GUIDE FOR FILLING OUT THE METHANE EMISSIONS REPORTING TEMPLATE

MID AND DOWNSTREAM

March 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

In an international context where decarbonisation of the energy systems is crucial for accelerating the energy transition and contribute to the goals of achieving the Paris targets, the gas industry supports the EU's climate-neutrality objective by 2050 and recognise the need to signficantly reduce all greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The gas industry has successfully been working for many years to reduce methane (CH_4) emissions through mandatory and voluntary programmes and remains strongly committed to tackle this issue.

In order to address the quantification and the reporting of all types of methane emissions from the natural gas industry in a transparent, reliable and harmonized way, MARCOGAZ developed a methodology based on a bottom-up approach: *"Assessment of methane emissions for gas Transmission and Distribution system operators"*[1]. This method is currently being converted into a CEN Technical Report (CEN\TC234\WG14), which in addition to transmission and distribution grids, will cover LNG regasification terminals and underground gas storages. These documents have been used as basis to develop the OGMP 2.0 reporting template and this guide.

Based on this methodology, MARCOGAZ developed a methane emissions reporting template[2] and a guide[3] to fill out the template for the gas mid and downstream segments (transmission networks, underground gas storages, LNG regasification terminals and distribution networks).

[1] MARCOGAZ "*Assessment of methane emissions for gas Transmission and Distribution system operators*" (WG_ME-485, 2019)

[2] MARCOGAZ "*Methane emissions reporting template - TSO-UGS-LNG receiving terminals-DSO*" (WG_ME-756, 2020)

[3] MARCOGAZ "*Guidance for the MARCOGAZ reporting template*" (WG_ME-710, 2020)

2 SCOPE OF THE REPORTING TEMPLATE

The mid and downstream reporting template covers the following assets:

- Transmission grids
- LNG regasification terminals
- Underground gas storages
- Distribution grids
- Compressor station (Transmission)

The characteristics and specificities of each asset were taken into account to develop the reporting template and this guide.

Methane emissions from utilisation/end-users, facilities such as CNG/LNG fuelling stations, biogas/biomethane production and upgrading plants, waste management sites, small scale installations, etc., are not considered in the scope of the OGMP reporting framework.

3 TYPE OF METHANE EMISSIONS AND LIST OF SOURCES

Methane emissions are classified according to their origin in three different types:

Fugitive emissions

Fugitive emissions occur due to permeation[4] or loss of tightness in some components (e.g. connections, valves, joints,…).

For assets where not all fugitive emissions are quantified every year, this type of emissions are typically quantified based on emission factors (EF).

Vented emissions

Vented emissions include both intentional release of gas related to the operation of the asset and emissions caused by incidents due to integrity failures, third-party damages and emergency situations.

Vented emissions are typically quantified by applying detailed engineering calculations and simulation tools.

Incomplete combustion emissions

Emissions associated to the unburned methane in the exhaust gases from natural gas combustion devices (e.g. gas turbines, gas engines, boilers) or flares. Emissions associated to the combustion of other fuels (e.g. diesel) are not in the scope.

This type of emissions are typically calculated.

When EFs are used to quantify methane emissions for a source, the following general formula is applied:

$$E = \sum_{i}^{n} E_i = \sum_{i}^{n} (EF_i * AF_i)$$

E Total methane emission, in [kg/y]

E_i Methane emissions of source$_i$, in [kg/y]. E_i can be directly measured, derived from measurements, calculated or estimated.

EF_i Factor that describes typical methane emissions of a part of the gas system or a source

[4] Permeation in some types (materials) of distribution grids or in some types of LNG tanks.

AF_i Numerical value describing the size of an emitting population such as length of pipelines, number of valves (per type), number of pneumatic devices (per type), or the number of emitting events such as number of operating vents, multiplied, if relevant, by the duration of the emission.

The following table shows the list of sources of methane emissions for mid and downstream:

Type of emissions	Sources of methane emissions	
Fugitives	**Leaks from components (loss of tightness)**	
	Permeation	
Vented	**Operational emissions**	**Purging & venting (maintenance, process, commissioning & decommissioning)**
		Regular emission technical devices (pneumatic devices, gas analysers…)
		Starts & stops
	Incidents / emergency situations	
Incomplete combustion	**Gas combustion devices (turbines, engines, boilers…)**	
	Flaring	

Table 1 - Type of CH_4 emissions and list of sources

The following figure shows the terms use as a basis to define the granularity associated to the level of reporting: Gas system, Asset, Device, Component.

