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Drive action through Data-the Role of IMEO

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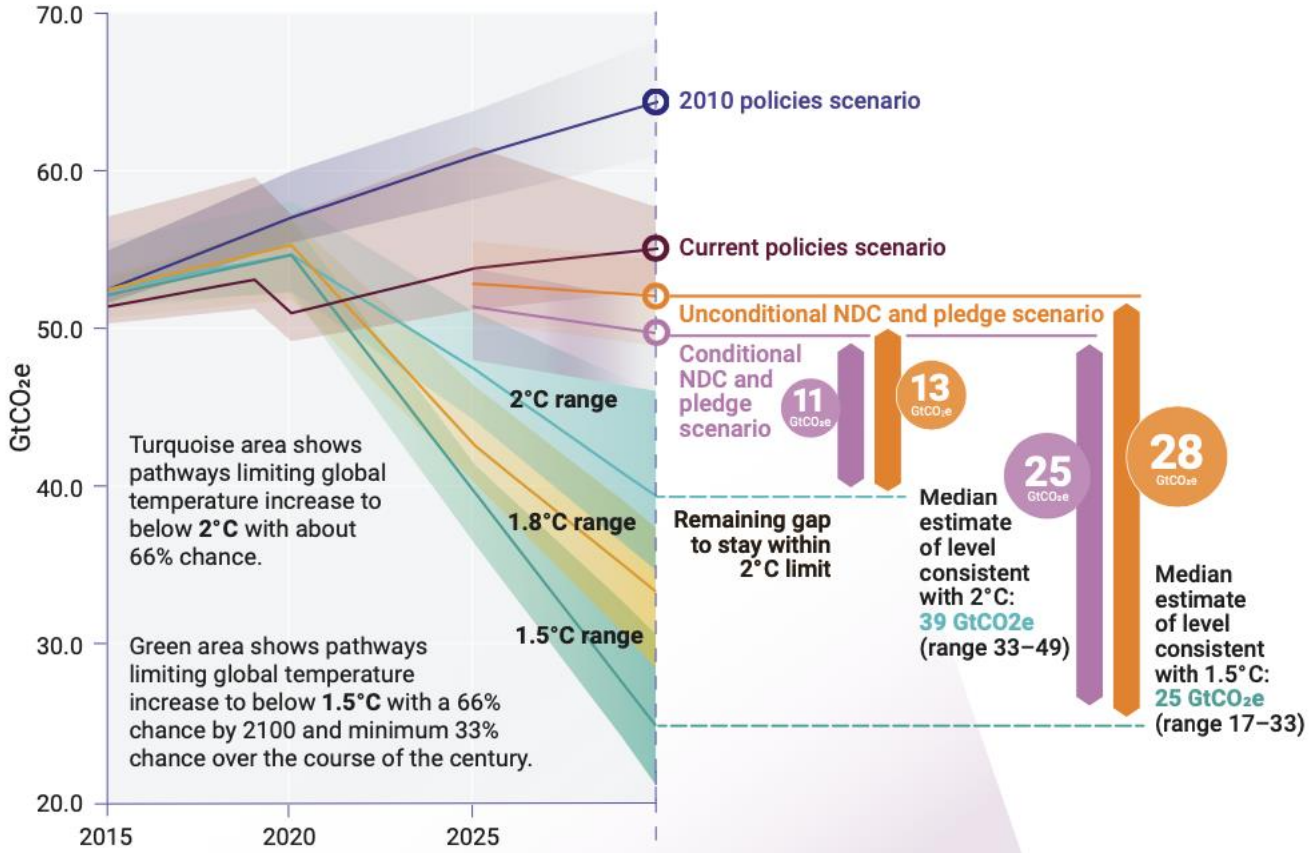
The world is not on track to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees



Emissions Gap Report 2021

The emissions gap remains large: compared to previous unconditional NDCs, the new pledges for 2030 reduce projected 2030 emissions by only 7.5 per cent, whereas 30 per cent is needed for 2°C and 55 per cent is needed for 1.5°C.

Current NDCs cover only about one third of the methane reduction required to be consistent with a 2 ° C temperature goal, and only about 23 per cent of what is needed for the 1.5 ° C goal.

Reduction of methane emissions from the fossil fuel, waste and agriculture sectors can contribute significantly to closing the emissions gap and reduce warming in the short term.

