CLEAN AIR TASK FORCE

EU Methane regulation and frameworks under development

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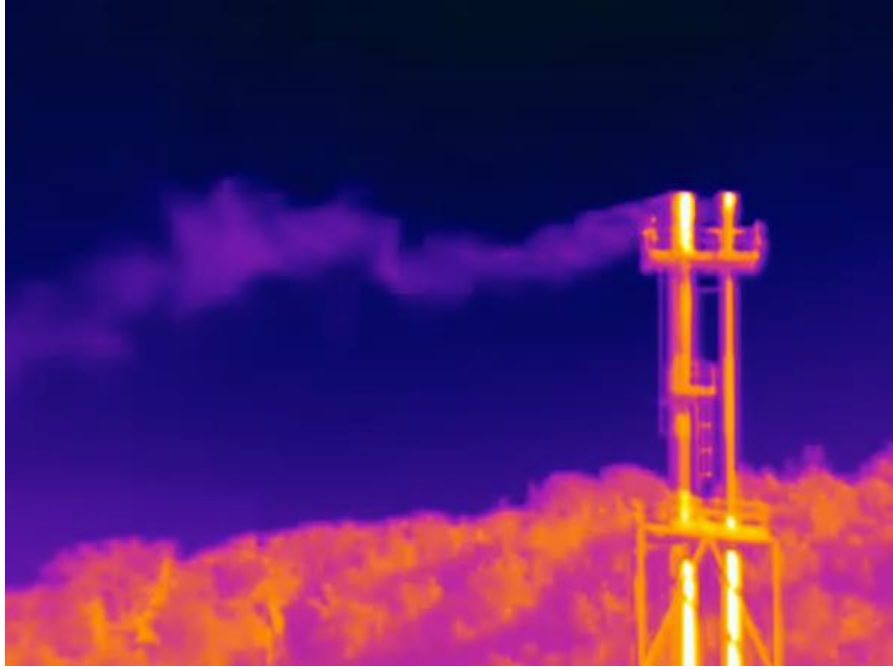
15 Oct 2024



Clean Air Task Force

- Leading international nonprofit organization
- 120+ global staff in 5 continents
- Methane Program since early 2000s
- 10+ Europe-based experts working on Methane Pollution Prevention projects
- Policy – Technical Expertise – Legal
- **Focus on policy development**

TODAY:

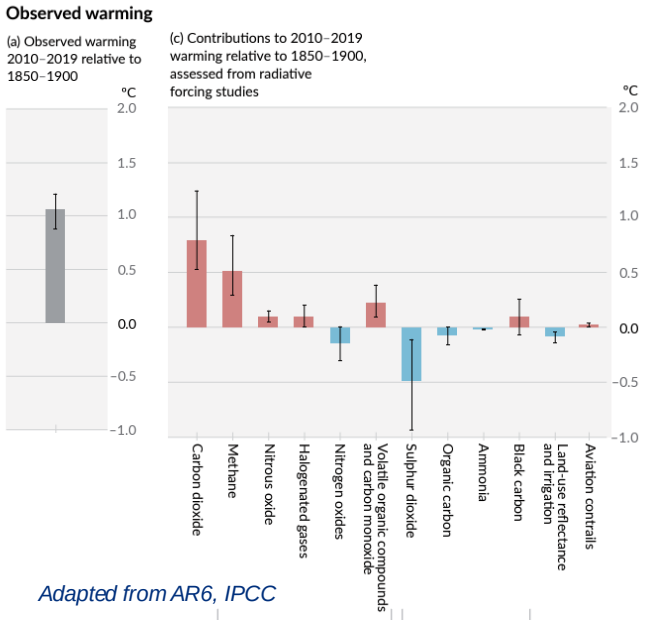
- Relationship methane-ozone
- Overview of the EU Methane Regulation
- Impacting emissions inside and outside the EU
- Relevant frameworks

Reducing methane reduces tropospheric ozone concentrations and associated impacts

Globally man-made methane emissions are responsible every year for :