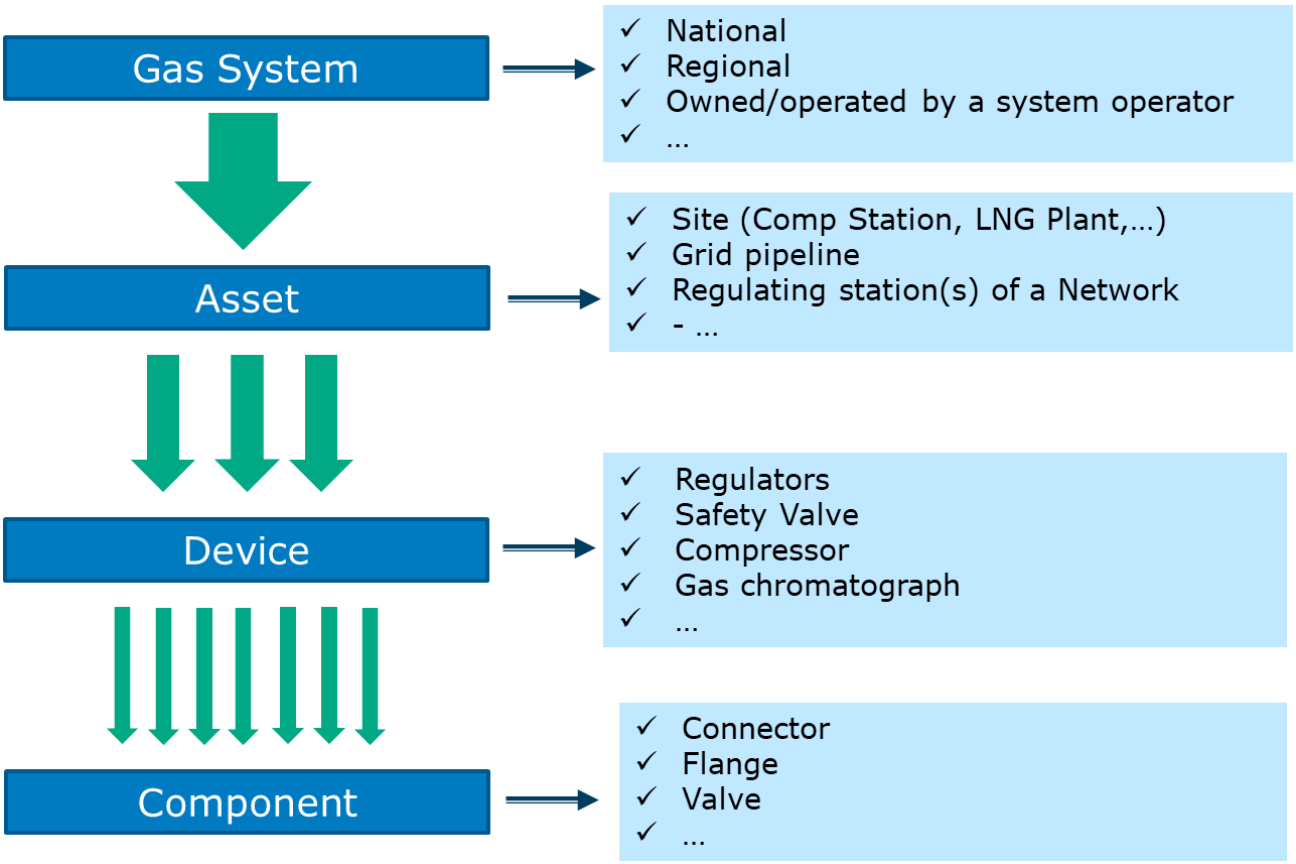


Figure 1 - Granularity related terms

5 LEVELS OF REPORTING

The OGMP 2.0 reporting framework[5] recognizes that companies and individual assets may be at different stages of their methane management and reporting journeys. Companies will typically (and particularly to begin with) have assets in multiple reporting levels.

The framework allows companies to categorize their asset-level reporting by 5 distinct reporting levels. The reporting levels are based upon:

- Reporting granularity, both at the level of sources and geography (i.e. global, simplified consolidation categories, detailed source type and/or by region/country/asset)
- Quantification methodologies (e.g. generic and source specific emissions factors, engineering calculations, simulations, direct measurement, etc.)
- Uncertainty in the quantification (i.e., emission factors, direct measurements, and complementary reconciliation monitoring processes, e.g. site-level measurements)

The 5 OGMP 2.0 reporting levels are:

✓ Level 1

This reporting level will typically be applicable for assets for which a company has not undertaken any methane emission source mapping or survey activities or where information from the operator is highly limited.

Emissions reported for a venture at asset or country level (i.e. one methane emissions figure for all operations in an asset or all assets within a region or country) using generic EF:

- **Transmission grid** – One methane emissions figure (kg/y) will be reported for the transmission grid (including compressor stations, reduction & regulating stations, measurement stations, valve stations, consumer supply stations for metering and regulating) of a company in a country or in a region. The activity factor is the length of the network. The emission factor is included in the OGMP technical guidance document.
- **LNG regasification terminal** – One methane emissions figure (kg/y) will be reported per LNG regasification terminal. The activity factor is the send out capacity of the installation. The company needs to indicate if the terminal has (or not) a flare. The emission factor is included in the OGMP technical guidance document.