Methane in the Spotlight: Global Methane Pledge

111 Countries that have signed on to the EU- and US-led Global Methane Pledge

70% Portion of the global GDP covered by signatories

30% Collective methane reduction target by 2030

50% Global anthropogenic methane emissions covered by the Pledge

Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0

What is OGMP 2.0?

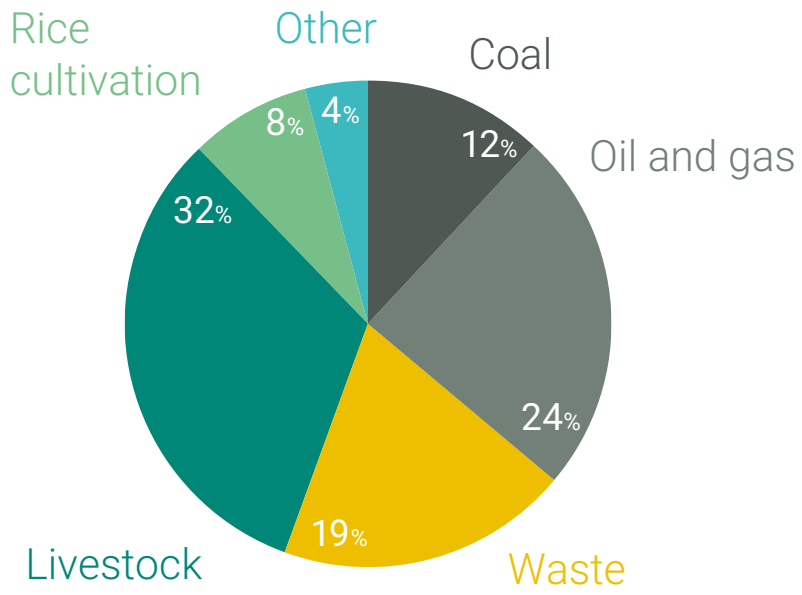
- Comprehensive, measurement-based reporting framework
- Global coverage and scope
  - 77 companies
    - Upstream, midstream and downstream
    - Public, private and national oil companies
- Assets in scope represent over 50% of global oil and gas production in over 60 countries

