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General Secretariat

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CONTRIBUTION

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on Energy
Subject:	BE revised comments on the Methane Regulation (ST 12875/22)

Delegations will find in the annex the revised BE comments on the Methane Regulation (ST 12875/22).

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
2022/0423 (COD) Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942		General: BE reiterates the need to maintain the ambition from the initial proposal, as this regulation can serve as a reference and example globally.
(Text with EEA relevance)		
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		
Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 194(2) thereof,		
Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		
After transmission of the draft legislative act to		

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the national parliaments,		
Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ ,		
Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ² ,		
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		
Whereas:		
(1) Methane, the main component of natural gas, is second only to carbon dioxide in its overall contribution to climate change and is responsible for approximately a third of current warming.		

1 OJ C , , p. .

2 OJ C , , p. .

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(2) On a molecular level, Although methane remains in the atmosphere for a shorter period has a shorter average atmospheric residence time (10 to 12 years) than carbon dioxide (hundreds of years), its greenhouse effect on the climate is more significant and it contributes to ozone formation which is a potent air pollutant that causes serious health problems. The amount of methane in the atmosphere globally has risen sharply over the last decade.		
(3) According to recent estimates by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, methane emission reductions of 45% by 2030, based on available targeted measures and additional measures in line with the United Nations ('UN') priority development goals, could avoid 0.3°C of global warming by 2045.		

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(4) According to the Union's greenhouse gas ('GHG') inventories data, the energy sector is estimated to be responsible for 19% of methane emissions within the Union. This does not include methane emissions linked to the Union's fossil energy consumption which are occurring outside the Union.		
(5) The European Green Deal combines a comprehensive set of mutually reinforcing measures and initiatives aimed at achieving climate neutrality in the Union by 2050 <u>at the latest</u> . The European Green Deal Communication ³ indicates that the decarbonisation of the gas sector will be facilitated, including by addressing the issue of energy-related methane emissions. The		

3 COM(2019) 640 final.

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Commission adopted an EU strategy to reduce methane emissions ('the Methane Strategy') in October 2020 setting out measures to cut methane emissions in the EU, including in the energy sector, and internationally. In Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 ⁴ ('European Climate Law'), the Union has enshrined into legislation the target of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 <u>at the latest</u> and also established a binding Union domestic reduction commitment of net greenhouse gas emissions (emissions after deduction of removals) of at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030. To achieve that level of GHG emission reductions, methane emissions from the energy sector should decrease by around 58% by 2030 compared to 2020.		
(6) Methane emissions are included in the		

4 Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021).

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scope of the Union greenhouse gas reduction targets for 2030 set out in the European Climate Law and the binding national emission reduction targets under Regulation (EU) 2018/842⁵. However, there is currently no Union level legal framework setting out specific measures for the reduction of anthropogenic methane emissions in the energy sector. In addition, whilst Directive 2010/75⁶ on industrial emissions covers methane emissions from the refining of mineral oil and gas, it does not cover other activities in the energy sector.		
(7) In this context, this Regulation should apply to the reduction of methane emissions in oil and fossil gas upstream exploration and		

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- 5 Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018).
- 6 Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010).

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production, fossil gas gathering and processing, gas transmission, distribution, underground storage and liquefied natural liquid fossil gas (LNG) terminals, as well as to operating underground and surface coalmines, closed and abandoned underground coal mines.		
(8) Rules for accurate measurement, monitoring , reporting and verification of methane emissions in the oil, gas and coal sectors, as well as for the abatement of those emissions, including through leak detection and repair surveys and restrictions on venting and flaring, should be addressed by an appropriate Union legal framework. Such a framework should contain rules to enhance transparency with regard to fossil energy imports into the Union, thus improving the incentives for a wider uptake of methane mitigation solutions across the globe.		

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(9) Compliance with the obligations under this Regulation is likely to require investments by regulated operators and the costs associated with such investments should be taken into account in tariff setting, subject to efficiency principles.		
(10) Each Member State should appoint at least one competent authority to oversee that operators effectively comply with the obligations laid down in this Regulation and should notify the Commission about such appointment and any changes thereof. The competent authorities appointed should take all the necessary measures to ensure compliance with <u>this Regulation in accordance with the tasks specifically attributed to them therein</u> the requirements set out in this Regulation. Taking into account the cross-border character		

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of energy sector operations and methane emissions, competent authorities should cooperate with each other and the Commission. In this context, the Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States should form together a network of public authorities applying this Regulation to foster close cooperation, with the necessary arrangements for exchanging information and best practices and allow for consultations.		
(11) In order to ensure a smooth and effective implementation of the obligations laid down in this Regulation, the Commission supports Member States through the Technical Support Instrument⁷ providing tailor-made technical expertise to design and implement reforms, including those promoting the reduction of		

⁷ Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021).