[5] OGMP 2.0 reporting framework
http://ogmpartnership.com/sites/default/files/files/OGMP_20_Reporting_Framework.pdf

- **Underground gas storage** - One methane emissions figure (kg/y) will be reported per underground storage. The activity factor is the total working volume of the storage. The emission factor is included in the OGMP technical guidance document.
- **Distribution grid** - One methane emissions figure (kg/y) will be reported for the distribution grid (including main lines, services lines, reducing and/or metering stations, valve stations, injection stations, blending stations, LNG satellite stations and meters) of a company in a country or in a region. The activity factor is the length of the network. The emission factor is included in the OGMP technical guidance document.

✓ Level 2

Emissions reported according to the 3 types of methane emissions:

- Fugitive emissions
- Vents
- Incomplete combustion

Emissions reported in each of these categories are typically quantified using generic emission factors, though more advance forms of quantification may also be used.

For this level, in addition to the types of emissions, a higher granularity is applied:

- **Transmission grids**
    - TSO - Pipeline main lines[6]
    - TSO - Compressor station for transmission pipelines (Each one will be reported separately for level 2, 3, 4 and/or 5)
    - TSO - Reduction & regulating stations / Measurement stations /Valve stations / Consumer supply stations for metering and regulating (all of them will be reported together)
- **LNG regasification terminals**
- **Underground gas storages**
    - UGS - Compressor station (Injection/Withdrawal)

[6] Note – There is not fugitive emissions in the main lines of the transmission grids. On one hand, there is not permeation in this type of assets and on the other hand, the leaks of components (loss of tightness) will be reported in the compressor stations, reduction & regulating stations, etc.

- UGS – Treatment, wells and dehydrators[7]

- **Distribution grids**
  - DSO - Pipelines: Main lines
  - DSO - Service lines
  - DSO - Reducing and/or metering stations; Valve stations; Injection stations; Blending stations
  - DSO - LNG Satellite stations (in the case that they are owned by the DSO)
  - DSO - Meters

Information on the activity factors and emission factors is included in the OGMP technical guidance document.

✓ Level 3

Emissions reported by detailed emission source type (table 1) and using generic, but source-specific, emission factors.

The emission factor used will be typically based on literature. The activity factors need to be filled out by the company. The emission factors are included in the OGMP technical guidance document.

✓ Level 4

Emissions reported by detailed emission source type based on measurements and other source type specific quantification methodologies such as simulation tools and detailed engineering calculations where appropriate.

When using emissions factors, source-level measurements and sampling may be used as the basis for establishing the specific EFs and AFs.

The reporting needs to be done according to the list of methane emissions sources (Table 1). Some additional explanations for levels 3 and 4 can be found below:

- **Fugitive emissions**
  - Leaks from components due to loss of tightness. Each type of component will be reported separately: connections (flanges, seals, joints), valves and control

[7] Note – All the equipment not associated to the UGS compressor station will be reported in this part.

valves, pressure relief valves, blow-down open ended lines, open ended lines and others.

In the case that there is permeation and a separate line has not been included, these emissions should be reported in "Others" (e.g. some type of LNG tanks).

- Permeation – In the case of the distribution grids a disaggregation taking into account the materials of the pipe has been included as well as the pressure range of the pipelines.

- **Vents**
  - Operational emissions - Purging & venting

    Methane emissions associated to maintenance activities, process, commissioning & decommissioning.

  - Operational emissions - Regular emission technical devices

    Methane emissions associated to pneumatic devices, gas analysers,…

  - Operational emissions - Starts & stops

    Start/stop of the compressor stations of the transmission grids or the underground gas storages.

  - Incidents / emergency situations

  - Others

    Start/stop of the gas combustion devices (turbines, engines, boilers…) and flares will be reported in "Others" as they are very small.

- Incomplete combustion
  - Gas combustion devices[8]

  - Flaring

The category "Others" have been included in all types of methane emissions to give flexibility in the reporting to the OGMP members and to ensure that all the methane emissions are reported. This can be reviewed in the future.

[8] Note – A disaggregation of the natural gas combustion devices has been included. To keep it in the future will depend on the emission factors included in the technical guidance documents.

✓ Level 5

Emissions are reported similarly to Level 4 reporting, but with the addition of site-level/asset-level measurements to reconcile source and site level emission estimates. These measurements can be done using sensors mounted to airborne (aircrafts, drones…) or vehicle based (downwind concentration measurement). Satellites could also be used when the granularity and sensitivity is adequate.