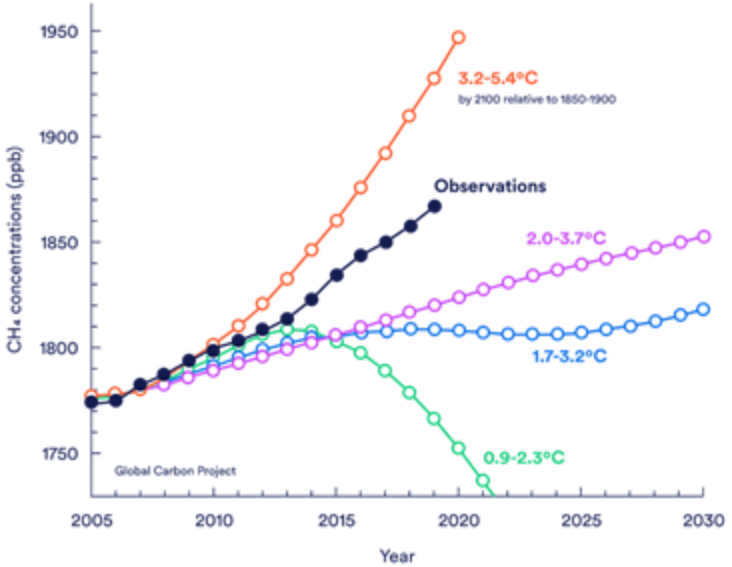
- About half a million annual ozone-attributed premature deaths
- 1.6 million asthma-related hospital visits
- Losses of 58 million tonnes of wheat, soybeans, maize and rice
- Losses of roughly 160 billion hours of work due to extreme heat

Reducing methane is the fastest way to slow global warming



Adapted from AR6, IPCC

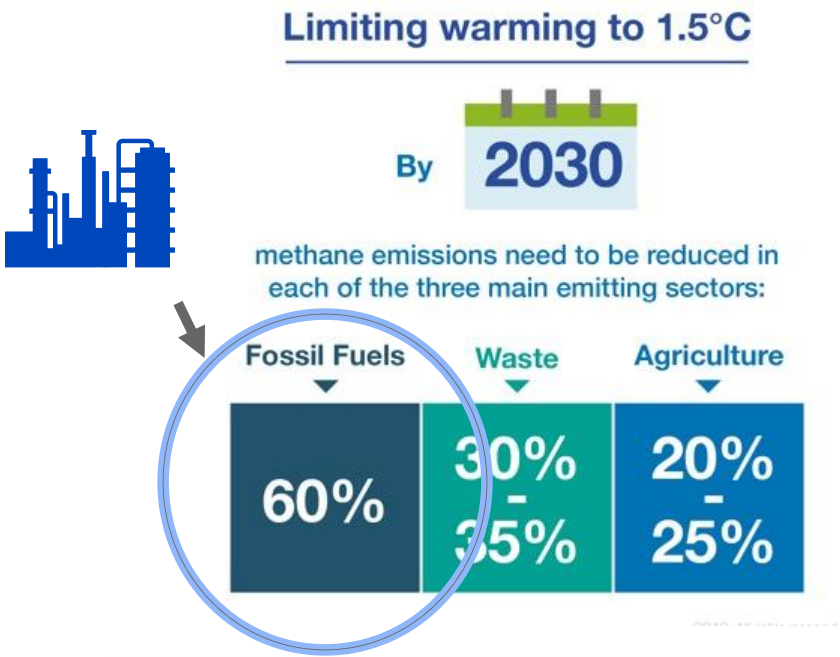
A 40% cut in methane emissions would reduce warming by 0.3ºC by 2040



Sources: Saunois et al. 2020 ERL, Global Carbon Project; Observation line extended to reflect globally averaged marine surface annual mean data from NOAA.

Reducing emissions from the oil and gas sector is the cheapest and fastest way to slow down climate change in the short term

Quick action is needed!