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methane emissions in the energy sector. The technical support, for example, involves strengthening of administrative capacity, harmonising the legislative frameworks and sharing of relevant best practices.		
(12) In order to ensure the performance of their tasks, operators should provide the competent authorities with all assistance necessary. In addition, operators should take all the necessary actions identified by the competent authorities within the period determined by the competent authorities or any other period agreed with the competent authorities.		
(13) The main mechanism available to the competent authorities should be inspections, including examination of documentation and records, emissions measurements and site checks. Inspections should take place regularly,		

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on the basis of an appraisal of the environmental risk conducted by the competent authorities. In addition, inspections should be carried out to investigate substantiated complaints and occurrences of non-compliance and to ensure that repairs or replacements of components <u>and mitigation measures</u> are carried out in accordance with this Regulation. Where they identify a serious breach of the requirements of this Regulation, competent authorities should issue a notice of remedial actions to be taken by the operator. <u>Alternatively, the competent authorities may decide to instruct the operator or mine operator to submit to their approval a set of remedial actions to address the breaches.</u> Competent authorities should keep records of the inspections and the relevant information should be made available in		

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accordance with Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁸ .		
(14) In light of the proximity of some methane emission sources to urban or residential areas, natural or legal persons harmed by breaches of this Regulation should be able to lodge duly substantiated complaints with the competent authorities. Complainants should be kept informed of the procedure and decisions taken and should receive a final decision within a reasonable time of lodging the complaint.		
(15) A robust verification framework can improve the credibility of reported data. In addition, the level of detail and technical complexity of methane emissions measurements requires proper verification of methane		

⁸ Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003).

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emissions data reported by operators and mine operators. While self-verification is possible, third party verification ensures greater independence and transparency. In addition, it allows for a harmonized set of competences and level of expertise that may not be available to all public entities. Verifiers should be accredited by accreditation bodies in accordance with Regulation (EC) 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹. Independent accredited verifiers should thus ensure that emissions reports prepared by operators and mine operators are correct and in compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation. They should review the data in the emissions reports to assess their reliability, credibility and accuracy against free and publicly available European or international standards developed		

⁹ Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008).

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by independent bodies and made applicable by the Commission. The Commission should thus be empowered to adopt delegated acts for the purpose of incorporating and setting out the applicability of such European or international standards. Verifiers are separate from competent authorities and should be independent from the operators and mine operators, who should provide them with all assistance necessary to enable or facilitate the performance of the verification activities, notably as regards access to the premises and the presentation of documentation or records.		
(16) The information in the emission reports submitted to the competent authorities should be provided to the Commission in view of a verification role to be attributed to <u>In performing their obligations and exercising their powers under this Regulation, verifiers,</u>		

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<u>the competent authorities and the Commission should consider the information made available by</u> the International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO), in particular with regards to methodologies for data aggregation and analysis and verification of methodologies and statistical processes employed by companies to quantify their emissions reported data. The reference criteria in that respect may include the OGMP standards and guidance documents. The information produced by the IMEO should be made available to the public and the Commission should use such information to address any identified shortcomings with regards to the measurement, reporting and verification of methane emissions data.		
(17) The IMEO was set up in October 2020 by the Union in partnership with the United		

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Nations Environmental Programme, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the International Energy Agency, and launched at the G20 Summit in October 2021. The IMEO has been tasked with collecting, reconciling, verifying and publishing anthropogenic methane emissions data at a global level. The IMEO is part of the United Nations Environment Programme, which concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the European Union. Its role is crucial for verification of methane emissions data in the energy sector and appropriate relations should be established in order to put into effect the entrustment of verification tasks. As the IMEO is not a Union body and is not subject to Union law, it is essential to provide that IMEO takes appropriate measures to ensure the protection of the interests of the Union and its Member States.		