This quantification of site/facility-wide emissions, which is independent from the source-level quantification, are intended to reconcile source- and site-level emissions estimates, providing improved confidence in reported emissions.

6 GUIDE TO COMPLETE THE REPORTING TEMPLATE

6.1 Description of the template's structure

6.1.1 General information

The organization table should contain name and address of the company, the year for which methane emissions are reported, and contact details of the person responsible for its completion.

Company Name:	
Reporting Contact (Name):	
Position:	
Address:	
City, Postal/Zip code:	
Telephone:	
Fax:	
Email:	

Year of reporting	

Figure 2 – General information

The gas systems/assets that will be covered in the reporting should be indicated (multiple options can be selected with an "X"), also provide the number of similar assets operated.

Scope of reporting		Number of Similar Facilities
	Transmission grid	
	Undergound gas storage	
	LNG regasificacion terminal	
	Distribution grid	
	Compressor station (Transmission)	

Figure 3 – Scope of reporting

6.1.2 Summary

The total methane emissions are calculated by summing all emissions of the assets/ventures. In the summary table, each asset/venture needs to be reported separately (total methane emissions kg CH_4 during the year), additional rows can be added for this purpose.

If possible, emissions from Prior Year (using the data of Prior Year submission) could be added.

6.1.3 Methane targets

OGMP members need to declare their absolute emissions reduction or intensity targets by 2025 (reference/target year) and to show the progress they are making against them. Targets are not expected for non-operated joint ventures.

GIE, IOGP and MARCOGAZ published in 2020 the guidelines[9] for methane emissions target setting to support companies with the development of their targets.

The base year is the year against a company compares its emissions reduction target.

The target year defines the target completion date and depends on the length of the commitment period. A company can have: 1) a single year commitment period or 2) multi-year commitment period.

It is also recommended to provide information on the evolution and the status of the target during each reporting year. A column on target status has been added (according to the CDP Climate Change 2020 Reporting Guidance):

- New - Select this option for targets that have been set in the reporting year and are still in progress.
- Underway - Select this option for targets that were set before the reporting year, with a target year in the future, that have not been achieved and continue to be pursued.
- Achieved - Select this option for targets that have been achieved or exceeded in the reporting year.
- Expired - Select this option for targets with a target year of the reporting year, that have not been achieved and have therefore expired in the reporting year.
- Revised - Select this option for targets that were set before the reporting year but a revision has been made (e.g. due to a recalculation of the base year emissions or a change to the target year).
- Retired - Select this option for targets with a target year in the future, that have not been achieved, but will no longer be pursued.
- Other – Please explain in the column "Comments"

[9] Guidelines for methane emissions target setting: https://www.gie.eu/index.php/gie-publications/methane-emissions/methane-emission-guidelines/28274-guidelines-for-methane-emissions-target-setting/file

With regards to the intensity or absolute emissions reduction targets:

- Methane intensity - Those companies who have announced a methane intensity target will provide information on the parameters (unit of activity/denominator) to calculate the target (i.e. transmitted gas, distributed gas, length of the pipeline, regasified gas, withdrawal gas, etc). Companies should indicate the year when the target was set.

General Information about the target							Base Year or Year in which target was set	
	Consolidation Basis (Operational Control, Equity)	Target Value	Units	Denominator - Indicate the unit of activity to calculate (e.g. transported gas, regasified gas)	Target Year (e.g. 2025)	Year in which the target was set (e.g. 2018)	Base Year or Year in which the target was set (e.g. 2018)	Intensity figure (%)
Target 1								
Target 2								
Target 3								

Reporting Year							Comments
Current Reporting Year	Intensity figure (%)	Numerator, total value	Numerator, units of measure	Denominator, total value	Denominator, units of measure	Target status in reporting year	
							This target includes …

Figure 4 – Table for reporting intensity based methane target(s)

- Absolute emissions reduction - Those companies who have announced an absolute reduction target will also report their base/reference year and target year for calculating the absolute reduction in methane emissions. 2015 is recommended as base year.

General Information about the target			Performance in the Reference or Base Year			Target Year		
	Consolidation Basis (Operational Control, Equity)	Year in which the target was set	Reference / Base Year	Total emissions in scope of the target	Units of measure	Target Year (e.g. 2025)	Targeted reduction from Reference or Base Year, %	Absolute emissions in Target Year
Target 1								
Target 2								
Target 3								

Reporting Year				Comments
Current Reporting Year	Total CH4 emissions	% Change from Reference or Base Year	Target status in reporting year	
2020				This target includes …

Figure 5 – Table for reporting absolute emissions reduction target(s)

6.1.4 Implementation plan to reach the gold standard

OGMP members need to declare an explicit and credible path to reach the gold standard for operated assets and non-operated assets included in the submission.

