Oman’s written answers to the questions from FSV (2/12/2021)

Question 1:

Fugitive emissions of methane from the oil and gas industry have increased considerably in recent years. Are there any mitigation actions planned or under consideration to address methane emissions in the oil and gas industry in Oman?

Answer

Oil and gas upstream operators in Oman are increasingly committed to contributing to climate change mitigation to the extent necessary and to joining government efforts to attain more ambitious carbon reduction targets in a world that requires cleaner energy. Oman's upstream oil and gas industry has set an ambitious goal of decreasing its carbon footprint by increasing the efficiency of existing facilities, minimizing gas flaring, and implementing renewable energy projects that address the challenge of climate change mitigation. Oman's oil and gas upstream industry's proposed carbon reduction strategy focuses on the following important areas:

• Using renewable energy as a primary source of energy

• Significantly reducing gas flaring

• Improving the efficiency of existing facilities

• Reducing methane and fugitive emissions

Oman's upstream oil and gas sector is pursuing an ambitious goal of achieving zero emissions by 2050. Major components of the strategy include a significant investment in renewable and alternative energy sources and a promise to achieve Zero Routine Flaring by 2030. Oman's upstream oil and gas industry has already endorsed the World Bank's Zero Flaring Initiative, which calls on governments, businesses, and development organizations to collaborate in order to eliminate continuous flaring by 2030. As part of this commitment, Oman's upstream oil and gas industry is working to create economically viable solutions for phasing out routine flaring as soon as possible and ahead of the World Bank's target date.

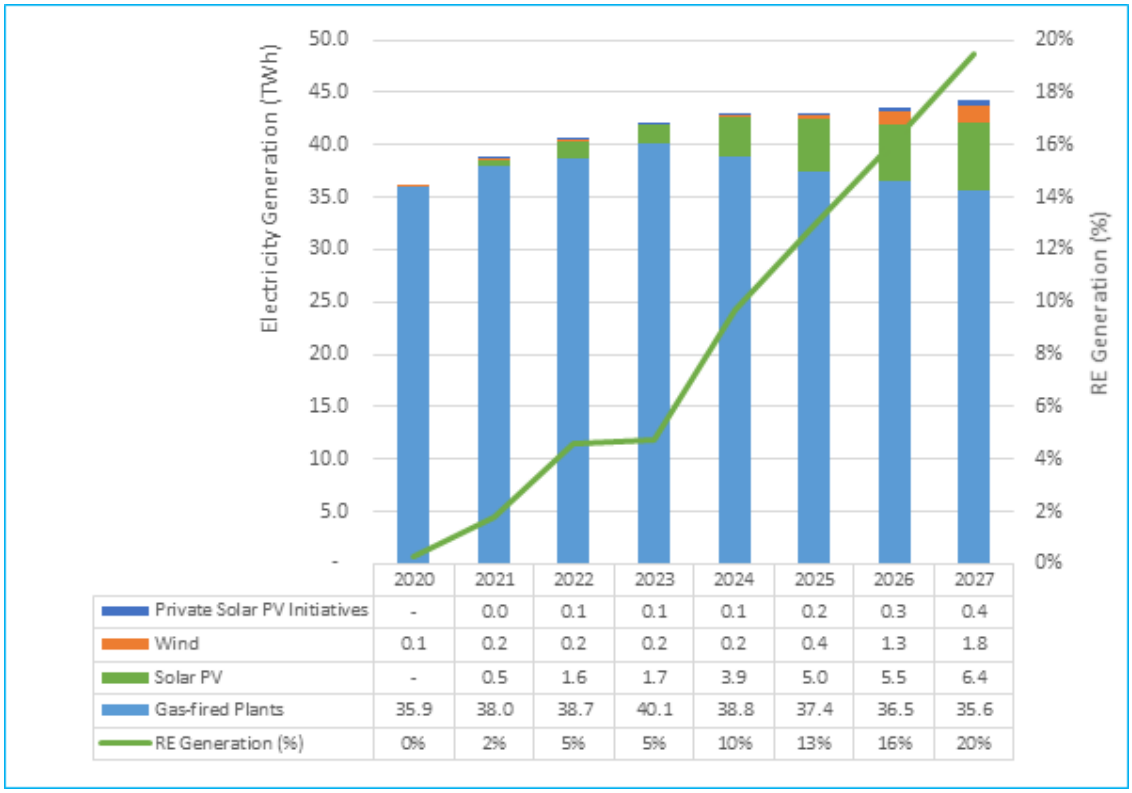
Question 2:

Energy is the largest emitting sector in Oman. Please can you outline how you will expand your solar capacity and what, if any, Oman’s capacity-building needs in the energy sector?

Answer

The Government Carbon Control Target Plan is based on Oman's Vision 2040 and the National Energy Strategy and aims to facilitate a gradual transition to a low carbon economy and energy matrix with significantly fewer carbon emissions by 2030. Massive deployment of renewable energy and a deepening of energy efficiency measures are the foundations of the Sultanate's 2030 carbon reduction plan. By 2030, the National Energy Strategy aims to generate a significant portion of electricity from renewable sources. The Renewable energy plan sought to secure at least 2,660 MW between 2021 and 2027. The plan is primarily solar photovoltaic (PV) with a share of 79 percent and wind with a share of roughly 21%. (Figure 1). The decarbonization of power generation has already begun in the third quarter of 2019 with the commissioning of the Sultanate of Oman's first 49 MW wind farm in the Gulf area. Commercial operations for the Sultanate's first 500 MW solar photovoltaic project are scheduled to begin in late 2021.

The capacity building required by Oman for solar energy is mostly focused on technical solutions for mitigating the effects of heat and dust on solar systems.



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Private Solar PV Initiatives	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Wind	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.8
Solar PV	-	0.5	1.6	1.7	3.9	5.0	5.5	6.4
Gas-fired Plants	35.9	38.0	38.7	40.1	38.8	37.4	36.5	35.6
RE Generation (%)	0%	2%	5%	5%	10%	13%	16%	20%

Figure 1. Fuel Shares in the Electricity Generation by 2027

Question 3:

Oman have reported zero emissions from the LULUCF sector. Were there any challenges in estimating the emissions from this sector?

Answer

Table 1. presents total GHG emissions and sinks for the year 2015. Total GHG emissions in 2015 were 96,072 Gg CO_2e, which includes 61,488 Gg from energy; 29,181 Gg from IPPU; 3,938 Gg from AFOLU and 1,466 Gg from waste. There are no carbon sinks associated with any GHG sources.

Table 1: GHG emissions in Oman, 2015 (Gg) (Source: Oman's 1st BUR 2019)

GHG Sources & Sinks	CO2e	CO2	CH4	N2O	PFCs	HFCs	SF6
Energy	61,488	43,405	639	0.72	0	0	0
Industrial processes and product use	29,181	15,123	5.09	0	0.15	1.04	0
Agriculture, forestry and other land use	1,466	37.4	43.4	0.8	0	0	0
Waste	3,938	0	137.4	0.34	0	0	0
Total National Emissions	**96,072**	**58,565**	**824.9**	**1.86**	**0.15**	**1.04**	**0**