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(18) As party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, the Union is required to provide annually an inventory report of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions constituting an aggregate of the member States national greenhouse gas inventories, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).		
(19) Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹⁰ requires Member States to report greenhouse gas inventory data to the Commission and to report their national projections. Pursuant to		

¹⁰ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

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Article 17(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 reporting is to be undertaken using UNFCCC reporting guidelines, and is often based on default emission factors rather than direct source-level measurements, implying uncertainties on the origin, frequency and magnitude of emissions.		
(20) Country data reported pursuant to UNFCCC reporting provisions is submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat according to different tiers of reporting in line with the IPCC guidelines. In this context, the IPCC generally suggests using higher tier methods for those emission sources which have a significant influence on a country's total inventory of greenhouse gases in terms of absolute level, trend or uncertainty.		
(21) A tier represents a level of methodological		

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complexity. Three tiers are available. Tier 1 methods typically use IPCC default emission factors and require the most basic, and least disaggregated, activity data. Higher tiers usually utilise more elaborate methods and source-specific, technology-specific, region-specific or country-specific emission factors, which are often based on measurements, and normally require more highly disaggregated activity data. Specifically, tier 2 requires country-specific, instead of default, emission factors to be used, while tier 3 requires plant-by-plant data or measurements and comprises the application of a rigorous bottom-up assessment by source type at the individual facility level. Progressing from tier 1 to tier 3 represents an increase in the certainty of measurements of methane-related emissions¹¹.		

¹¹ IPCC (2019) 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories.

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(22) Member States have different practices as concerns the tier level at which they report their energy related methane emissions to the UNFCCC. Reporting at tier 2 for large emission sources is in line with IPCC reporting guidelines as tier 2 is considered a higher tier method. Consequently, estimation methodologies and reporting of energy related methane emissions varies across Member States, and reporting at the lowest, tier 1, level is still very common in several Member States for methane emissions from coal, gas and oil.		
(23) Currently, voluntary industry-led initiatives remain the principal course of action for methane emissions quantification and mitigation in many countries. A key energy sector led initiative is the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership ('OGMP'), a voluntary initiative on		

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measuring and reporting of methane emissions created in 2014 by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), in whose board the Commission is represented. The OGMP focuses on establishing best-practices to improve the availability of global information on methane emissions quantification and management and to drive mitigation actions to reduce methane emissions. To date, over 60 companies have signed up to OGMP, covering 30% of global oil and gas production and assets in five continents. The OGMP's work on developing standards and methodologies involves governments, civil society and business. The OGMP 2.0 framework is the latest iteration of a dynamic methane emissions standard and it can provide a suitable basis for methane emissions standards, based on sound scientific norms.		

Presidency compromise text for *Methane Regulation* (ST 12875/22)Deadline: **27 October 2022**

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(24) Against this background, it is necessary to improve the measurement and quality of reported data of methane emissions, including on the main sources of methane emissions associated with energy produced and consumed within the Union. Moreover, the availability of source-level data and robust quantification of emissions should be ensured, thereby increasing the reliability of reporting as well as the scope for appropriate measures for mitigation.		
(25) For measuring and reporting to be effective, oil and gas companies should be required to measure and report methane emissions by source, and to make aggregated data available to Member States in order for Member States to be able to improve the accuracy of their inventories reporting. In addition, effective verification of company		

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reported data is necessary and, to minimise the administrative burden for operators, reporting should be organised on an annual basis.		
(26) This Regulation builds on the OGMP 2.0 framework insofar as it meets the criteria referred to in Recitals 24 and 25, to contribute towards the collection of reliable and robust data that would form a sufficient basis for monitoring methane emissions and if necessary to build additional action to further curb methane emissions.		
(27) The OGMP 2.0 framework has five levels of reporting. Source-level reporting begins at level 3, which is considered comparable with UNFCCC tier 3. It allows generic emission factors to be used. OGMP 2.0 level 4 reporting requires direct measurements of source-level methane emissions. It allows the use of specific		

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emission factors. OGMP 2.0 level 5 reporting requires the addition of complementary site-level measurements. In addition, the OGMP 2.0 framework requires companies to report direct measurements of methane emissions within three years of joining OGMP 2.0 for operated assets and within five years for non-operated assets. Building on the approach taken in OGMP 2.0 with regard to source-level reporting and taking into account that a large number of Union companies had already signed up to OGMP 2.0 in 2021, Union operators should be required to deliver direct source-level measurements of their emissions within 24 months for operated assets and within 36 months for non-operating assets. In addition to source level quantification, site-level quantification allows assessment, verification and reconciliation of source-level estimates aggregated by site, thereby providing improved		