The implementation plan for assets-ventures operated by other OGMP 2.0 member companies should be excluded from the submission because it will be delivered directly by them.

Implementation Plan to reach level 4/5 for operated-non operated ventures/asset						
Venture/Asset Name	Operated / Non operated	Levels				
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
- LNG terminal	Operated	1-2	3-4	4-5		
TSO	Operated					
- Compressor stations TSO	Operated	2-3	3-4	4-5		
TSO	Non Operated					
- Pipeline network	Non Operated	1-2	2-3	3-4	3-4	4-5

Figure 6 – Example of the implementation plan to reach the gold standard

6.1.5 Operated, non-operated and excluded assets/ventures

Companies have to report their Scope 1 methane emissions from all assets under operational control and assets within non-operated joint ventures. (Please note that if companies are not permitted to share data from any of their operated or non-operated venture assets, they will provide evidence of why this is the case, together with descriptions of the steps they are taking to obtain these permissions). Framework treats operated and non-operated ventures differently with regards to timing and targets.

Companies will provide biennially a list of the partners that operate or otherwise have financial control of non-operated joint ventures.

A template has been prepared to provide information on the operated and non-operated assets/ventures:

LIST OF OPERATED ASSETS/ VENTURES							
Asset/ Venture Name	Country	Location Latitude	Longitude	Operated?	Operator	% Equity	Comment/Additional information

Figure 7 – Template for list of operated assets/ventures

LIST OF NON-OPERATED ASSETS/ VENTURES							
Asset/ Venture Name	Country	Location Latitude	Longitude	Operated?	Operator	% Equity	Comment/Additional information

Figure 8 – Template for list of non-operated assets/ventures

In the column comment/additional information a short description of the asset/venture needs to be added (e.g. in the case of a transmission grid, number of km, number of reduction & regulating

stations, measurement stations, valve stations, consumer supply stations for metering and regulating). This information may be very useful to explain variations in the emissions between 2 different years. In addition, in the case of transmission system operators and distribution system operators a map showing the grid could be provided if available.

In the case that an asset/venture is excluded from the reporting, the company needs to explain the rationale for excluding them from the submission (for example indicating the business of the company to show that the ventures is not within OGMP framework).

Assets/ventures operated by other OGMP 2.0 member companies will be excluded from the submission to minimise reporting burden on companies and the risk of reporting potentially misaligned numbers. However, the list of these ventures (indicating the %equity) should be included in the tab "List of excluded entities" for completeness.

LIST OF EXCLUDED ASSETS/ VENTURES FROM THE REPORTING								
		Location					Operated by OGMP 2.0	
Asset/ Venture Name	Country	Latitude	Longitude	Operated?	Operator	% Equity	Member?	Comment/Additional information

Figure 9 – Template for list of excluded assets/ventures

A financial organisational chart referred to the situation as on 31st December of the previous year could be provided for a better understanding, as a voluntary option.

The annex 2 shows some examples of reporting where there is more than one company involved.

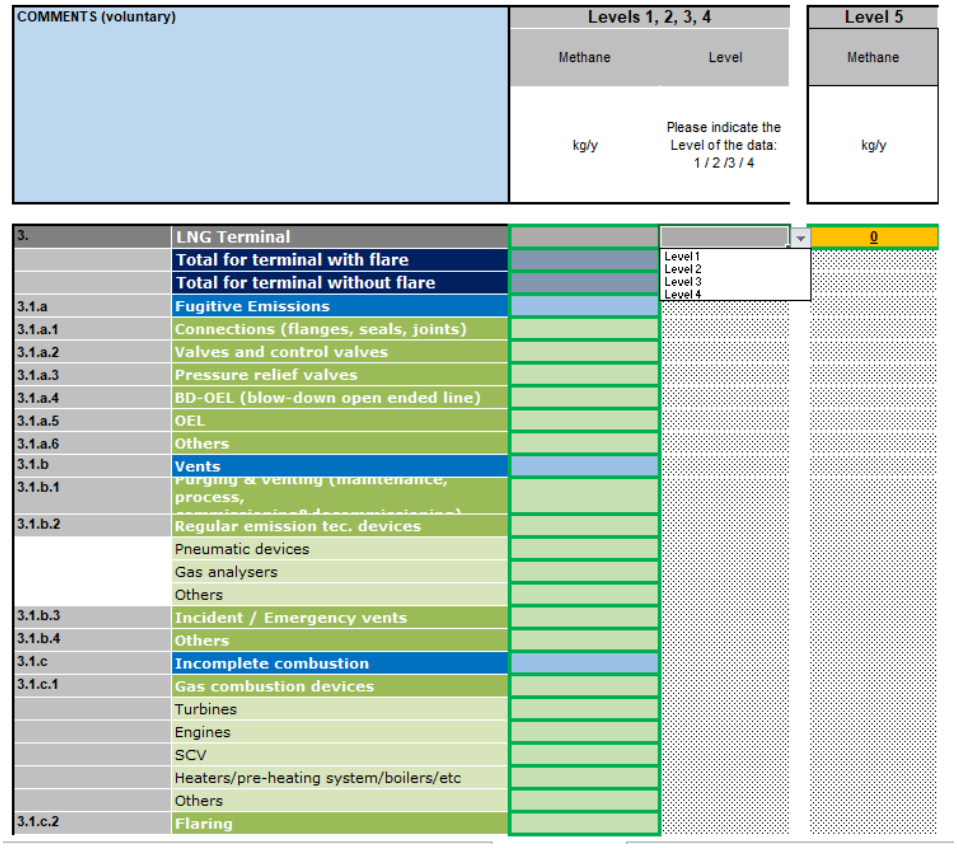
6.1.6 Reporting of methane emissions per asset

