

EU Regulation on Methane Emissions Reductions in the Energy Sector

Axel Scheuer, Senior Policy Manager Presentation at European Energy Forum March 30, 2022



General position prior to EU Methane Regulation proposal

- Support of EU-wide regulation addressing methane emissions
- Acknowledgement of need for accurate, transparent, globally consistent, and verifiable data
- General objective of gas operators is to find and fix methane emission leaks
 - Technology exist to detect methane emissions but measuring accurately, repeatable, consistently has technical limitations
 - In most cases, quantification methods (applying engineering methods, simulation tools, emission factors adressing the source)
 lead to higher data accuracy than 'direct measurements'
- Establish consistent measurement, reporting and verification framework before considering standards/targets



Methane emissions in the EU

- Anthropogenic methane emissions in the EU*:
 - o 53% agriculture
 - o 26% waste
 - 13% energy (5% from natural gas operations)
 - \circ 8% others
- IOGP 2020 Environmental performance indicators released:
 - <1 Mtco2eq methane emissions from O&G upstream in EU
 - Methane emissions from O&G upstream in Europe significantly lower based on IOGP data versus IEA data





EU Methane Regulation - Recap



Improve data quality:

Impose measuring and reporting (MRV) obligations

o Establish independent verifiers

Reduce emission in EU supply chain:

o Impose leak, detection and repair (LDAR) routines

 \circ Impose a ban on routine venting and flaring

Reduce imported emissions:

- \circ Impose information obligation on importers
- Role for International Methane Emissions Observatory



Comments on proposed EU Methane Regulation (1)

• Establish proportionality and materiality criteria to avoid requirements with no environmental benefit

LDAR and MRV survey frequency to be a function of risk / proportionality / materiality, e.g. include the potential of a source / asset to emit (flow rates, equipment, leak risk) and type of asset (e.g. offshore platform vs. distribution pipe)

Recognize status of technology and technology evolution (technology openness)

- Provide for best available technology to be used for leak detection; no prescription / limitation to 500 ppm technology (outdated) rather use of best available technology of Optical Gas Imaging (OGI) for leak detection
- Recognize technical limitations of reconciling (bottom-up) source-level emissions data with (top-down) site level data

Reduce complexity / avoid prescriptiveness of EU Regulation

- Possibly mandate CEN to establish MRV standards
- Use annex establishing proportionality / materiality criteria including for LDAR and MRV survey frequencies (strict, fixed frequencies do not reflect proportionality principle)

Clarify terms on Venting / Flaring to enable safe operations; prioritize flaring over venting

• Clarify exemptions when venting for safety is possible; where venting / flaring still needed: prioritize flaring over venting



Comments on proposed EU Methane Regulation (2)

Clarification of terms / definitions needed

- Appropriate use of 'Direct measurement' of source -level emissions vs, 'quantification' of emissions
- Consistently/correctly build on existing terms & procedures for MRV, build on OGMP 2.0 but without re-interpretation
- Distinguish between 'Inactive wells' and plugged and abandoned wells
- Establish, improve, clarify **definitions**:
 - 'source' / 'component' / 'facility' / 'asset' / 'site'
 - o 'flaring' vs. 'routine flaring' and new definition for 'safety flaring'
 - o 'emission factor' / 'generic emission factor' / 'specific emission factor'

Clarification of roles & responsibilities needed to avoid overlapping activities

o Clarification of 'verifier' roles between 'competent authorities', 'verifiers', 'International Methane Emissions Observatory'

Avoid procedures or require activities which increase overall GHG emissions

- Allow for inspections and LDAR surveys to be combined with other operational and safety procedures
- GHG footprint of LDAR activities (shipping, land mass movements, building etc.) to be proportionate to emissions avoided



Conclusion and Way Forward

- Support for EU-wide regulation addressing energy related methane emissions along value chains
- Cost for methane emission reduction in general are accepted, but MRV and LDAR requirements should be based on best available technologies, materiality considerations (environmental benefit, risk-based) and proportionate
- The proposed prescriptive provisions require careful review to **ensure applicability to a a diverse range of industrial operations** along the entire gas value chain
- Detailed **dialogue on technical terms** is desired with the aim that the Regulation meets its objectives while avoiding cost to consumers and industry for measures with no environmental benefit





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