About **80%** of methane **emissions could be avoided** with existing solutions, **most at low or no cost**

Overview of the Methane Regulation

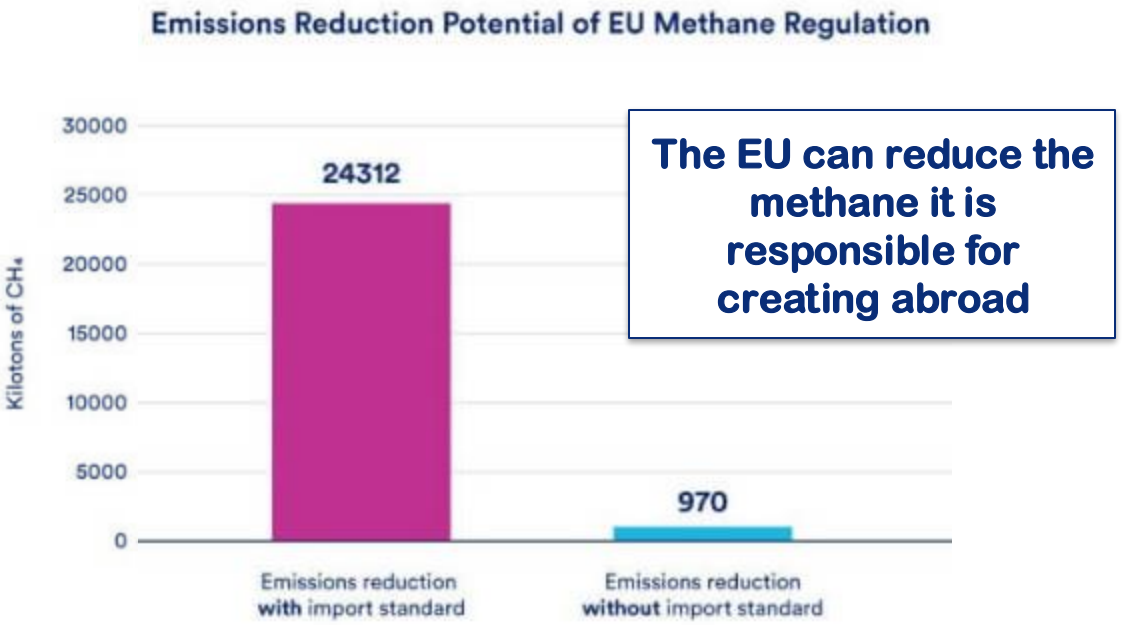
- **Articles 8, 9 & 12:** Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- **Article 14, Annex I-II:** Leak, Detection And Repair (LDAR), types, frequencies and characteristics
- **Articles 15-16:** Ban on venting and routine flaring except for specific situations
- **Article 18:** Inactive wells, inventory and mitigation plan for wells
- **Articles 27-29:** Imports, requirements, MRV equivalency and Methane Intensity
- **Articles 21-26:** Mitigation of methane emissions from active underground coal mines
- **Article 33:** Penalties

Why an EU import standard?