- Each asset will be reported separately. The template includes different tabs:
  - LNG regasification terminal
  - Underground gas storage
  - Transmission
  - Distribution
  - Compressor station (transmission)
- Each tab contains a box with general information (simple instructions to fill in it).
- The template has a colour code according to the 5 levels of reporting:

Level 1	Emissions reported for a venture at asset or country level
Level 2	Emissions reported per type of methane emissions
Level 3	Emissions reported by detailed source type and using generic emission factors
Level 4	Emissions reported by detailed source type and using specific emission factors, measurements, simulation tools and detailed engineering calculations
Level 5	Emissions reported similarly to Level 4, but with the addition of site-level measurements

Figure 10 – Colour code for the 5 levels of reporting

When filling the different types or sources of methane emissions is possible to have different reporting levels. The granularity of the data is basically indicated by the different colours.



COMMENTS (voluntary)	Levels 1, 2, 3, 4		Level 5
	Methane	Level	Methane
	kg/y	Please indicate the Level of the data: 1 / 2 /3 / 4	kg/y

3.	LNG Terminal			0
	Total for terminal with flare			
	Total for terminal without flare			
3.1.a	Fugitive Emissions			
3.1.a.1	Connections (flanges, seals, joints)			
3.1.a.2	Valves and control valves			
3.1.a.3	Pressure relief valves			
3.1.a.4	BD-OEL (blow-down open ended line)			
3.1.a.5	OEL			
3.1.a.6	Others			
3.1.b	Vents			
3.1.b.1	Purging & venting (maintenance, process,			
3.1.b.2	Regular emission tec. devices			
	Pneumatic devices			
	Gas analysers			
	Others			
3.1.b.3	Incident / Emergency vents			
3.1.b.4	Others			
3.1.c	Incomplete combustion			
3.1.c.1	Gas combustion devices			
	Turbines			
	Engines			
	SCV			
	Heaters/pre-heating system/boilers/etc			
	Others			
3.1.c.2	Flaring			

Level 1
Level 2
Level 3
Level 4

Figure 11 – Example of the reporting template showing the colour code

- In each tab, general information on the asset/venture needs to be reported:
  - Asset/venture – Name/code to identify the asset/venture
  - Country – Country where the asset/venture is located
  - Location – Coordinates will be provided in the case of LNG regasification terminals, UGS and compressor stations. For transmission and distribution grids the country or region will be indicated.
  - Operated – "Yes" or "No" should be indicated

- % Equity – The % should be reported in the case of joint ventures. Methane emissions from operated assets need to be reported at 100%, while non-operated assets/ventures need to be adjusted for equity.

- A box to include comments and general information has been added. Companies will have the opportunity to provide information on the characteristic of the asset, technologies used, etc.
- Companies can quantify and report their methane emissions based on direct measurements, estimations or calculations according to the different levels of reporting.

  It is recommended to use the MARCOGAZ assessment paper to quantify the methane emissions (currently under discussion in CEN to be converted into a CEN technical report) as well as the MARCOGAZ template and guide to prepare the internal inventory of methane emissions.
- If EF and AF are used, they can be reported on voluntary basis. Companies are only required to provide the amount of methane emissions (kg per year).

  Emissions factors (EF) indicate the amount of methane emissions that may be released in a kind of asset, emission event or component. Emission factors for levels 1, 2 and 3 are included in the Technical Guidance Documents. EF can be expressed in different units.

  The EFs are applied to a population of emitting sources: activity factors (AF). In most cases exact AF are known, in few cases an estimation may be appropriate.

  AF multiplied with the correspondent EF gives the amount of methane emissions by source.
- The reporting cell have a restriccion the only acceptable values are:

  MI: Missing Information

  N/A: Not-Applicable, the source does not exist for the particular asset.

