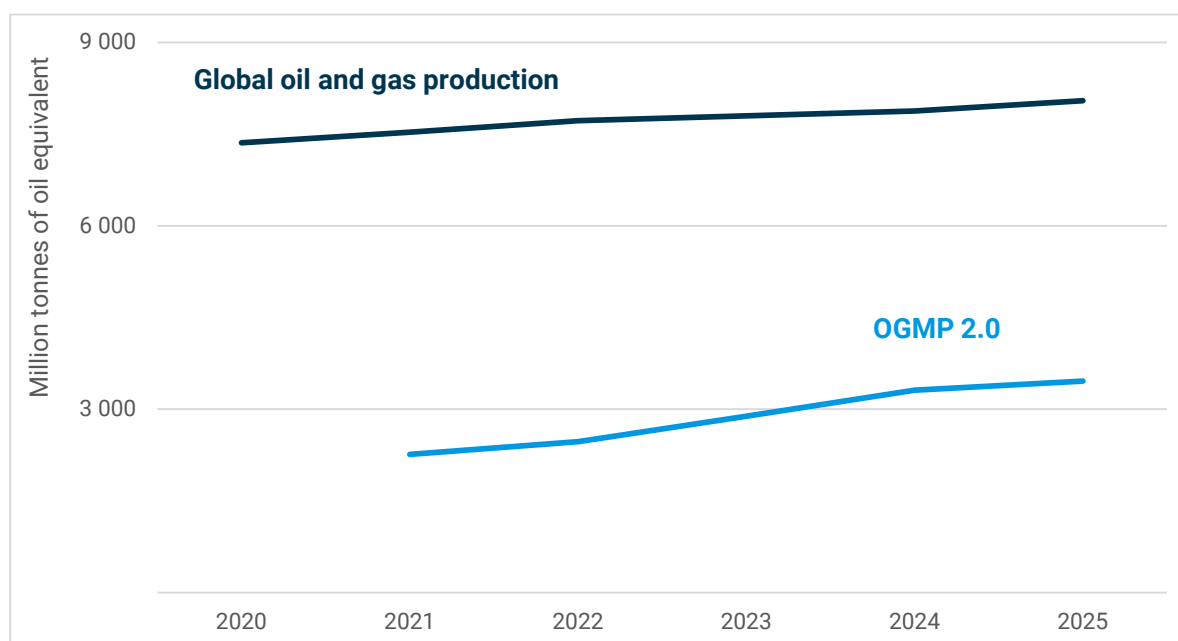


OGMP 2.0 on track to deliver measurement-based methane emissions reporting for one-third of global oil and gas supply by 2030

The United Nations Environment Programme's Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) is the only comprehensive, measurement-based international reporting framework for the sector. Its members are improving the understanding of methane emissions across all oil and gas segments, uncovering previously undetected emissions and implementing cost-effective mitigation measures. OGMP 2.0 was launched in 2020 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) together with the European Commission, a vanguard of oil and gas companies, and partners.

OGMP 2.0 has expanded to nearly 160 companies and increased its coverage of global oil and gas production to around 45 per cent (see Figure 1). The partnership is continuously growing, with three new members joining in the first quarter of 2026 alone. Many companies are in discussions with UNEP's International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO), showing interest in joining this partnership that has set the global standard for methane emissions reporting. If companies that have already signaled the intention to join OGMP 2.0 confirm their membership, coverage would reach well over half of global oil and gas production.

