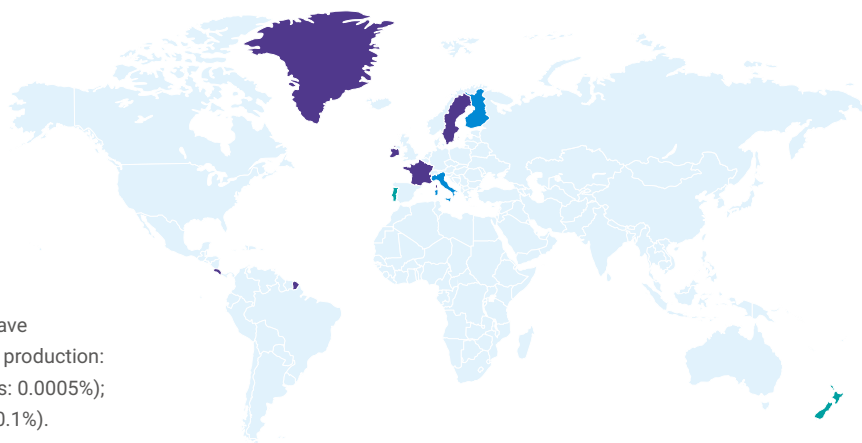
Phase out oil and gas production (with a clear roadmap to provide planning and investment security for industry and businesses) in line with the International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (International Energy Agency 2021).

BOGA-Membership

Membership Status

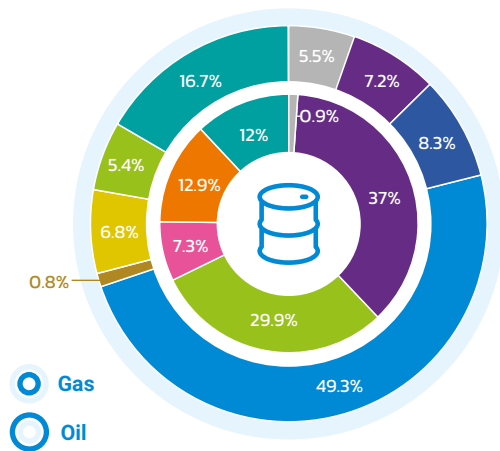
- Friends of BOGA
- Associate Members
- Core Members

- None of the top oil and gas producers are BOGA members.
- Only two G20 countries in BOGA have a small share of global oil and gas production: France (global oil share: 0.02%; gas: 0.0005%); Italy (global oil share: 0.15%; gas: 0.1%).
- Collectively, associate and core members are responsible for less than 1% of global oil and gas production.





Oil and gas by sector



Source: Quelle: IEA (2018)

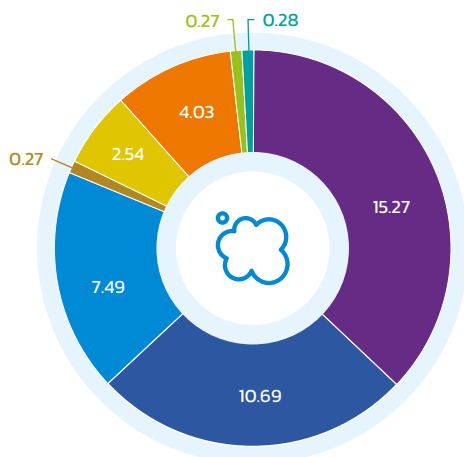
- Non-energy use
- Residential
- Navigation
- Commercial and public services
- Transport
- Rail
- Road
- Aviation
- Industry
- Other

Oil and gas are mainly used in the transport, industry, and residential sectors.

In the transport and residential sectors, fossil fuels are more easily replaced by renewable energies, especially for heavy industries, technological innovations such as green hydrogen are needed.

Apart from expansion of renewable energies, energy efficiency is crucial.

Energy related GHG-emission (in GT CO₂eq)



Source: Quelle: IEA (2018)

- Co₂ from flaring
- Nitrous oxide
- Industrial processes
- Methane
- Waste
- Natural Gas
- Oil
- Coal

Together, oil and gas are responsible for 45% of all energy-related greenhouse gas emissions, and together with a coal phase-out, reduction of oil and gas is key to keeping the 1.5°C goal alive.