OGMP 2.0 Partners

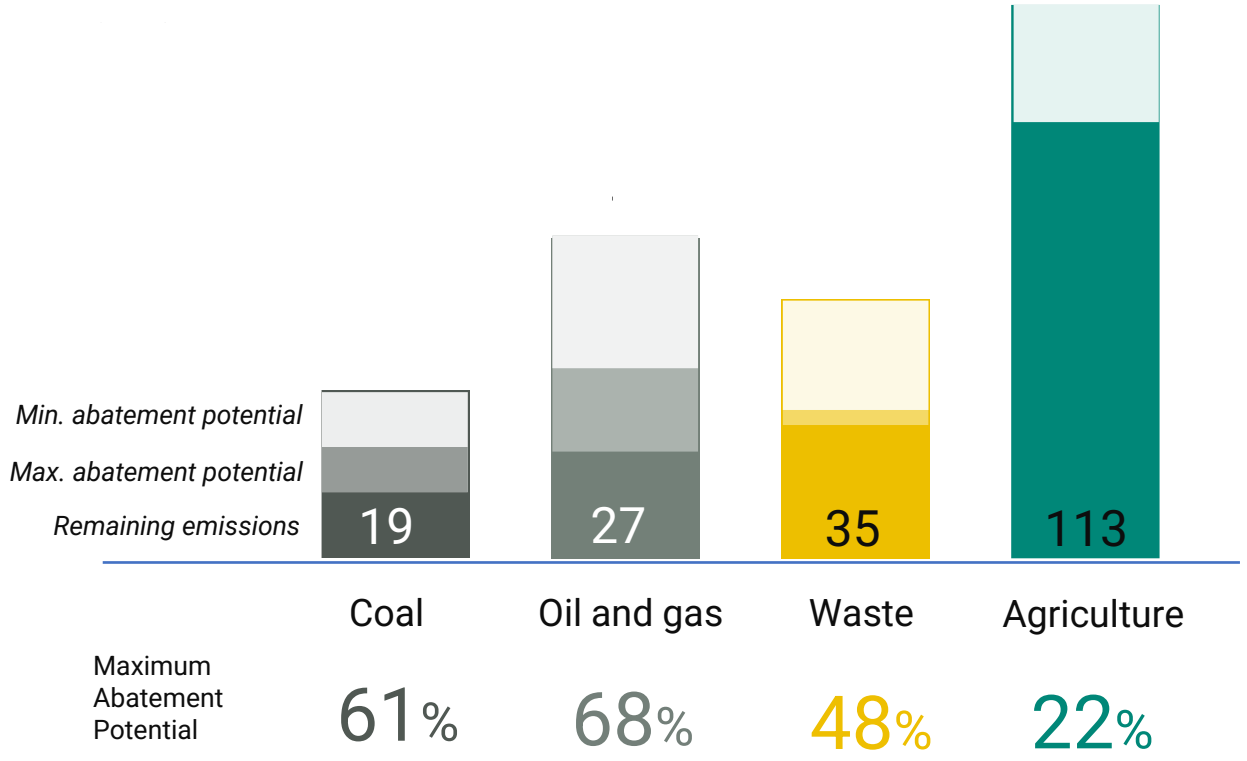
Snapshot of Company Membership

The fossil fuel sector is a major methane emitter with the greatest potential for cost-effective emissions reduction

Anthropogenic Sources of Methane Emissions



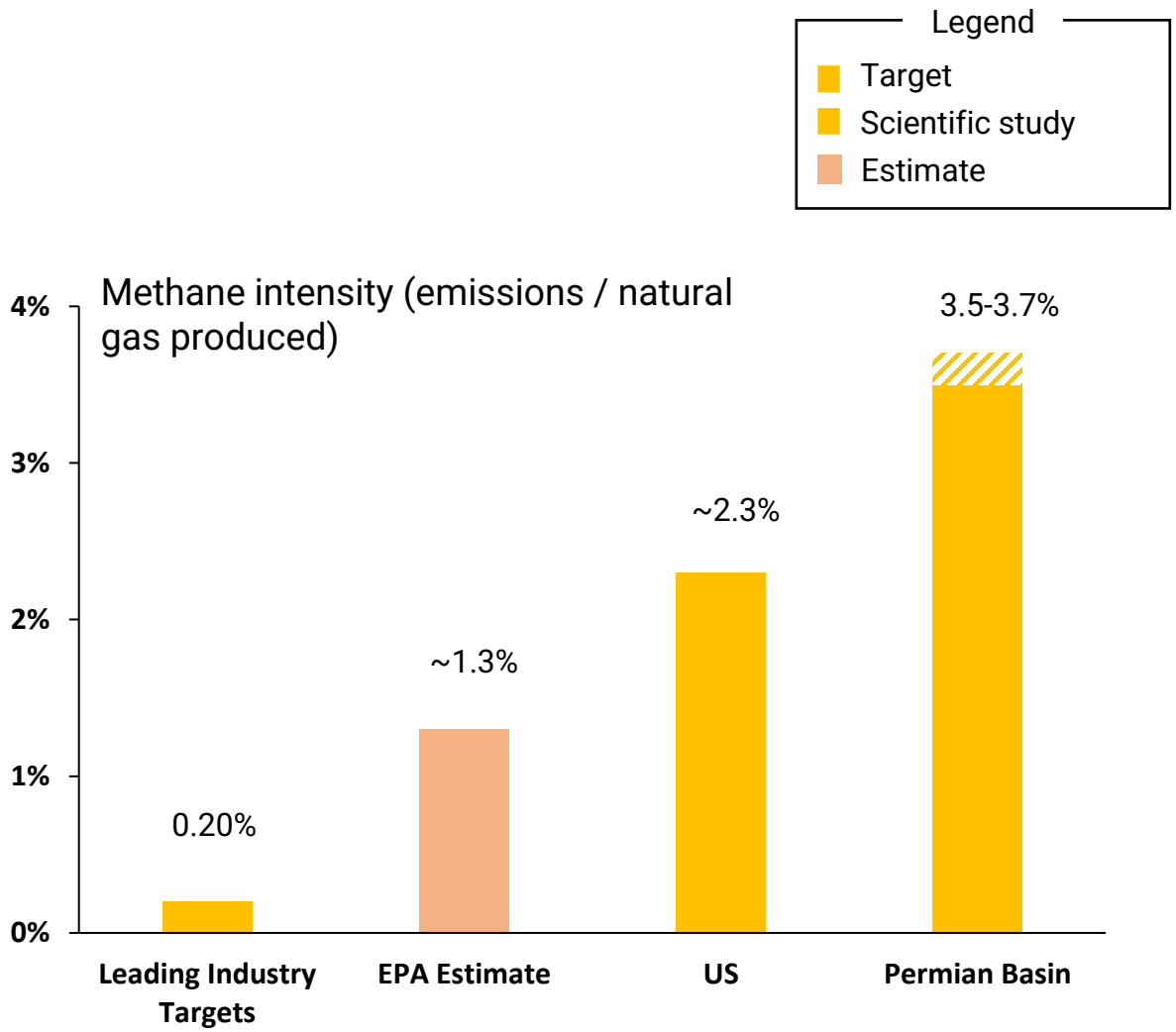
Methane Emissions Reduction Potential by Sector



