

Redacted - First Amendment

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Regional considerations

The focus of scenario planning is expected to be in the UK, US and EU where BP's investor base is concentrated and where regulatory innovation is most likely. However as outlined below, there are also opportunities in engagement with regulation in China.

UK

- The Bank of England is moving to make reporting against TCFD mandatory. The Bank's Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) has also postponed plans to institute climate-related stress tests until H2 2021. This potentially offers an opportunity to engage on refining the methodology in the interim.

EU

- The Energy Outlook is very well respected and hugely popular in Brussels. Any additional scenarios that can be incorporated into the EO will be worthwhile doing as it will reconfirm our leading position on this.
- Advocacy benefits in Brussels of big bets 1 and 2 above will, however, be fairly limited. The EU itself has significant scenario modelling capability and works closely with the IEA. Calls for increasing the number of scenarios to meet 1.5C are not new in Brussels and joining these calls will not gain us much.

US

TBC

China

- Workable in China as regulatory advocacy.
- The security exchange regulatory authorities are planning to issue the latest ***ESG reporting requirements on listed companies***, it is expected that companies in China will need to be increasingly transparent on carbon emission reporting.
- The **national emission trading scheme** was formally launched with a prospect to expand to the oil and gas industry, and the whole energy sector will eventually be more **carbon pricing oriented**.

Advocacy opportunities for bp

- No law or regulation in place on compulsory reporting of **corporate carbon emission** information. Early engagement and cooperation with decision makers in China may facilitate favorable policies making during the process.
- Engagement with **investors** including China Investment Corporation (CIC) and State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE) to increase transparency and boost confidence.
- Provide **technology support** for decarbonizing coal and pilot "**CCUS as a Service**" in China's coal-reliant industries.

Obstacles

- **China's reliance on coal** may slow down its low-carbon agenda.
- **Inconsistent regulations/standards and inadequate supervision** among different regions/industries cannot provide a level ground for companies.

Potential strategic partners

- Policy making authority: Ministry of Ecology and Environment
- Think tanks: National Center of Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC)

India

- In India, work on resilience could be supported by the environments in which our businesses operate. Rising sea levels, high intensity climatic events, prolonged droughts and crop patterns are all more likely in an unrestrained climate change pathway. India is in the world's top countries to be impacted from climate change.
- In India the inability to socially distance in many living conditions, prompts the need to develop relevant land use and urban planning policy, the need to plan for interstate migration of labour might all see increased interest.