Figure 1: Global and OGMP 2.0 oil and gas production, 2020-2025

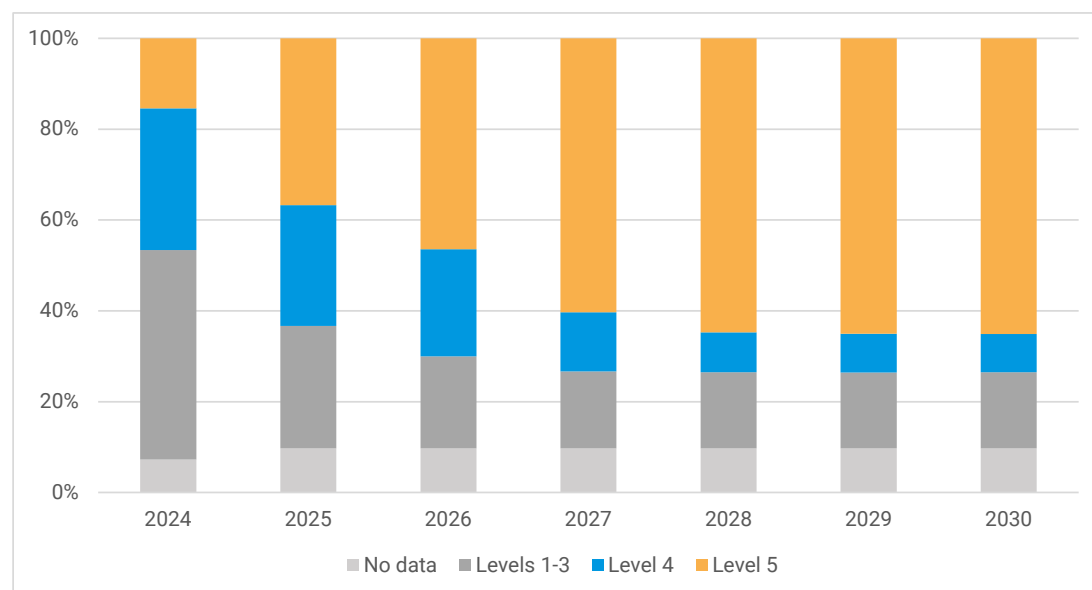


OGMP 2.0 members commit to set a reduction target and work together towards near-zero methane emissions, report annually, and increase data quality over time. Companies have three years to reach Gold Standard Reporting for operated assets and five years for non-operated ventures. The framework also requires an implementation plan that details how the company expects to achieve its objectives and progress towards the highest data quality levels.

Gold Standard Reporting is awarded to companies that strive for the highest reporting level (Level 5). This includes reconciliation of emissions data at the source level with site-level measurements within the prescribed timelines for all material assets. All assets that account for 95 per cent of total emissions for a given operator are considered material. OGMP 2.0 conducts independent assurance on implementation plans and reported data, recognizing which assets have successfully reached Level 5.

Members' reports for 2024 data indicated that close to a third of global oil and gas production was at Gold Standard Reporting or on track to get there in one or two years. Under a conservative scenario that assumes no change in OGMP 2.0 membership and considers current company implementation plans, oil and gas production reported at Level 5 would reach around 25 per cent of global output by 2027 and approximately 30 per cent by 2030 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: OGMP 2.0 production by reporting level, 2024-2030