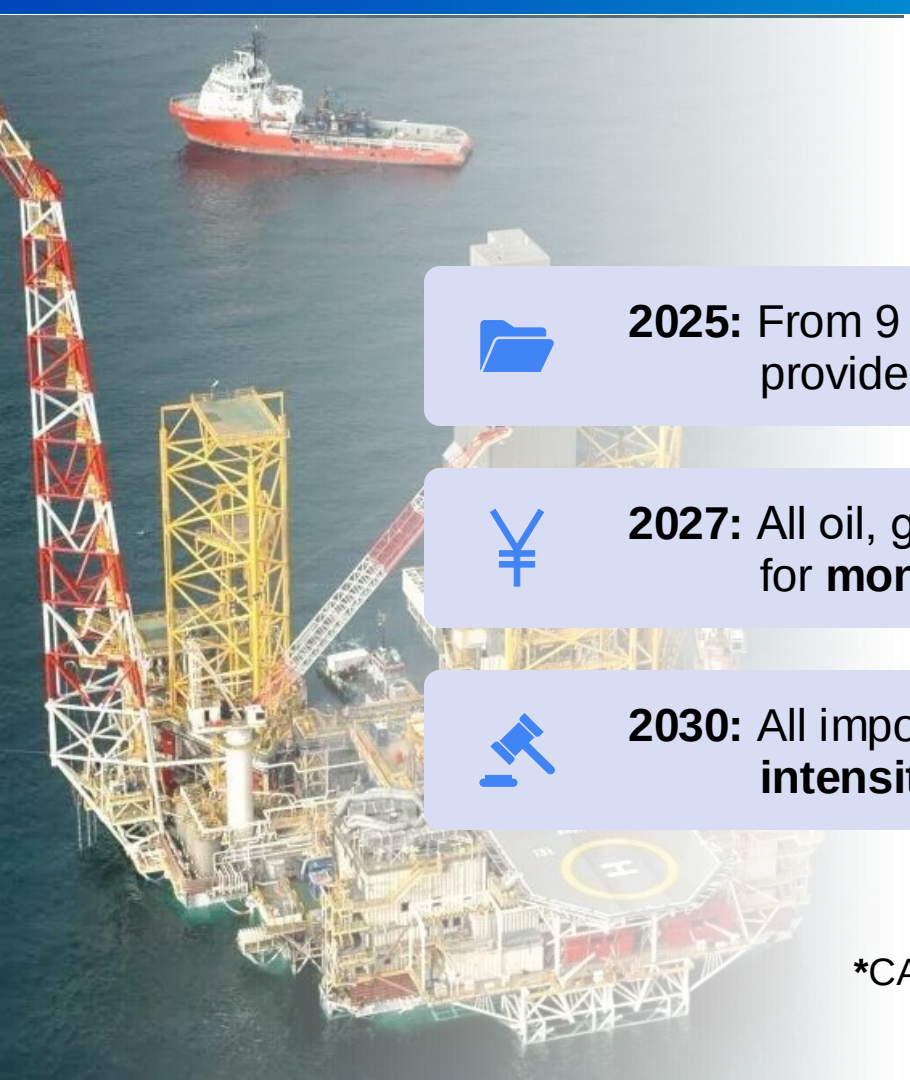
A historic opportunity to cut up to a third of O&G emissions

EU Buying Power:

The EU imports 90% of its gas & 97% of its oil



The EU can reduce the methane it is responsible for creating abroad



Imports: oil, gas and coal

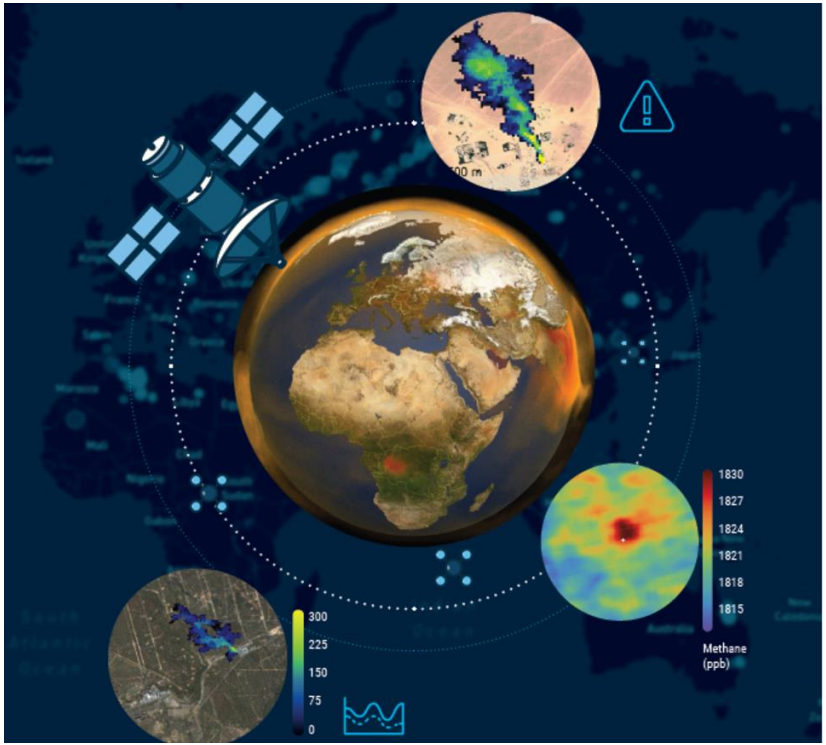
2025: From 9 Months of entry into force, importers must provide data to **transparency database**.

