



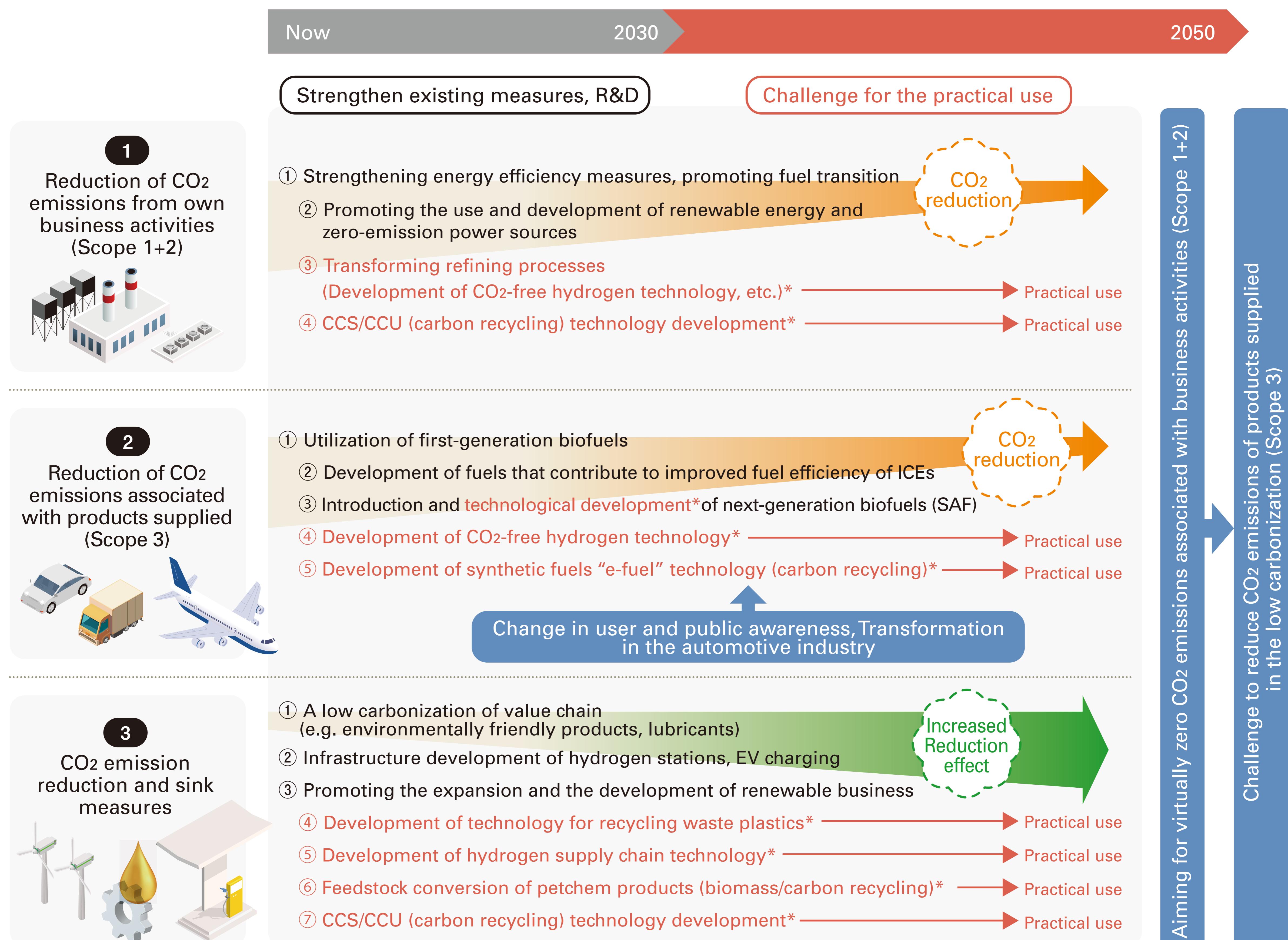
石油業界のカーボンニュートラルに向けたビジョン

石油連盟では、2020年10月に政府が発表したカーボンニュートラル宣言をふまえ、2021年3月に新たなビジョンとして「石油業界のカーボンニュートラルに向けたビジョン(目指す姿)」を策定しました。さらに2022年12月には革新的技術開発の取り組みの具体化などをふまえ、ビジョンの改定を行いました。

このビジョンの最大のポイントは、事業活動に伴うCO₂(いわゆるScope1+2)の排出量の実質ゼロ、即ち「カーボンニュートラル」を目指すとした点、加えて2022年12月改定版では、供給する製品に伴うCO₂排出(Scope3)の実質ゼロにもチャレンジするとした点です。

このために、省エネや再エネの活用・開発促進といった既存対策の強化に加え、CO₂フリー水素の活用等の技術開発による精製プロセスの変革、カーボンリサイクル(CCS・CCU)等、2030年までの「革新的技術開発」と、その後2050年に向けた「社会実装」に業界を挙げてチャレンジします。

これらに加えてCO₂排出削減・吸収源対策として、水素ステーション、EVステーションのインフラ整備や、再生可能エネルギー事業の拡大、さらには廃プラリサイクルの技術開発や石化製品の原料を次世代バイオマスに転換すること等にもチャレンジします。



Scope1: Direct greenhouse gas emissions by businesses themselves(Fuel combustion, Industrial process)
 Scope2: Indirect emissions from the use of externally supplied energy, e.g. electricity, thermal or steam, etc..
 Scope3: Indirect emissions in the supply chain outside of Scope 1,2 (Emissions of others)

***Innovative technology**
 Practical use includes e.g. global deployment

A vision for Carbon Neutrality in Japanese Petroleum Industry

In October 2020, the Japanese government declared that Japan would realize "Carbon Neutrality by 2050." In response to this, Petroleum Association of Japan (PAJ) formulated "A vision for Carbon Neutrality in Japanese Petroleum Industry" in March 2021, and the vision was revised taking account the embodiment of innovative technology development initiatives in December 2022.

The greatest challenge of this vision aims to achieve virtually zero CO₂ emissions (carbon neutrality) associated with business activities (Scope 1+2), and in the 2022 revision, the industry will also challenge virtually zero CO₂ emissions with products supplied in the low carbonization (Scope3). To achieve this challenge, in addition to strengthening existing measures such as promoting energy conservation as well as the use and development of renewable energy, the petroleum industry as a whole will

take on the challenge of "innovative technology development" by 2030, including reform of the refining process through technological developments such as the use of CO₂-free hydrogen, and CCS(Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage) & CCU (Carbon dioxide Capture and Utilization, carbon recycle). After that, the industry will continue to take on the challenge of putting it into societal implementation toward 2050.

In addition, as measures for CO₂ emission reduction and sinks, the development of infrastructure such as hydrogen fueling stations and EV charging stations, the expansion of renewable energy business, the development of waste plastic recycling technology, and the conversion of raw materials for petrochemical products to next-generation biomass will contribute to the realization of carbon neutrality in society as a whole.