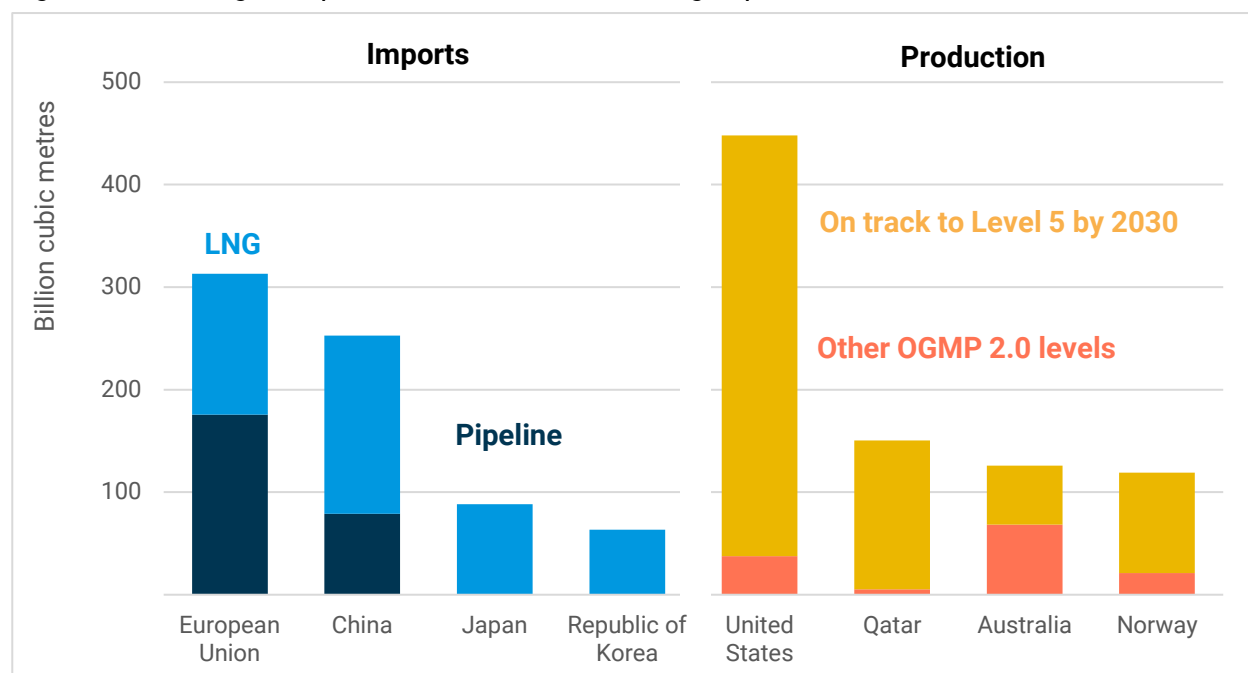


Notes: Assumes no changes in OGMP 2.0 membership and assets. No data refers to assets for which OGMP 2.0 members have not yet reported information because they recently joined the partnership, the assets are new or newly acquired, or they do not have authorization to report on them.

In 2024, 7 per cent of global production reached Level 5, corresponding to 238 assets. Some companies are showing leadership and going further. The 2025 [report](#) from the Coalition for LNG Emission Abatement toward Net-zero (CLEAN) highlights that many LNG projects are moving towards Level 5 reporting and near-zero methane intensities, including the largest producer of LNG in the United States of America and several major LNG projects in Australia. Around 90 per cent of the Republic of Korea and Japan's LNG imports are covered by OGMP 2.0, with roughly 30 per cent of related supply already having reached Level 5 in 2024.

Assets responsible for around 1,000 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas supply in 2025 are on track to reach Level 5 by 2030. This volume is roughly the same as the global net trade of natural gas and represents more than all the natural gas imported in 2025 by the European Union, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea combined (see Figure 3). OGMP 2.0 coverage in leading exporters is above average, reaching 45 per cent of natural gas supply in the United States and more than 80 per cent in Qatar, Norway and Australia.

Figure 3: Natural gas imports and OGMP 2.0 natural gas production for selected countries, 2025