2027: All oil, gas and coal imports must meet the EU's rules for **monitoring, reporting and verifying emissions**.

2030: All imports must be below **a maximum methane intensity threshold**.

*CATF developed an impact analysis with Rystad here.

Article 31: MARS (Methane Alert and Response System) from UNEP is already notifying operators of all large methane plumes detected



MARS HAS FOUR COMPONENTS

1 METHANE
Detect and Attribute

IMEO will coordinate with the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and work with existing global mapping satellites (EU/ESA Copernicus Sentinel 5/ TROPOMI) to identify very large methane plumes and methane hot spots and conduct further analysis using other satellites (e.g. ASI PRISMA; EU Copernicus Sentinel-2; NASA Landsat; DLR EnMAP) and datasets to enable attribution of the event to a specific source.

2 ALERT
Notify and Engage Stakeholders

IMEO will work directly and through partners to notify relevant governments and companies to large emission events happening in or near their jurisdictions or operations and will continue this engagement as more information becomes available.

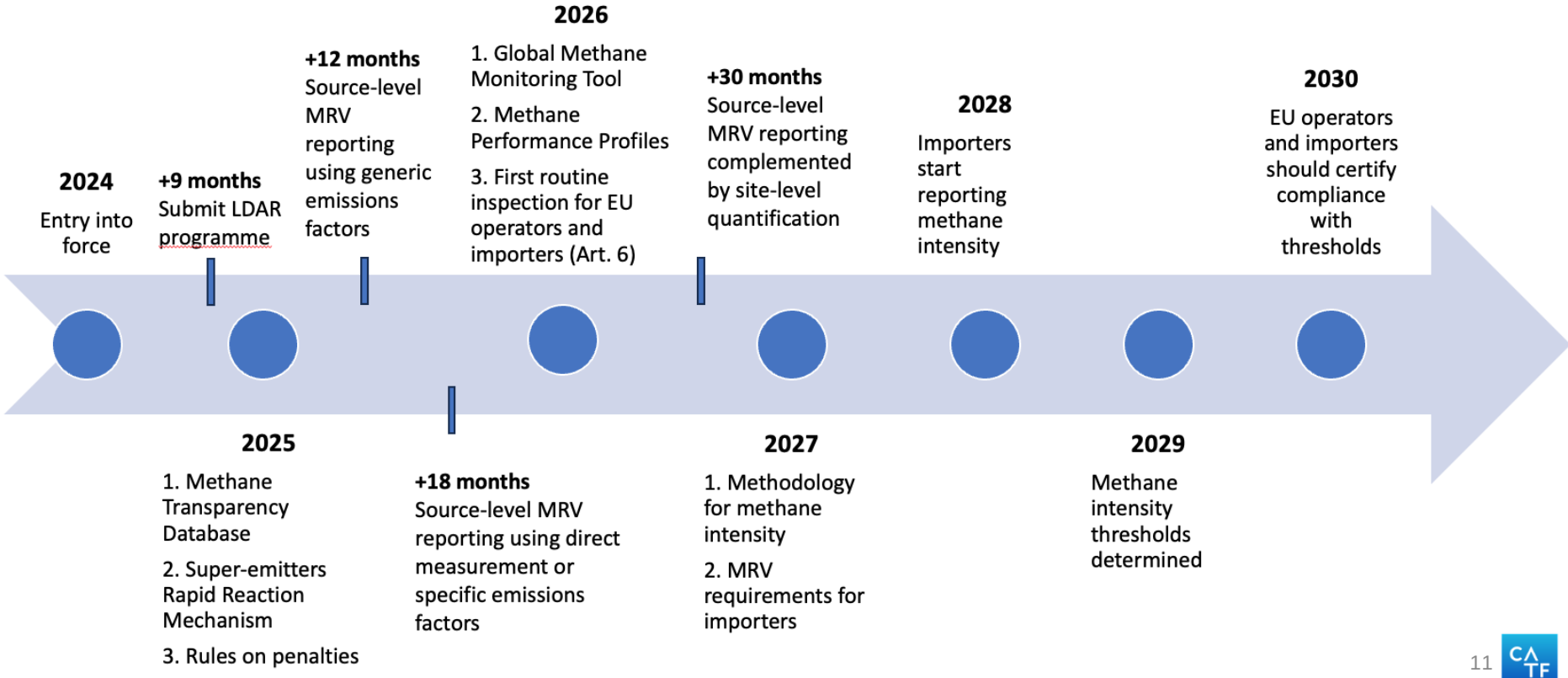
3 RESPONSE
Stakeholders Take Abatement Action