Source: Climate and Clean Air Coalition Global Methane Assessment

Why do better methane emissions data matter?

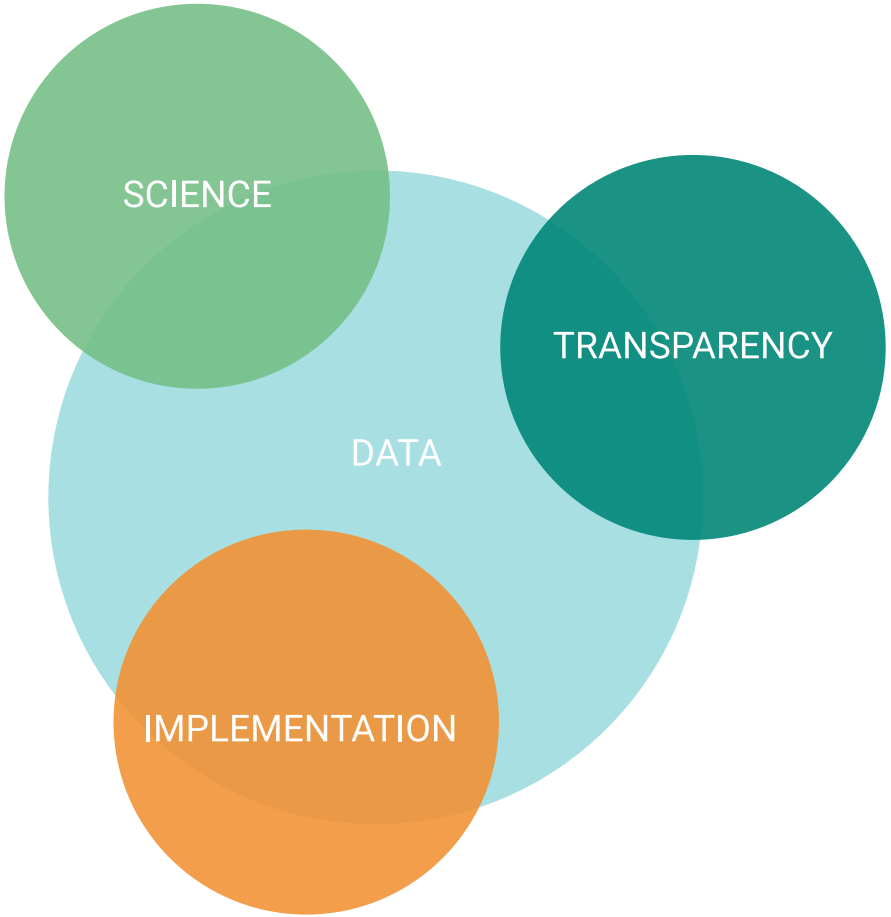
*A lack of **empirical, verified data** on methane emissions limits action **at the scale and speed** needed to avoid the worst impact of climate change.*



OGCI 2019 Annual Report; EPA Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2018; Alvarez et al 2018, DOI: 10.1126/science.aar7204 (EDF Synthesis paper based on over 400 site-level measurements from 6 basins); Zhang et al 2020, DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aaz5120 (Permian Basin assessment based on PermianMAP initiative and 2018/19 TROPOMI satellite observations).