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confidence in reported emissions. As in OGMP 2.0, this Regulation requires site-level measurements to reconcile source-level measurements.		
(28) According to data from the Union's GHG inventory, more than half of all direct energy sector methane emissions is due to unintentional release of emissions into the atmosphere. In the case of oil and gas, that represents the largest share of methane emissions.		
(29) Unintentional leaks of methane into the atmosphere can occur during drilling, extraction as well as during processing, storage, transmission and distribution to end-use consumers. They can also occur in inactive, <u>temporarily plugged and permanently plugged and abandoned</u> oil or gas wells. Some emissions result from imperfections in, or		

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ordinary wear and tear of, technical components such as joints, flanges and valves, or from damaged components, for example in the case of accidents. Corrosion or damage can also cause leaks from the walls of pressurised equipment.		
(30) While venting of methane is typically intentional, resulting from processes or activities and devices designed for that purpose, it can also be unintentional, as in the case of a malfunction.		
(31) In order to reduce those emissions, operators should take all <u>appropriate mitigation</u> measures available to them to minimise methane emissions in their operations.		
(32) More specifically, methane emissions from leaks are most commonly reduced by		

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methane leak detection and repair ('LDAR') surveys, carried out to identify leaks and followed by repair of such leaks. Operators should therefore conduct at least periodic LDAR surveys and these should also cover surveying of components that vent methane, to survey for unintentional venting of methane.		
(33) For that purpose, a harmonised approach to ensure a level-playing field for all operators in the Union should be set up. That approach should include minimum requirements for LDAR surveys, while leaving an adequate degree of flexibility to Member States and operators. This is essential to allow innovation and the development of new LDAR technologies and methods, thus preventing the lock-in of technology, to the detriment of environmental protection. New technologies and detection methods continue to emerge and		

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Member States should encourage innovation in this sector, so that the most accurate and cost-effective methods can be adopted.		
(34) Obligations on LDAR surveys should reflect a number of good practices. LDAR surveys should be primarily aimed at finding and fixing leaks, rather than quantifying them, and those areas with a higher risk of leaks should be checked more frequently; the frequency of surveys should be guided not only by the need to repair components from which methane is escaping above the methane emission threshold but also by operational considerations, taking into account risks to safety. Thus, where a higher risk to safety or higher risk of methane losses is identified, the competent authorities should be allowed to recommend a higher frequency of surveys for the relevant components; all leaks irrespective		

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of size should be recorded and monitored, as small leaks can develop into larger ones; leak repairs should be followed by confirmation that they have been effective; in order to allow for future, more advanced methane emissions detecting technologies to be used, the size of methane loss at or above which a repair is warranted should be specified, while allowing operators the choice of detection device. Where appropriate, continuous monitoring may be used in the context of this Regulation.		
(34a) It is in the interest of the functioning of the internal market to have standards which have been harmonised at Union level. Once the reference to such a standard has been published in the Official Journal of the European Union, compliance with it should raise a presumption of conformity with the corresponding requirements set out in the		

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implementing measure adopted on the basis of this Regulation, although other means of demonstrating such conformity should be permitted. In line with Article 10 of Regulation 1025/2012, the European Commission can request European standardisation organisations to develop technical specifications, European standards and harmonised European standards. One of the main roles of standards should be to help operators in applying the implementing measures adopted under this Regulation		
(35) Venting consists of is the release of uncombusted methane into the atmosphere either intentionally from processes or activities or devices designed to do it, or unintentionally in the case of a malfunction. In light of its potent GHG emission effect, venting should be banned except in the case of emergencies,		

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malfunction or during certain specific events where some venting is unavoidable.		
(36) Flaring is the controlled combustion of methane for the purpose of disposal in a device designed for said combustion. When carried out during the normal production of oil and gas or fossil gas and as a result of insufficient in the absence of sufficient facilities or amenable geology to re-inject the produced gas methane , utilise it on-site, or dispatch it to a market, flaring is is considered as routine flaring. Routine flaring should be banned. Flaring should only be permissible when it is the only alternative to venting and where venting is not prohibited . Venting is more harmful to the environment than flaring as the released gas typically contains high-levels of methane, whereas flaring oxidises methane into carbon dioxide.		

