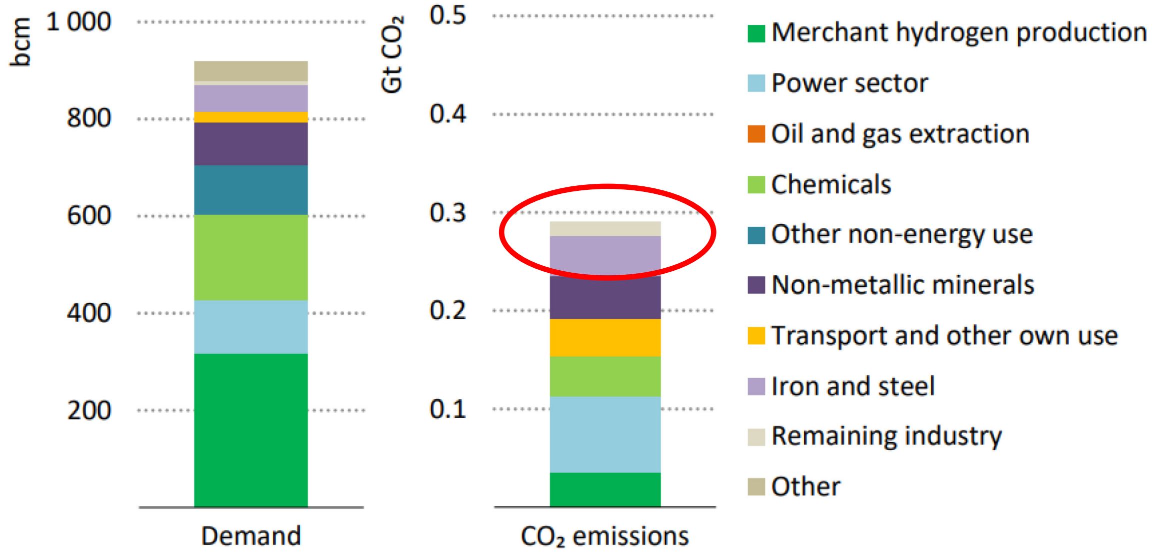
Corrigendum 1: The Oil and Gas Industry in Net Zero Transitions
Issued: 1 Dec 2023
Link to report: https://www.iea.org/reports/the-oil-and-gas-industry-in-net-zero-transitions

Figure 1.10 on page 32 to be replaced with a new figure with corrected data

Old figure:

Figure 1.10 ▷ Remaining natural gas demand in 2050 in the NZE Scenario, 2050



Updated figure:

Figure 1.10 ▷ Remaining natural gas demand in 2050 in the NZE Scenario, 2050

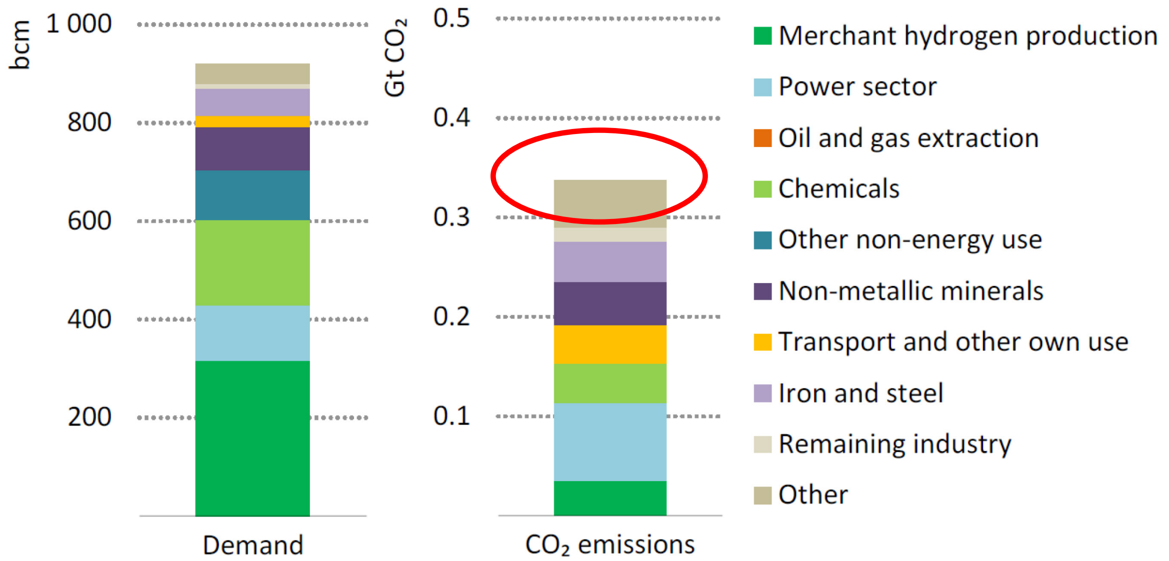
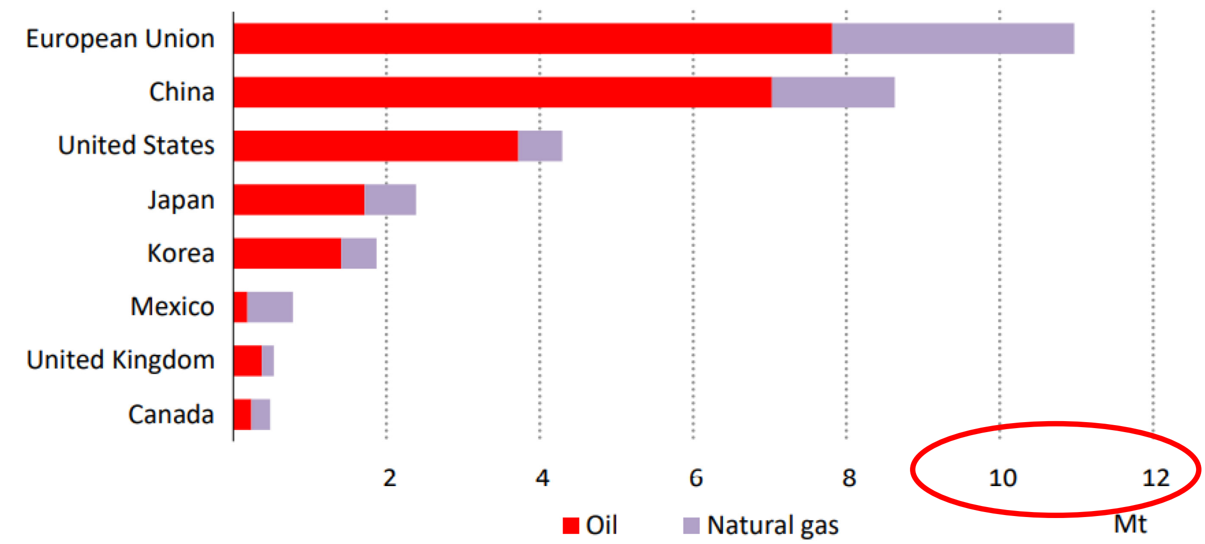


Figure 4.24 on page 192 to be replaced with a new figure with corrected data

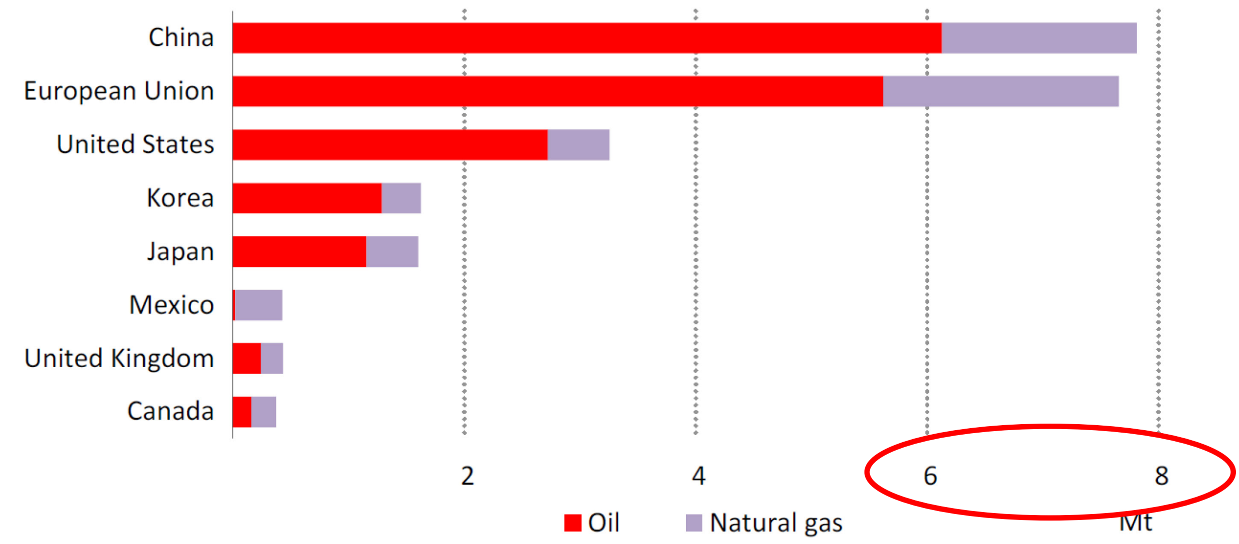
Old figure:

Figure 4.24 ▻ Methane emissions of imported oil and gas in selected countries and regions, 2022



New figure:

Figure 4.24 ▻ Methane emissions of imported oil and gas in selected countries and regions, 2022



Banner under figure 4.24 on page 192 updated to: "… in reducing the 25 million tonnes of methane emitted…" (Earlier was 30 million tonnes).

Corrigendum 2: The Oil and Gas Industry in Net Zero Transitions 2023
Issued: 9 Feb 2024
Link to report: https://www.iea.org/reports/the-oil-and-gas-industry-in-net-zero-transitions/

Chapter 2 page 95, replace

The DAC would require around 26 000 TWh of electricity to operate, more than global electricity demand in 2022.

With

The carbon capture technologies would require around 26 000 TWh of electricity to operate, more than global electricity demand in 2022.

Chapter 3 page 139, replace

- LNG liquefaction, for example Freeport LNG. This has electrified operations using grid power with a high share of low emissions sources (rather than using natural gas to power operations).

With

- LNG liquefaction, for example Freeport LNG. Electrifying operations and using a zero emissions source of electricity results in substantially lower overall emissions than using natural gas; this is equivalent to the scope 1 emissions reported by Freeport LNG.

Chapter 3 Page 139, replace

Table 3.1 ▷ Average emissions intensity and best practices of projects currently in operation or under construction

	Current average (kg CO_2-eq/boe)	Best practice (kg CO_2-eq/boe)	Example of best practice
Oil			
Upstream	60	8	Equinor operations in Norway (Equinor, 2022)
Refining	35	20	Most efficient medium conversion oil refinery (Jing, et al., 2020)
Natural gas			
Upstream	43	8	Equinor operations in Norway (Equinor, 2022)
LNG liquefaction	35	2	Freeport LNG (Freeport LNG, 2022)

Notes: Upstream is emissions from extraction and processing. Processes included here cover nearly 90% of our estimate of total scope 1 and 2 oil and gas emissions. Current average values are based on IEA estimates (see Chapter 2) and best practice values are reported by companies or in the scientific literature. Emissions from pipeline gas transport and crude oil and oil product trade are currently a function mainly of distances travelled and so are not included here.

With

Table 3.2 ▷ Average emissions intensity and best practices of projects currently in operation or under construction

	Current average (kg CO_2-eq/boe)	Best practice (kg CO_2-eq/boe)	Example of best practice
Oil			
Upstream	60	8	Equinor operations in Norway (Equinor, 2022)
Refining	35	20	Most efficient medium conversion oil refinery (Jing, et al., 2020)
Natural gas			
Upstream	43	8	Equinor operations in Norway (Equinor, 2022)
LNG liquefaction	35	6	Scope 1 emissions of Freeport LNG (2022)

Notes: Upstream is emissions from extraction and processing. Processes included here cover nearly 90% of our estimate of total scope 1 and 2 oil and gas emissions. Current average values are based on IEA estimates (see Chapter 2) and best practice values are based on reports by companies or in the scientific literature. Emissions from pipeline gas transport and crude oil and oil product trade are currently a function mainly of distances travelled and so are not included here.