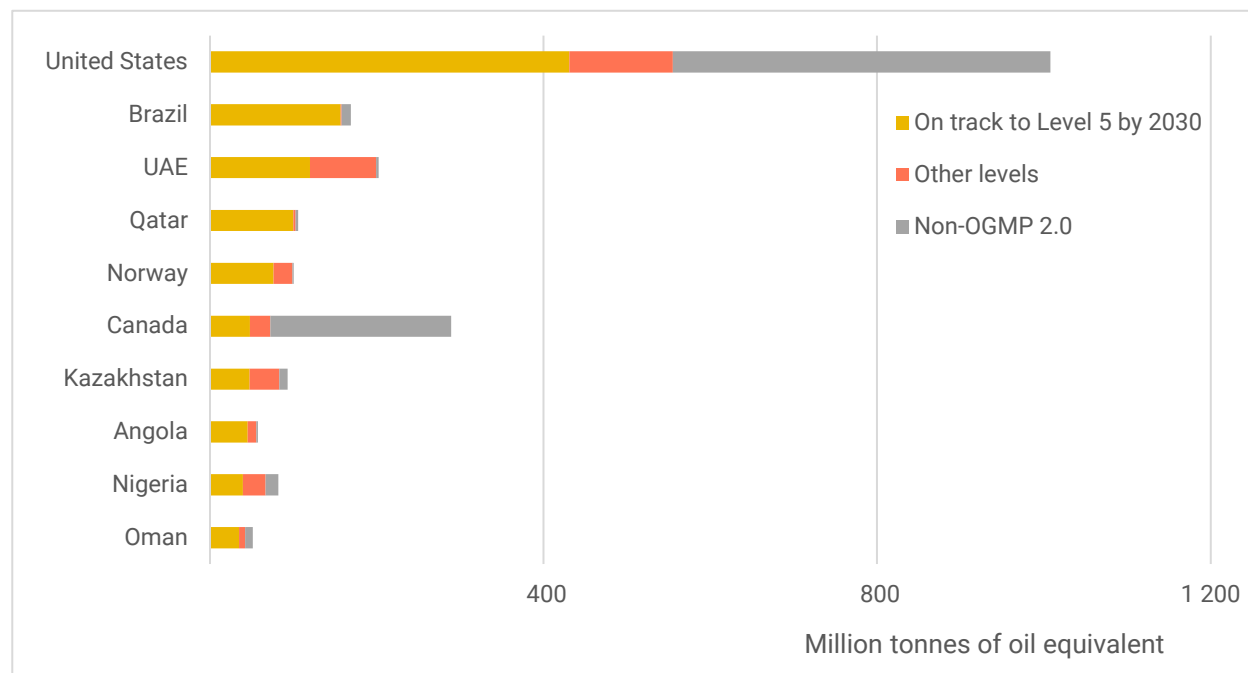


Sources: IMEO analysis based on data from OGMP 2.0, [Rystad](#), [Bruegel](#) (based on ENTSOG, GIE and Bloomberg), [World Ports Org.](#), [Gas Processing & LNG](#) and [MEES](#).

Note: Production at other OGMP 2.0 levels includes output from assets that do not have material emissions (i.e. emissions that represent less than 5 per cent of total portfolio emissions), which are not required to reach Level 5 reporting in the OGMP 2.0 framework, and from assets that do not have a credible and timebound implementation plan to reach Level 5 reporting.

Assets responsible for more than 1,300 million tonnes of oil equivalent of oil supply in 2025 are on track to reach Level 5 by 2030. That corresponds to roughly two-thirds of [global net oil exports](#). Many of the top exporting countries have a large share of their production covered by OGMP 2.0 reporting, including the United States, Brazil and the United Arab Emirates (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Oil production by reporting level for selected oil producers, 2025



OGMP 2.0 Level 5 production can serve as a starting point for buyers interested in oil and gas with near-zero methane emissions. In 2024, assets that reached Level 5 accounted for just over 20 exajoules of oil and gas production and around 500,000 tonnes of reported methane emissions, representing a methane emissions intensity of around 0.1 per cent (in energy terms). That is 10 to 20 times lower than [estimates](#) for the global industry average.

OGMP 2.0 members are well positioned to meet growing market and regulatory expectations.

By 2027, Level 5 production is already set to exceed the combined net oil and natural gas imports of the European Union, Japan and the Republic of Korea. As more companies join OGMP 2.0, shared learnings across the partnership, alongside improving technologies, mean many will be able to accelerate their transition to measurement-based reporting. Measurement-based reporting can and should become standard industry practice.

Table 1: OGMP 2.0 coverage for top oil and gas exporters

Selected countries	Level 5 share of total production			OGMP 2.0 share of total production in 2025
	2024	2027	2030	
Algeria	0%	17%	17%	22%
Angola	39%	71%	71%	97%
Argentina	15%	32%	34%	45%
Australia	10%	42%	42%	93%
Azerbaijan	20%	23%	23%	100%
Brazil	1%	91%	92%	92%
Canada	3%	14%	14%	20%
Colombia	13%	30%	30%	74%
Egypt	14%	74%	74%	76%
Indonesia	16%	32%	32%	83%
Iran	0%	0%	0%	0%
Iraq	0%	10%	10%	27%
Kazakhstan	0%	35%	50%	88%
Kuwait	0%	0%	0%	0%
Libya	1%	39%	39%	65%
Malaysia	17%	41%	41%	96%
Mexico	2%	2%	2%	3%
Nigeria	25%	48%	48%	85%
Norway	32%	81%	81%	99%
Oman	34%	68%	68%	89%
Qatar	0%	68%	94%	97%
Saudi Arabia	0%	0%	0%	0%
Turkmenistan	0%	1%	1%	9%
United Kingdom	27%	55%	58%	83%
United States	13%	38%	42%	50%
Venezuela	0%	9%	12%	29%
World	7%	26%	28%	43%

Notes: These are conservative estimates based on our best attempt to reconcile OGMP 2.0 asset-level reporting in 2025 and [Rystad](#) production data, as well as overcome complex ownership structures and challenges in asset mapping. Share of total production includes assets for which members have not yet reported information and assets that do not have material emissions under the OGMP 2.0 framework. Top exporters with only one company reporting data to OGMP 2.0 are not listed (Russia, Guyana and Ecuador).