There is urgent need to foster the phase-out of oil and gas exploration and production. Current forecasts are for an increase of 57% for oil and 71% for gas production by 2030 compared with levels that would be consistent with 1.5°C (Daley 2021).

Keeping 1.5°C alive

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's special report on global warming of 1.5°C warns of the serious potential impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (Masson-Delmotte et al. 2018). At COP21 in Paris in 2015, 196 parties decided on the goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and preferably to 1.5°C, compared with pre-industrial levels (UNFCCC n.d.). Fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas are by far the largest contributors to climate change, responsible for 86% of CO₂ emissions in the past decade. To keep the 1.5°C goal in reach, by 2030, oil production must be reduced by 31% and gas production by 28% (Daley 2021). Scientists note that to prevent dangerous climate change, no new fossil fuel production facilities, including oil wells and gas terminals, can be opened (Calverly & Anderson 2022).



MATRIX

MEMBERS	Membership	Fourteen national and sub-national members in three different member categories (core, associate, and friends).
	Relevant actors	<p>Only two G20 countries are part of the alliance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ France – core member (global oil share: 0.02%; gas: 0.0005%) ■ Italy – friend (global oil share oil: 0.15%; gas: 0.1%) <p>The shares of all associate and core members of oil and gas production are oil at 0.14% and gas at 0.24%.¹</p>
	Institutional status	A website and Twitter account are in place. The International Institute for Sustainable Development hosts the BOGA secretariat.
TARGETS	Main goal	Facilitate the managed phase-out of oil and gas production.
	Assessment of targets	The core BOGA members have clear and measurable targets. The alliance targets a Paris-aligned timeframe and the associate members should present short- and long-term commitments by 2025. The goals are achievable, but allocated resources have not been stated clearly.
	Additionality	The phase-out of oil and gas is not part of all G20 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). BOGA core member targets are necessary to keep 1.5° in reach. It is unclear whether the promised targets are additional to NDCs.
	Clarity of targets/loopholes	Friend targets are not ambitious enough.
	Paris- compatibility	The goals of the core members are Paris-compatible.
REDUCTION POTENTIAL	GHG-reduction potential	As the BOGA members are not the main countries responsible for oil and gas production, the potential global reduction potential is currently small. Larger countries joining the alliance would heighten the potential.
TRANSPARENCY	Participation procedures for stakeholders	Unknown
	Availability of review mechanisms	Unknown
	Transparent monitoring and reporting procedures	Unknown

¹ The data situation is partly insufficient, especially for sub-national actors.



Demands/Requirements

For the Initiative

- Key producers—such as the US, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Canada, and China—should be included in the initiative.
- Further and transparent institutionalisation of the initiative is needed, such as regular meetings and reports.
- Push for greater ambition by the associate and friend member categories and provide clarity on a Paris-aligned date. Develop a mechanism to transfer friends members to associate members, with a clear time schedule.
- Elaborate on transparent review mechanisms
 - ▶ Publish updates periodically on recent developments.
 - ▶ Increase transparency concerning ongoing processes and status.

For G7/G20

- Join BOGA.
- Phase out oil and gas with a clear roadmap to provide planning and investment security for industry and businesses in line with IEA Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario.
- End public financing, including subsidies, for fossil fuel production.
- No new fossil fuel infrastructure for fossil fuel production to prevent stranded assets and path dependencies.
- Increase support for developing countries in their efforts to halt fossil fuel production as soon as possible.

BOGA in G7/G20



About the fact sheet series

Initiatives and so-called climate clubs can potentially close the 2030 ambition gap and more quickly implement climate action. Only a small amount of research exists for assessing their impact, accountability, transparency, and implementation. In this fact sheet series, to enhance transparency, we assessed three different climate initiatives launched at COP26.



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G7 | G20 Track 2 Project is a channel to allow 'trickle-down / bottom-up' dialogues between civil society and governments to discuss climate change policies in the context of G20. Our partner CSOs in each country represent the global south countries in these dialogues.

Fact sheet initiator :



Participating NGOs :