  Any value.

  If the numerical value is zero, please add a note explaining why there are no emissions from the source (e.g. emission already mitigated, the equipment is not in operation, etc.)

  PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE EMPTY CELLS or the system will show an Error and the excel template will not allow to continue.

  A column to provide comments for each row of the template has been included. Companies can provide explanations and additional information.
- With regards to the source of the own data, companies need to include this information by including an 'X' into the following cells:

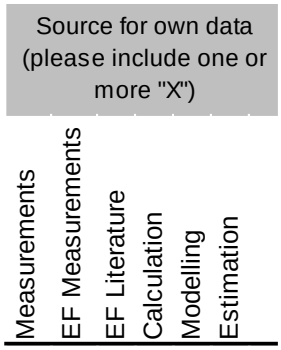


Figure 12 – Sources of own data in template

Source of data	Description
Measurement	Data is based on (in-)direct measurement of emissions (e.g. flowrate, concentration measurement, correlation techniques)
EF Measurement	Data is based on emissions factors derived from field measurements (e.g. measurements for an estimate of a population samples of pneumatic controllers)
EF Literature	Data is based on emission factors taken from academic publications, gas industry R&D research, or equipment supplier data
Calculation	Data is directly derived from physical data of the assets (e.g. in the case of venting, the emission could be derived from the volume of the pipe section and the pressure in that section)
Modelled	Data is based on a combination of physical data of the assets and (semi-)empirical physical correlation (e.g. in case of pipe rupture, the emission could be derived from physical data combined with flow resistance factors or even more sophisticated numerical fluid dynamic calculations)
Estimate	Data is based on expert opinion and best guess.

7 ANNEX I - UNITED NATIONS (UNFCCC, IPCC) "TIER" APPROACH

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) members are required to create every year a national inventory of all greenhouse gases released to the atmosphere. Although the framework for reporting is fixed by the UNFCCC, the method of emission estimation can differ from country to country, and even between several data providers within one country, as long as this method can be scientifically justified. The transparency framework unifies the reporting rules, following the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Guidelines.

The IPCC Guidelines distinguish between three levels, or Tiers, for quantification of emissions:

- **Tier 1**

The simplest method with the use of relatively aggregate and usually readily available activity variables and with default emission factors for the activity variable chosen. Default emission factors for a set of activity data are listed in the IPCC Guidelines.

- **Tier 2**

Similar specification for the level of activity data as for Tier 1 but with emission factors which are specific to the country, e.g., based on national measurements and analysis.

- **Tier 3**

The most detailed approach based on a rigorous assessment at the facility level, involving the identification of equipment-specific emission sources, count of equipment units, measurement of emission rates per equipment type, etc.

The regulations on the use of these factors are different per country and often the country specifies its emission factors, mostly to be used to determine the remaining amount of methane after combustion.

Progressing from Tier 1 to Tier 3 represents a reduction in the uncertainty of GreenHouse Gas estimates. National Inventory Reports (NIR) should be based on Tier 3 approach for the entire gas chain: it means that every gas and oil company across Europe should quantify methane emissions using a rigorous bottom-up assessment at the facility level, involving identification and specific emission sources, count of equipment units, measurement of emission rates per equipment type.

