GLOSSARY
Major Climate Strategy

1. Finance

a. Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure (CAPEX): Funds used by a company to acquire, upgrade, and maintain physical assets such as oil or gas fields, LNG terminals or plants.

Organic capital expenditure: CAPEX excluding acquisitions and recognized lease assets.
Organic capital expenditure is a measure that gives relevant information about an oil and gas company's investments in maintenance and development of the oil and gas company's assets.

Inorganic capital expenditure: Inorganic capital expenditure includes business acquisition and certain other significant external investments made by the oil and gas company.
Inorganic capital expenditure is a measure that provides useful information as it allows investors to understand how the oil and gas company expands its activities through acquisition.

Operating investments: Operating investments are a type of CAPEX that includes accrued and unpaid investments, joint ventures and other companies managed operationally as joint ventures. This measure is used by Repsol to indicate its investments by segment.

Net investments: Organic CAPEX, acquisition net of sales. This measure is used by TotalEnergies to indicate its investments by segment.

Gross capital expenditure: Gross CAPEX is capex before project financing.
This measure is used by Equinor in its forecasts to indicate the percentage of its CAPEX dedicated to its renewable and low carbon business line.

Growth capital expenditure: Growth CAPEX, this is the capital expenditure undertaken by an organization to further its growth prospects and/or expand its existing operations. This investment made by the organization is used to attract new customers, develop new business segments or to increase the capacity of the business.

Growth CAPEX in oil and gas is used to develop long term facilities that are not sustainable in a 1.5°C pathway. Growth CAPEX in renewable energy is needed to fund the energy transition and have sufficient energy production to meet the future demand.

Maintenance capital expenditure: The required ongoing capital expenditures of a company to continue operating in its current state (e.g., repair broken equipment, periodic system updates). Maintenance CAPEX involves mandatory spending to continue operations and is necessary for the exploitation of oil and gas fields that are already under production.
Maintenance CAPEX in the oil and gas industry is not necessarily incompatible with a 1.5°C pathway and can be needed to avoid environmental or human risks.

b. Distribution

Dividends: The portion of earnings that a company distributes to shareholders each year, i.e. the income that the owners of the shares obtain for having invested in the company.

Share buyback: A share buyback is a form of shareholder remuneration where companies buy back their own shares to reduce the number of outstanding shares. Because the number of shares in circulation falls, shareholders' stake in the company and the amount they are due from future dividends increases.

c. Others

Cash Flow From Operations (CFFO): Cash generated or spent relating to operating activities as stated in the oil and gas company's cash flow statement.

Cash Flow From Investing activities (CFFI): Cash generated or spent relating to investment activities, which include purchases of physical assets such as fields, investments in securities, and the sale of assets.

Cash Flow From Financing activities (CFF): Cash generated or spent relating to the transactions between a firm and its owners, investors, and creditors.

Net debt: Cash that would remain if all debts were paid off where a company has enough liquidity to meet its debt obligations. Net debt is calculated by subtracting a company's total cash and cash equivalents from its total short-term and long-term debt.

Cash at year end: Cash in hand, certificates of deposit and similar cash equivalents as set forth on the Year End Balance Sheet.

2. Energy

a. Oil and Gas

Upstream: Activities related to the exploration, development and exploitation of oil and gas fields.

Midstream: Activities related to the storage and transportation of oil and gas.

Downstream: Activities related to oil refining and retail, petrochemical production, and power generation.

Carbon intensity: Measure of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (indicated in carbon dioxide equivalent) per unit of activity, such as generating a barrel of oil.

Carbon budget: Amount of greenhouse gases (expressed in CO_2e) that can be emitted before reaching a given warming level. In Reclaim Finance's research, carbon budgets have been calculated for 1.5°C and below 2°C trajectories.

Resources: Calculation from the data provider Rystad Ucube Energy, using the mean value of the estimated quantity of recoverable oil and gas. It differs from reserves which refers to the quantity of oil and gas that can be extracted from a given field and depends not only on the field and the state of technology to recover it, but also on other economic and political factors.

Resources from fields under production: Oil and gas from fields that are already being exploited.

Resources from fields under development: Oil and gas from fields whose development has been approved by business and government, but production has not yet begun. Indicates that the Final Investment Decision is confirmed.
For shale assets, this includes resources from wells that are currently drilled but not yet producing, commonly referred to as fracklog or DUC (Drilled uncompleted).

Resources from fields under evaluation: For conventional assets, resources from fields under evaluation include oil and gas from assets that are considered commercial, but for which a Final Investment Decision has not yet been made. These assets have a clear development plan and front-end engineering design (FEED) has begun.
For shale assets, it includes resources from sites to be drilled within the next three years, as they are generally included in the booked proved reserves.

Discoveries resources: Oil and gas that have been discovered and whose development has not yet been pursued. Discoveries going back a long way may be considered currently non-commercial, discoveries from the 2000s and 2010s may still be under evaluation.

Appraising: The process of evaluating the commercial potential of assets (discoveries)

Short-term expansion: The resources of projects that are under development or under field evaluation. As these two stages of development imply high financing levels, associated resources are deemed committed to enter production within 1 to 7 years.

Low carbon: The definition of low carbon differs from one company to another. It often includes renewable power, capture carbon and storage, hydrogen, as well as gas power.
Low carbon CAPEX is used when the company aggregates renewable investments with a low carbon level and when it is impossible to isolate CAPEX dedicated to renewable energy.

b. Renewables

Installed renewable capacity: Share of capacity for operating renewable assets owned by entities (proportionate to equity share).
This measure is reported by BP and informs on its operating capacities.

Developed renewables to FID: Total generating capacity for renewable assets that have been developed by all entities where the oil and gas company has an equity share (proportionate to equity share). If an asset is subsequently sold, its generating capacity will continue to be recorded as "developed to FID" by the company.
This measure is reported by BP and reflects the company's total development of renewable generating capacity.

Renewables pipeline: Company's renewable projects that have not yet obtained their Final Investment Decision yet. To be included, a renewable project can be a site-based project that has obtained land exclusivity rights, a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) based project where an offer has been made to the counterparty, an auction project with pre-qualification criteria or an acquisition project with an accepted binding offer. This measure is reported by BP and informs on the capacity the company could develop if it carries out its current renewable projects.

c. Other

Final Investment Decision (FID): Milestone in a capital project planning process when the decision is taken to make major financial commitments. It is the crucial stage in an energy project when the oil and gas company decide to go ahead with the project. At the FINAL INVESTMENT DECISION point, major equipment orders are placed, and contracts are signed for engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) with subcontractors such as oil services companies.