It will be up to the notified stakeholders to determine how best to respond to the notified emissions and share their actions with MARS to show initiative. As appropriate, MARS partners will be available to provide support services at this stage, e.g. assistance with assessing mitigation opportunities and/or support for mitigation actions.

4 SYSTEM
Track, Learn, Collaborate, Improve

IMEO will continue to monitor the event location for future emissions as mitigation efforts proceed. Once the MARS system is fully operational, IMEO and partners will make data and analysis publicly available between 45 and 75 days post detection. IMEO will foster collaboration across the MARS ecosystem to draw lessons from these notified events that can be applied to improve MARS and methane action in general.

Implementation Timeline



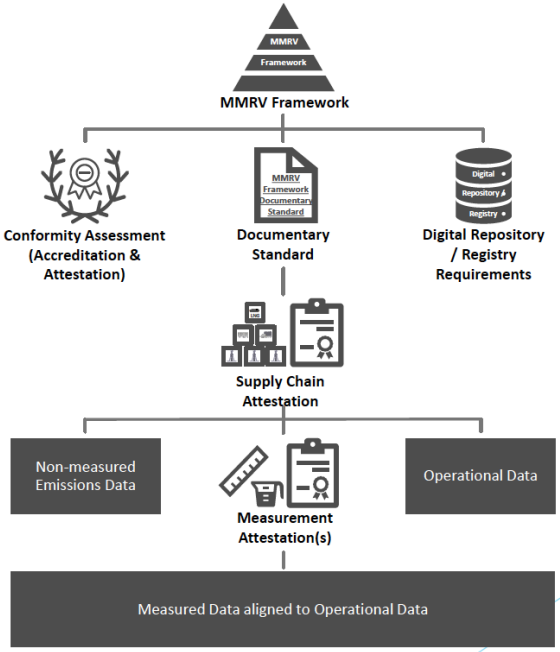
Measurement, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MMRV) Frameworks for O&G contain vast technical guidance

OGMP 2.0 Framework (UNEP)

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
Venture/Asset Reporting	Emissions Category	Generic Emission Source Level

LEVEL 4	LEVEL 5	
Specific Emission Source Level	Level 4 + Site Level Measurement Reconciliation	GOLD STANDARD

MMRV Framework (US-DOE - under development)



Global Methane Pledge

- EU & USA launched it at COP26.
- By 2024, 158 countries signed it.
- Goal of limiting warming to 1.5˚C
- Reduce global methane at least 30% from 2020 levels by 2030.
- There are challenges related to funding and its governance framework.

Global Methane Forum

- Brings together global thought and industry leaders
- Promotes methane mitigation successes
- Mobilizes action to achieve reductions

The EU Methane Regulation in conjunction with methane emission frameworks contribute to:

Reduce ozone precursors and GHG concentrations.

Air quality benefits:
- public health
- vegetation

Climate benefit:
- reducing global warming

Local impact

Global impact

Thank you for your attention!

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