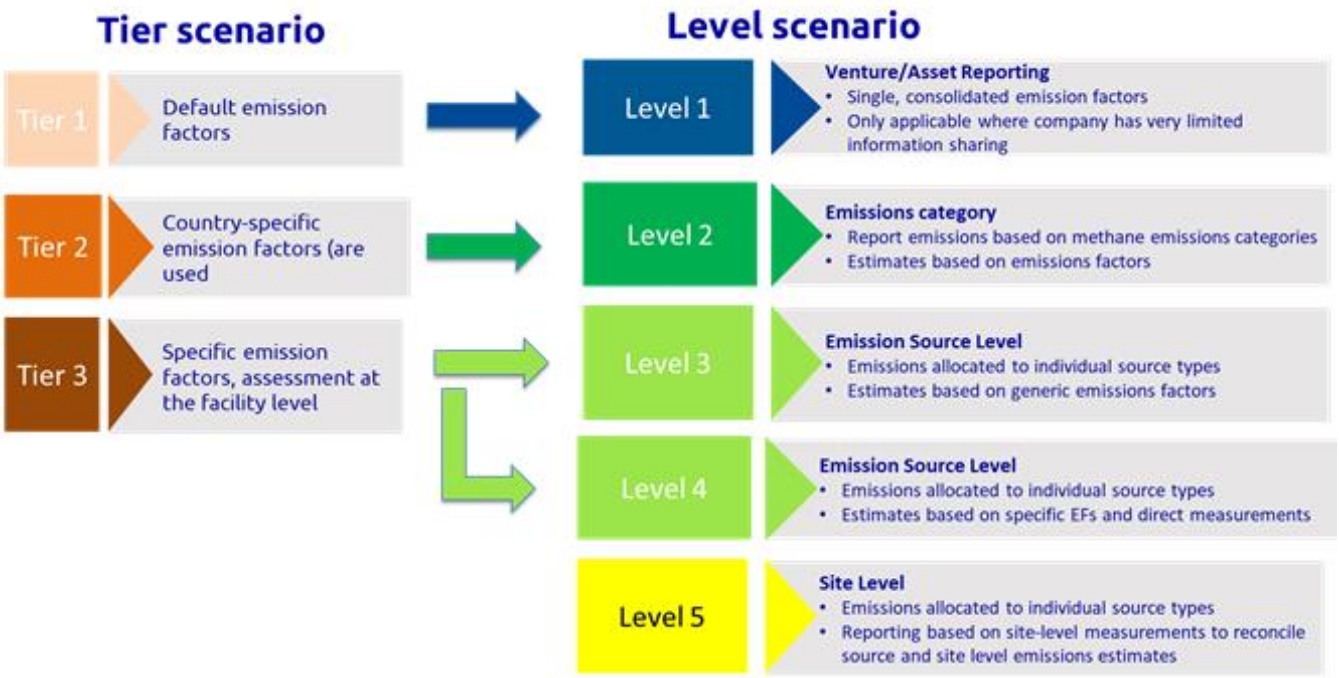


Figure 13 - Relation between IPCC Tier approach and OGMP level 1-5 reporting.

8 ANNEX 2 – EXAMPLES FOR REPORTING WHEN THERE IS MORE THAN ONE COMPANY INVOLVED

EXAMPLE 1

COMPANY "A" is 100% owner of an asset and is operating the asset

- ⇨ COMPANY "A" is providing the data and reporting the methane emissions data

EXAMPLE 2

COMPANY "A" is 100% owner of an asset but it's operated by COMPANY "B"

- ⇨ If COMPANY "B" is member of OGMP 2.0:

  COMPANY "A" will indicate that this asset/venture is excluded from its reporting because it will be reported by COMPANY "B".

  COMPANY "A" will indicate in the submission that their equity in the asset is 100%.

  COMPANY "B" will report the emissions, but it will indicate the 0% equity boundary.

- ⇨ If COMPANY "B" is not member of OGMP 2.0:

  COMPANY "B" will provide the data to COMPANY "A".

  COMPANY "A" will indicate in the submission that their equity in the asset is 100%, but it is not operated. COMPANY "A" will report the data.

EXAMPLE 3

COMPANY "A" and COMPANY "B" share a common asset (50:50) and operate it accordingly (50:50)

- ⇨ Unless there is an agreement between the companies (if this is the case, they should inform it to OGMP), both companies will report the data indicating the equity (50%).

EXAMPLE 4

COMPANY "A" and COMPANY "B" share a common asset (30:70) under the umbrella of a common owned company (COMPANY "C"). COMPANY "A" is operating the assets of COMPANY "C".

- ⇨ If COMPANY "C" is a member of OGMP 2.0:

COMPANY "A" will be reporting the data to OGMP 2.0.

COMPANY "B" will indicate that this asset/venture is excluded from its reporting because it will be reported by COMPANY "A".

COMPANY "A" and COMPANY "B" will indicate the equity % that should be applied (COMPANY "A" 30% and COMPANY "B" 70%).

COMPANY "C" will indicate in their submission that COMPANY "A" will report.

If the companies reach a different agreement, they should inform this to OGMP.

⇨ If COMPANY "C" is not a member of OGMP 2.0:

COMPANY "A" will be reporting the data to OGMP 2.0.

COMPANY "B" will indicate that these emissions are excluded from its reporting.

COMPANY "A" and COMPANY "B" will indicate the equity % that should be applied (COMPANY "A" 30% and COMPANY "B" 70%), so the correct share of emissions is calculated under the equity boundary.

EXAMPLE 5

COMPANY "A" and COMPANY "B" share a common asset (30:70) under the umbrella of a common owned company (COMPANY "C"). COMPANY "C" is operating the assets

⇨ If COMPANY "C" is member of OGMP 2.0:

COMPANY "A" and COMPANY "B" will indicate that this venture is excluded from its reporting because it will be reported by COMPANY "C".

COMPANY "A" and COMPANY "B" will indicate the equity % that should be applied (COMPANY "A" 30% and COMPANY "B" 70%).

COMPANY "C" will be reporting the data to OGMP 2.0.

⇨ If COMPANY "C" isn't member of OGMP 2.0:

Unless there is an agreement between the companies (if this is the case, they should inform it to OGMP), both companies will report the data indicating the equity %.