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(37) Using flaring as an alternative to venting requires that flaring devices are efficient at combusting methane. For that reason, a combustion efficiency requirement should also be included for the cases in which flaring is admissible. Use of <u>an auto-igniter or</u> pilot burners, which give more reliable ignition as they are not affected by wind, should also be required.		
(38) Re-injection, utilisation on-site or dispatch of the methane to a market should always be preferable to flaring - and therefore venting - of methane. Operators that vent should provide proof to the competent authorities that neither re-injection, utilisation on-site or dispatch of the methane to a market nor flaring were possible and operators that flare should provide proof to the competent authorities that re-injection,		

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utilisation on-site or dispatch of the methane to a market was not possible.		
(39) Operators should notify major venting and flaring events without delay to the competent authorities and submit annually more comprehensive reports on all venting and flaring events. They should also ensure that equipment and devices comply with the standards laid down in Union law.		
(40) Methane emissions from inactive oil and gas wells pose public health, safety and environmental risks. Therefore, monitoring and reporting obligations should still apply and those wells and well sites should be reclaimed and remediated. In such cases, Member States should have a predominant role, in particular to establish an inventories and mitigation plans.		

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(41) EU GHG inventory data shows that coalmine methane emissions are the biggest single source of methane emissions in the Union's energy sector. In 2019, direct emissions from the coal sector represented 31% of methane emissions, almost equal to the percentage of direct methane emissions from fossil gas and oil combined, of 33%.		
(42) Currently, there is no Union-wide specific regulations limiting methane emissions from the coal sector, despite availability of a wide array of mitigation technologies. There is no Union or international coal-specific monitoring, reporting and verification standard. In the Union, reporting of methane emissions from the coal industry is part of the GHG emission reporting by Member States and data from underground mines is also included in the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register established by		

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Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 ¹² .		
(43) Methane emissions are primarily linked to underground mining activities, both in active and abandoned mines ¹³ . In active underground mines, methane concentration in the air is continuously controlled, as it constitutes a health and safety hazard. In the case of underground coal mines, the vast majority of the methane emissions occur through ventilation and drainage or degasification systems, which represent the two main ways of lowering methane concentrations in a mine's airways.		
(44) Once production is halted and a mine is closed or abandoned, it continues to release		

12 Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 January 2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC (OJ L 33, 4.2.2006)

13 (2020) N. Kholod et al Global methane emissions from coal mining to continue growing even with declining coal production, Journal of Cleaner Production, Volume 256, 120489

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methane, referred to as abandoned mine methane (AMM). These emissions typically occur at well-defined point sources, such as ventilation shafts or pressure-relief vents. With increased climate ambition and shifting energy production to less carbon-intensive energy sources, AMM emissions are likely to increase in the Union. It is estimated that even 10 years after mining is ceased, methane from non-flooded mines continues to be emitted at levels attaining approximately 40% of emissions recorded at the time of closure¹⁴. Moreover, treatment of AMM remains fragmented due to different ownership and exploitation rights across the EU. Member States should thus establish inventories of closed and abandoned coal assets underground coal assets mines where operations have ceased since 50 years		

14 (2020) N. Kholod et al Global methane emissions from coal mining to continue growing even with declining coal production, Journal of Cleaner Production, Volume 256, 120489

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prior to the date of entry into force of this Regulation and, either them or the identified responsible party, should be required to install devices for measurement of methane emissions.		
(45) Operating surface coal mines in the Union produce lignite and emit less methane than underground coal mines. According to the Union GHG inventory, in 2019 operating surface mines emitted 166 kilotonnes compared to 828 kilotonnes for underground coal mines ¹⁵ . Measurement of surface coal mine methane emissions is challenging due to their diffuse nature over a wide area. Therefore, and despite available technology ¹⁶ , emissions from surface mines are rarely measured. Methane emissions		

¹⁵ Methane emissions for the energy sector in Kilotonnes, disaggregated by emission category source, as reported to UNFCCC in April 2021 by EEA on behalf of the EU

¹⁶ Best Practice Guidance for Effective Management of Coal Mine Methane at National Level: Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Mitigation, ECE Energy Series No. 71, UNECE 2021 (Forthcoming)

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from surface mines can be derived using basin-specific coal emission factors ¹⁷ and, with greater precision, using mine- or deposit-specific emission factors, since coal basins have deposits with different methane-bearing capacity ¹⁸ . Emission factors can be derived from measuring gas content of the seams sampled from exploration borehole cores ¹⁹ . Mine operators should thus perform measurements of methane emissions in surface coal mines using such emission factors.		
(46) Therefore, mine operators should perform continuous measurement and quantification of methane emissions from ventilation shafts in underground coal mines, continuous		

¹⁷ 2006 IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories.