IMEO interconnects better data with action on transparency, science, and implementation

Close the knowledge gap on fossil fuel methane emissions through **peer-reviewed studies and data reconciliation.**

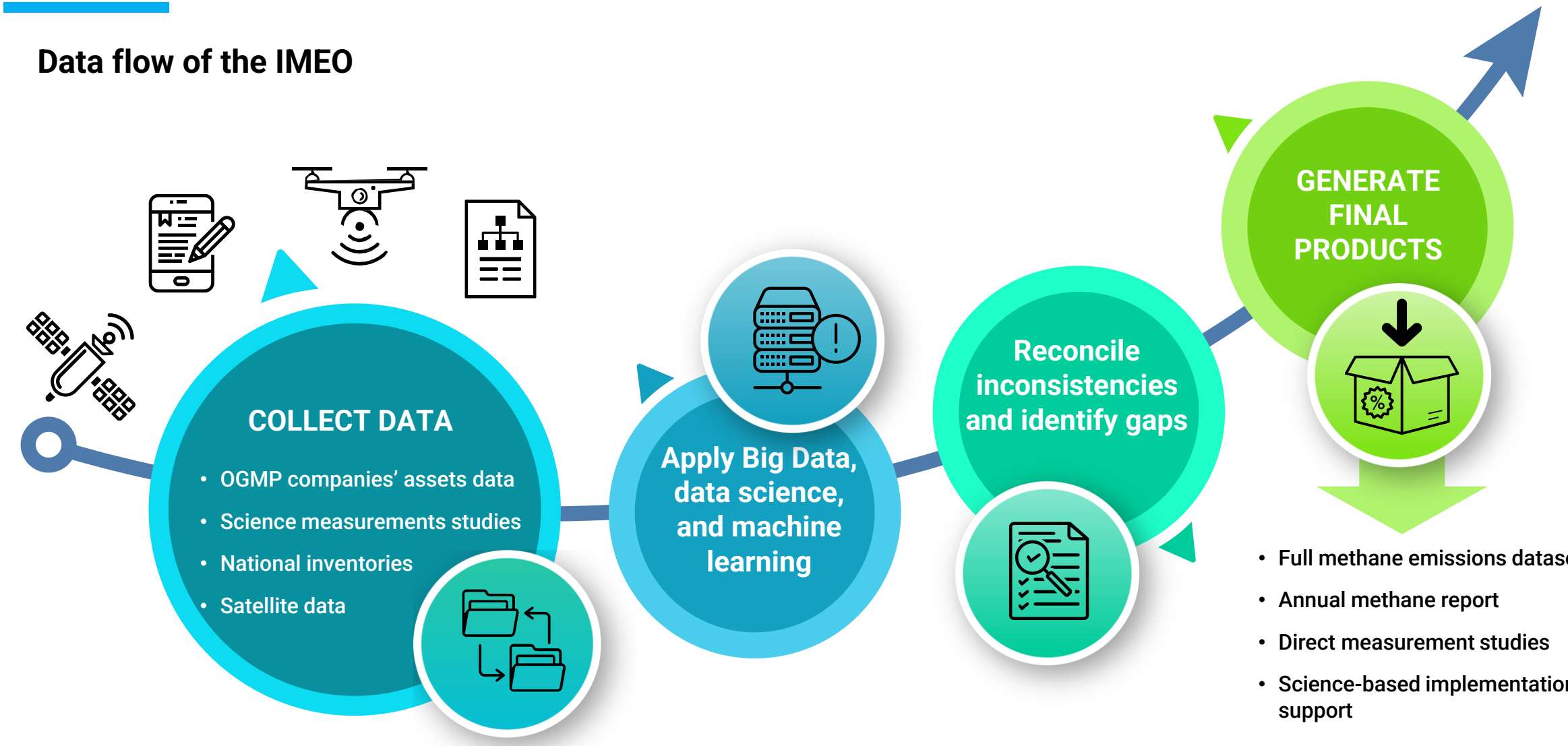


Provide accurate, unbiased and up-to-date information on methane emissions attributable to fossil fuel operations

Raise awareness and increase the capacity of governments to pursue **science based-policy options** to manage methane emissions from the fossil fuel sector.

How will IMEO answer the methane emissions data problem?

Data flow of the IMEO



Conclusion

1. Better data is urgent needed to catalyze the methane emissions reductions

2. Data from different sources and at different scales are crucial to accurately understand methane emissions.

3. Utilizing detection and measurement technology is critical for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification process, but it must be connected to strategic mitigation action to successfully reduce emissions

4. IMEO will aggregate date from all these sources to develop a public dataset of methane emissions and work with stakeholders to use this data to direct targeted mitigation action.