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Novellierung und Erweiterung des Kohlenstoffdioxid- Speicherungs-Gesetzes (KSpG) zu einem Kohlendioxid-Speiche- rungs- und Transportgesetz (KSpTG)

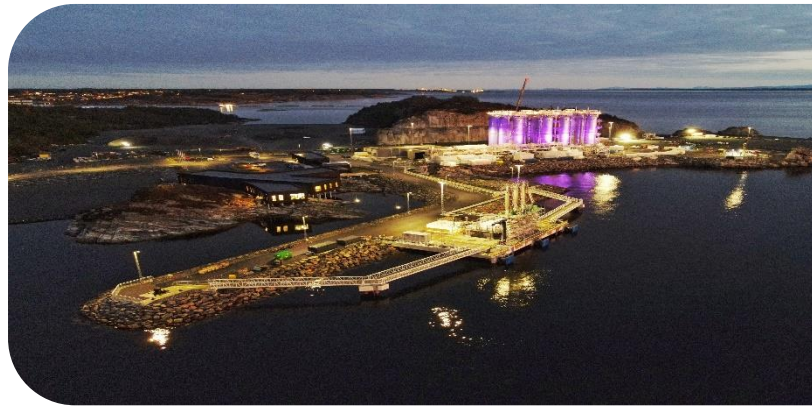


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Für die Transformation von energieintensiven Industrieanlagen wie Raffinerien wird in Ergänzung zu weiteren Klima-Technologien CCU/CCS benötigt; neben der CO₂-Speicherung für schwer vermeidbare Prozessemissionen bedarf es hierfür grenzüberschreitender CO₂-Transportinfrastrukturen; deswegen treten wir für eine zügige Novellierung und Ergänzung des Kohlenstoffdioxid-Speicherungs-Gesetzes (KSpG) zu einem Kohlendioxid-Speicher- und Transportgesetz (KSpTG) ein.

Shell hat mit der Powering Progress Strategie das Ziel formuliert, bis 2050 ein Netto-Null-Emissionen-Unternehmen zu werden und steht damit zu den Pariser Klimazielen. Dabei will Shell wirtschaftlichen Erfolg und Klimaschutz zusammenbringen, indem mehr Wert mit weniger Emissionen erzielt wird.

Damit künftig sichere Energie mit immer weniger Emissionen bezahlbar für eine starke Wirtschaft und eine emissionsärmere Mobilität bereitgestellt werden kann, investiert Shell – gegen den allgemeinen Trend – mehr als 1,5 Mrd. Euro in Transformationsprojekte am Standort Deutschland. Ergänzend bedarf es jedoch der Entwicklung grenzüberschreitender CO₂-Wertschöpfungsketten und CO₂-Transport-Infrastrukturen, welche die geologische CO₂-Speicherung in Deutschland und den Transport in andere Länder ermöglichen.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) und Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU) sind wesentliche Hebel, um produzierenden und energieintensiven Unternehmen zu ermöglichen, ihre Netto-Null-Emissionsziele zu erreichen. Dies ist von großer Bedeutung für die energieintensive Industrie und deren Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, insbesondere für Industrien, bei denen CO₂-Emissionen nur schwer vermeidbar sind. Das ist dann der Fall, wenn CO₂-Emissionen nicht auf andere technologische Weise wirtschaftlich vermieden werden können. Auch an Raffineriestandorten treten unvermeidbare prozessbedingte Emissionen auf, die durch CCS nicht in die Atmosphäre gelangen würden. Daher sollte es zügig einen sicheren regulatorischen Anwendungsrahmen für CCS in Raffinerien geben.

CCS sowie CCU sind entscheidende Instrumente zur Erreichung der Klimaziele und zur Stärkung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit. Dafür müssen die politischen Rahmenbedingungen geschaffen werden, um die

Entwicklung von CCS- und CCU-Technologien zur Marktreife zu führen und eine effektive Infrastruktur – auch für den Transport – zu schaffen.

Shell setzt sich dafür ein, dass das Kohlenstoffdioxid-Speicherungsgesetz (KSpG) zu einem effektiven und praktikablen Kohlenstoffdioxid-Speicherungs- und Transportgesetz (KSpTG) novelliert wird, welches den Aufbau von CO₂-Infrastruktur für den grenzüberschreitenden Transport sowie Im- und Export ermöglicht.

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The companies in which Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this document “Shell”, “Shell Group” and “Group” are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words “we”, “us” and “our” are also used to refer to Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. “Subsidiaries”, “Shell subsidiaries” and “Shell companies” as used in this document refer to entities over which Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. The term “joint venture”, “joint operations”, “joint arrangements”, and “associates” may also be used to refer to a commercial arrangement in which Shell has a direct or indirect ownership interest with one or more parties. The term “Shell interest” is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in an entity or unincorporated joint arrangement, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

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Shell’s Net Carbon Intensity

Also, in this document we may refer to Shell’s “Net Carbon Intensity” (NCI), which includes Shell’s carbon emissions from the production of our energy products, our suppliers’ carbon emissions in supplying energy for that production and our customers’ carbon emissions associated with their use of the energy products we sell. Shell’s NCI also includes the emissions associated with the production and use of energy products produced by others which Shell purchases for resale. Shell only controls its own emissions. The use of the terms Shell’s “Net Carbon Intensity” or NCI are for convenience only and not intended to suggest these emissions are those of Shell plc or its subsidiaries.

Shell’s net-zero emissions target

Shell’s operating plan, outlook and budgets are forecasted for a ten-year period and are updated every year. They reflect the current economic environment and what we can reasonably expect to see over the next ten years. Accordingly, they reflect our Scope 1, Scope 2 and NCI targets over the next ten years. However, Shell’s operating plans cannot reflect our 2050 net-zero emissions target, as this target is currently outside our planning period. In the future, as society moves towards net-zero emissions, we expect Shell’s operating plans to reflect this movement. However, if society is not net zero in 2050, as of today, there would be significant risk that Shell may not meet this target.

Forward-Looking non-GAAP measures

This document may contain certain forward-looking non-GAAP measures such as [cash capital expenditure] and [divestments]. We are unable to provide a reconciliation of these forward-looking non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures because certain information needed to reconcile those non-GAAP measures to the most comparable GAAP financial measures is dependent on future events some of which are outside the control of Shell, such as oil and gas prices, interest rates and exchange rates. Moreover, estimating such GAAP measures with the required precision necessary to provide a meaningful reconciliation is extremely difficult and could not be accomplished without unreasonable effort. Non-GAAP measures in respect of future periods which cannot be reconciled to the most comparable GAAP financial measure are calculated in a manner which is consistent with the accounting policies applied in Shell plc’s consolidated financial statements.

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