¹⁸ Bilans Zasobow Zloz Kopaln, stan na 31.12.2020', State Geological [Surowce mineralne \(pgi.gov.pl\)](https://pgi.gov.pl)

¹⁹ Best Practice Guidance for Effective Management of Coal Mine Methane at National Level: Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Mitigation, ECE Energy Series No. 71, UNECE 2021 (Forthcoming)

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measurement of vented and flared methane in drainage stations and use specific emission factors as regards surface coal mines. They should report that data to the competent authorities.		
(47) Currently, mitigation of methane emissions can be best achieved in operating and closed or abandoned underground coal mines. Effective mitigation of methane emissions from operating and closed or abandoned surface mines is currently limited by technology. However, in order to support research and development on mitigation technologies of such emissions in the future, there should be effective and detailed monitoring, reporting, and verification of the scale of those emissions.		
(48) Underground mines are either thermal or coking coal mines. Thermal coal is used		

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primarily as an energy source and coking coal is used as a fuel and as a reactant in the process of steelmaking. Both coking coal and thermal coal mines should be subject to measuring, reporting and verification of methane emissions.		
(49) For operating underground coal mines, mitigation of methane emissions should be implemented through a phase out of venting and flaring. For closed or abandoned underground coal mines, while flooding the mine can prevent methane emissions, this is not systematically done and has environmental risks. Venting and flaring in these mines should also be phased out. As geological constraints and environmental considerations prevent a one-size-fits-all approach to mitigate methane emissions from abandoned underground coal mines ²⁰ , Member		

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States should establish their own mitigation plan, taking into consideration those constraints and the technical feasibility of AMM mitigation.		
(50) Following a Commission proposal, on 28 June 2021, the Council adopted the new legal base of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel ²¹ which foresees support for research and innovation for repurposing of the formerly operating coal mines or coal mines in the process of closure and related infrastructure in line with the overall objective of moving away from the coal and the Just Transition Mechanism. In this context, one of the main		

21 Council Decision (EU) 2021/1094 of 28 June 2021 amending Decision 2008/376/EC on the adoption of the Research Programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel and on the multiannual technical guidelines for this programme, OJ L 236/69. Council Decision (EU) 2021/1207 of 19 July 2021 amending Decision 2003/77/EC laying down multiannual financial guidelines for managing the assets of the ECSC in liquidation and, on completion of the liquidation, the Assets of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel. Council Decision (EU) 2021/1208 of 19 July 2021 amending Decision 2003/76/EC establishing the measures necessary for the implementation of the Protocol, annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community, on the financial consequences of the expiry of the ECSC Treaty and on the Research Fund for Coal and Steel, OJ L 261/54.

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objectives for the new Research Fund for Coal and Steel programme for the coming years will be to minimise the environmental impacts of coal mines in transition, in particular with regard to methane emissions.		
(51) The Union is dependent on imports for 70% of its hard coal consumption, 97% of its oil consumption, and 90% of its fossil gas consumption. There is no precise knowledge on the magnitude, origin or nature of methane emissions linked to fossil energy consumed in the Union but occurring in third countries.		
(52) Global warming effects caused by methane emissions are cross-border. Although some fossil energy producing countries are beginning to act domestically to reduce methane emissions from their energy sectors, many exporters are not subject to any regulations in		

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their respective domestic markets. Such operators need clear incentives to act on their methane emission, hence transparent information on methane emissions should be made available to the markets.		
(53) Currently there is limited accurate data (UNFCCC Tier 3 or equivalent) on international methane emissions. Many fossil exporting countries have so far not submitted full inventory data to the UNFCCC. At the same time, there is evidence of large increases of methane emissions from oil and gas production activities globally from 65 to 80 Mt/year in the last 20 years²².		

22 Global Assessment of Oil and Gas Methane 1 Ultra-Emitters; T. Lauvaux, C. Giron, M. Mazzolini, A. d'Aspremont, R. Duren, D. Cusworth, D. Shindell, P. Ciaia; April 2021.

