Day / Track: 12 Nov / Track III: Matchmaking and Investor Confidence

16.00-17.30

Workshop: Methane Management in Extractive Industries

Organizers: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, UN Environment, Global Methane

Initiative (tbc), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Oil and Gas

Climate Initiative

<u>Target group</u>: Coal Community, Oil and Gas Community, Methane Management Community

Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas (GHG) and a short-lived climate pollutant. While methane stays in the atmosphere for a much shorter time than CO₂, taken gram-for-gram it has a significantly higher global warming potential. Addressing methane emissions not only significantly reduces the rate of warming in the near term, but also contributes to climate solutions in a longer-term perspective. Since methane, unlike other GHGs, can be used for energy generation, its proper management offers opportunities to mitigate global climate change in an economically viable manner. Reducing methane emissions can also deliver safety and local air and water quality benefits making reduction projects very attractive from an environmental, economic and social perspective.

Based on IEA estimates, about 60% of global methane emissions are due to human activities, of which coal mining accounts for 11% and natural gas and oil systems for 22% (12% and 10% respectively). Managing methane is both a challenge and an opportunity for delivering on the Paris Agreement's objectives and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals. Currently, information available on methane emissions from extractive industries is sporadic and often based on estimates. There are neither common technological approaches to monitoring and recording methane emissions, nor standard methods for reporting them.

This session will share the latest science on methane emissions, the benefits of managing this GHG, how the emissions can be reduced credibly and cost-effectively, and progress in developing best practices.

Guiding questions:

- Science of methane emissions: quantity and distribution of methane emissions
- What are the practices for measuring, monitoring and reporting methane emissions in the oil and gas industry?
- Where does the greatest potential for reducing methane emissions in the oil and gas industry lie?
- What are the obstacles to capitalizing on the existing opportunities and what can be done to overcome them?
- What are the good practices for measuring, monitoring and reporting methane emissions in the coal industry?
- How can methane emissions from the coal sector be reduced?
- Economics of methane emissions.
- Methane emissions in NDCs.

Time	Content	Speaker
16.00-16.05	Opening Remarks	Mr. Maksym Nemchinov, State Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine
16.05-16.10	Introduction to the discussion	Moderator: Mr. Mark Radka , Chief, Energy and Climate Branch, Economy Division, UN Environment
16.10-17.10	Panel Discussion:	Panelists:
	 Science of Methane Emissions Quantifying the issue Distribution of methane emissions 	Mr. Cristian Carraretto, Associate Director, Energy Efficiency & Climate Change, EBRD
	 Methane emissions in NDCs 	Mr. Torleif Haugland, Senior Partner,
	Economics of reducing methane emissions	Carbon Limits, Consultant, UNECE
	Methane Management in the Oil and Gas Sectors Practices and technologies for MRV	Mr. Jason Hummel, US EPA Contractor and GMI Project Network Member
	 Inventory standards Practices and technologies for remediation Opportunities and obstacles 	Mr. Oleksii Khabatiuk, Deputy Head, Energy Efficiency Department, Naftogaz
	Methane Management in the Coal Sector Opportunities for reduction of methane emissions at each stage of the coal life-cycle	Mr. Julien Perez, Strategy & Policy Director, OGCI
		Mr. Raymond Pilcher, Chair, UNECE Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane
17.10-17.25	Q&A with audience	All participants
17.25-17.30	Wrap-Up / Conclusion	Mr. Scott Foster , Director, Sustainable Energy Division, UNECE