

# Methane 14/10/2020 Communication

*with regard to*

*(1) hydrocarbon production and transportation:*

*(2) agriculture (AGRI): and*

*(3) waste (and Industrial Emissions Directive extension) (ENV).*

An EU strategy to reduce methane emissions

## Measures within the EU\*

### *Mandatory*

- Legislation on (1) measurement, reporting and verification based on OGMP Standards; and (2) leak detection and repair.
- Review environmental legislation.

### *To be considered*

- Flare efficiency standards.
- Ban on routine flaring in all installations.
- Ban on venting.
- Enabling legislation to tackle mine methane.

### *To be supported*

- Use of ‘waste methane’ from coal-mines, as well as the agriculture and waste sectors.

### *To be developed*

- Access to the market based on transparency of the supply chain.
- How to attribute and deal with associated gas losses.

## Elements to be developed internationally\*

1. Establish an International Methane Emissions Observatory. Validation and data integrity (accumulation and resolution).
2. Develop satellite capabilities and a detection and alert system for super emitters (and diplomatic follow up).
3. Promote methane emission reduction diplomatically amongst purchasers and producers of fossil gas.
4. Develop a methane supply index.
5. Consider methane emissions reduction targets, standards or other incentives for fossil energy consumed and imported into the EU in the absence of significant commitments from international partners.
6. World Bank / GGFRI.
7. UN Pathway.

## *What can European hydrocarbon industries do?*

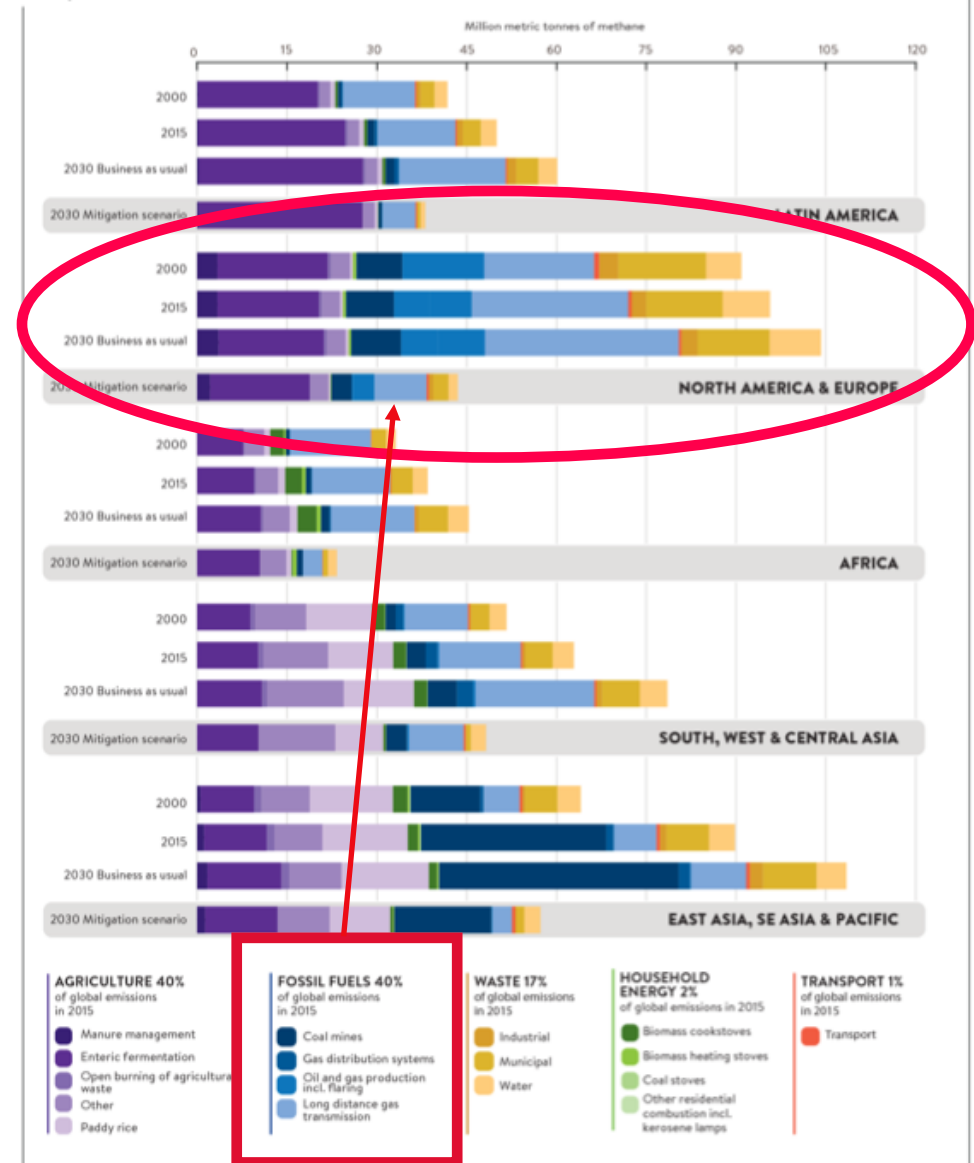
- The largest proportion of emissions avoidance is in the hydrocarbons sector.
- Part of the ‘social license to operate’.

### *Key Questions:*

- Why can the EU do on this internationally?
- What one deliverable could make a supplier stand out in international comparison?
- Voluntary arrangements will soon be legislated.

#### METHANE EMISSIONS TRENDS

Historical methane emissions and projections to 2030 for Business-as-usual and full implementation of key SLCP measures



Note:

Agriculture anaerobic digestion emissions unknown for Africa and South, West & Central Asia

Source: IIASA GAINS, 2017

# What was done in 2022?

## *Multilateral / Plurilateral*

- 1. Develop a purchasers' standards group (Egypt COP Declaration).*
- 2. Building on the Global Methane Pledge - An agreement to implement measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) standards to Tier 3 UNFCCC level / OGMP 2.0.*
- 3. Creating a framework for collecting vented, flared or escaped fossil gas internationally and implementing MRV.*
- 4. A generalised agreement to support the International Methane Emissions Observatory.*

Statement - 11 November 2022 - Egypt  
Joint Declaration from Energy Importers and Exporters on Reducing  
Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fossil Fuels

*The United States, European Union, Japan, Canada, Norway, Singapore, and the United Kingdom are committed to taking rapid action to address the dual climate and energy security crises that the world faces.*

[https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/STATEMENT\\_22\\_6827](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/STATEMENT_22_6827)

# What can be done in 2023? (Discussion Ideas)

Collect and buy (target 50% of available volumes in 5 years?)

- Algeria (5 bcma)
- Nigeria (3.5 bcma)
- Trinidad and Tobago (0.2 bcma\*)

Declaration follow up

- Singapore Meeting in February 2023?
- Expand security dimension
- Engage on LNG methane emissions protocols

Integrate MRV into (EU) purchasing

- Require OGMP 2.0 in external contracts?
- Develop methane supply index building on work in World Bank (Imported Flare Gas Index) in UN International Methane Emissions Observatory?