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COURSE BROCHURE

Climate Policy Economics and Politics for Petroleum Business Training Course

13 – 17 June 2027
Cairo

Climate Policy Economics and Politics for Petroleum Business Training Course

Ref: 2134_78681 **Date:** 13 – 17 June 2027 **Location:** Cairo **Fees:** 4000 GBP

Climate Policy Economics and Politics for Petroleum Business is a 1-week training course for strategy, planning and government-affairs staff who prepare a Policy Scenario View for their petroleum or energy business. Carbon pricing, emissions trading and climate negotiations now shift fuel demand, capital allocation and asset lives, so boards expect policy exposure to be weighed alongside price and geology. Jupiter Prime Training sets climate policy economics and politics within petroleum strategy.

Why Climate Policy Economics and Politics Matters Now

Three forces shape climate policy economics and politics for petroleum companies today: governments widening carbon prices and emissions caps, lenders and shareholders asking how policy affects reserves and refining capacity, and consumers shifting transport and heating fuels. A company that reads these signals early can phase investment and price carbon into project screening. One that reads them late risks stranded wells and underused plants. The course rests on scenario analysis of transition risk and on the welfare economics of externalities.

Who Gains Most from Climate Policy Economics and Politics

- Corporate strategy staff who frame long-range demand and portfolio choices under carbon constraints
- Planning and economics staff who build price decks and screen upstream and downstream projects
- Government-affairs staff who prepare positions for consultations on carbon pricing and emissions rules
- Commercial staff who carry allowance exposure in contracts
- Sustainability reporting staff who translate policy scenarios into disclosure narratives

A strategy unit that sends its planners and government-affairs colleagues together gains most, sharing one set of carbon assumptions.

Climate Policy Economics and Politics Capabilities

Participants turn carbon instruments and negotiation outcomes into figures and arguments a petroleum business can act on.

- Assess how a carbon tax or allowance price alters project net present value — capital committee
- Compare emissions trading designs, from cap setting to free allocation — consultation responses
- Weigh pledge cycles from climate negotiations against long-range fuel demand — portfolio strategy
- Calculate carbon intensity by barrel across upstream and refining assets — asset ranking

- Build policy scenarios with signposts and triggers — executive committee and lenders
- Communicate policy exposure in plain terms — boards, officials and investors

Key Climate Policy Economics and Politics Terms

- Carbon price — a charge per tonne of carbon dioxide emitted, set by a tax or by trading of emissions allowances.
- Emissions trading system — a market where a cap limits emissions and firms trade allowances to cover them.
- Carbon leakage — the shift of production and emissions to places with weaker climate rules when one market raises costs.
- Nationally determined contribution — a government's pledged emissions target and plan, revised in cycles under the climate negotiations.
- Stranded asset — a reserve, plant or pipeline whose value falls before the end of its planned life because of policy or demand change.
- Shadow carbon price — an internal price per tonne used to test investments against possible future carbon costs.

Climate Policy Economics and Politics Day by Day

Day 1: Economics of Emissions and Externalities

- Externality Theory and Social Cost of Carbon — Why Policy Prices Emissions
- Marginal Abatement Cost Curves — Ranking Cheapest Emission Cuts Across Sectors
- Carbon Tax Versus Cap Design — Choosing Price Certainty or Quantity Certainty
- Carbon Intensity per Barrel — Comparing Upstream Fields and Refinery Configurations
- Policy Exposure Map — Linking Instruments to Value Chain Segments

Day 2: Carbon Markets and Pricing Instruments

- Emissions Trading Cap Setting — Allowance Scarcity and Price Path
- Free Allocation and Benchmarking — Competitiveness of Refining and Petrochemicals
- Border Carbon Adjustments — Export Exposure for Crude and Products
- Offset and Removal Credits — Integrity Tests Before Purchase Decisions
- Allowance Price Drivers — Hedging Compliance Costs in Trading Books

Day 3: Politics of Climate Negotiations

- Pledge and Review Cycles — Reading Ambition Signals for Demand Outlooks
- Coalitions of Producer and Consumer Governments — Negotiating Positions and Leverage
- Methane Rules and Flaring Limits — Operational Changes for Upstream Sites
- Stakeholder Mapping of Ministries and Investors — Engagement Priorities
- Consultation Response Drafting — Evidence That Shapes Rule Design

Day 4: Demand, Investment and Asset Value

- Transport Electrification and Fuel Switching — Long-Range Oil Demand Bands
- Shadow Carbon Price in Screening — Go or No-Go on Projects
- Stranded Asset Testing — Reserve Valuation and Impairment Triggers
- Transition Risk Scenario Analysis — Disclosure of Policy Exposure to Lenders
- Low-Carbon Diversification Options — Hydrogen, Capture and Storage Choices

Day 5: Practising the Policy Scenario View

- Scenario Logic and Signposts — Selecting Three Plausible Policy Pathways
- Carbon Cost Overlay on Asset Portfolio — Ranking Exposure Under Each Pathway
- Demand and Margin Sensitivities — Testing the Price Deck Against Pathways
- Advocacy and Disclosure Messages — Aligning Public Positions With Scenarios
- Policy Scenario View Presentation — Peer Challenge and Final Revisions

Applying Climate Policy Economics and Politics After the Course

- Lead a review of the shadow carbon price used in project screening.
- Convene planners and government-affairs colleagues to set signposts for each policy pathway.

Climate Policy Economics and Politics Questions FAQ

What is climate policy economics and politics for petroleum business, and why does it matter now?

It is the study of how carbon pricing, emissions trading and climate negotiations change fuel demand, costs and asset values. It matters now because these instruments are widening and lenders expect petroleum companies to show how policy affects their plans.

Which roles gain most from climate policy economics and politics training?

Strategy, planning and government-affairs staff gain most. They set demand outlooks, screen projects and prepare consultation positions.

How does climate policy economics and politics differ from an energy transition technology course?

It centres on policy instruments, negotiations and their economic effects rather than on engineering of low-carbon technologies. It examines why governments act and how that alters petroleum value.

What do you bring back from climate policy economics and politics training?

You bring back a scenario view of policy pathways for your business. It links carbon costs, demand bands and asset exposure with signposts to monitor.

Climate Policy Economics and Politics: The Way Forward

The Policy Scenario View first informs how the shadow carbon price and demand bands are set in the next planning round. Strategy teams use it to rank assets, government-affairs staff use it to frame consultation positions, and finance uses it for disclosure. After its first use, revisit the signposts, as negotiation outcomes and allowance prices move quickly.