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(54) As announced in the Communication on the EU Methane Strategy²³, the Union is committed to working in cooperation with its energy partners and other key fossil energy importing countries to tackle methane emissions globally. Energy diplomacy on methane emissions has already yielded important outcomes. In September 2021, the Union and the United States announced the Global Methane Pledge, which represents a political commitment to reduce global methane emissions by 30% by 2030 (from 2020 levels), launched at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 26) in November 2021 in Glasgow. Over one hundred countries have committed their support, representing nearly half of global anthropogenic methane emissions. The Global Methane Pledge includes a commitment to		

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move towards using best available inventory methodologies to quantify methane emissions, with a particular focus on high emission sources.		
(55) Further, the International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) will play an important and lead role to increase transparency on global energy sector methane emissions. Support for setting up the IMEO was provided by the Council in its January 2021 conclusions on Climate and Energy Diplomacy ²⁴ .		
(56) The Commission will work with the IMEO to set up a ‘Methane Supply Index’, as explicitly referred to in the Communication on the EU Methane Strategy ²⁵ . It would provide methane emission data from different sources of		

²⁴ 5263/21 TI/eb 1 RELEX.1.C

²⁵ COM(2020) 663 final

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fossil energy from around the globe - including from source-level estimations and measurements as well as from aerial/satellite monitoring - thereby empowering buyers of fossil energy to make informed purchasing decisions on the basis of the methane emissions of fossil energy sources.		
(57) In parallel to continuing its successful diplomatic work to achieve such global commitments, the Union is further encouraging significant methane emissions abatement globally, and in particular in the countries supplying fossil energy to the Union.		
(58) Therefore, importers of fossil energy to the Union should be required to provide Member States with information on measures related to measurement, reporting and mitigation of methane emissions undertaken by		

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exporters, in particular the application of regulatory or voluntary measures to control their methane emissions, including measures such as leak detection and repair surveys or measures to control and restrict venting and flaring of methane. The levels of measurement and reporting set out in the information requirements applied to importers correspond to the ones to be required from Union operators in this Regulation, as outlined in Recitals 24 to 26 and 46. The information on measures to control methane emissions is not more burdensome than that required from Union operators.		
(59) Member States should communicate that information to the Commission. On the basis of that information, the Union should set up and manage a transparency database for fossil energy imports into the Union, detailing whether the exporting companies have signed		

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up to the OGMP for oil and gas companies and to the extent that it is set up, an equivalent, internationally or Union recognised standard for coal companies. Such information should demonstrate the degree of commitment of companies in exporting countries to measure, report and have verified their methane emissions according to tier 3 methods of UNFCCC reporting. Such a transparency database would serve as a source of information for the purchasing decisions of importers of fossil energy to the Union as well as for other stakeholders and the public. The transparency database should also reflect the efforts undertaken by companies in the Union and companies exporting fossil energy to the Union to measure and report as well as reduce their methane emissions. It should also include information on the measurement, reporting and mitigation regulatory actions by countries where		

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fossil energy is produced.		
(60) In addition, the Union should put in place a global methane emitter monitoring tool, providing information on the magnitude, recurrence and location of high methane-emitting sources. This should further encourage real and demonstrable results from the implementation of methane regulations and effective mitigation actions by companies in the Union and companies supplying fossil energy to the Union. The tool should pool data from several certified data providers and services, including the Copernicus component of the EU Space Programme and the IMEO. The tool should inform the Commission's bilateral dialogues with the countries concerned to discuss the different scenarios envisaged for methane emissions policies and measures.		

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(61) In combination, the measures referred to in Recitals 58 to 60 should enhance transparency for buyers, enabling them to make informed sourcing decisions and improve the possibility of wider uptake of methane mitigation solutions across the globe. In addition, they should further incentivise international companies to sign up to international methane measurement and reporting standards such as OGMP or to adopt effective measurement, reporting and mitigation measures. These measures are designed as the basis for a stepwise approach to increase the level of stringency of the measures applicable to imports. The Commission should thus be empowered to amend or add to the reporting requirements of importers. Furthermore, the Commission should evaluate the implementation of those measures and, if it deems appropriate, submit proposals for review		

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to impose more stringent measures on importers and to ensure a comparable level of effectiveness of measures applicable in third countries to monitor, report, verify and mitigate methane emissions. The evaluation should take into account the work undertaken by the IMEO, including the Methane Supply Index, the transparency database and the global methane emitter monitoring tool. Should the Commission find it appropriate to increase the level of stringency of the measures applicable to imports, it is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work including consulting relevant third countries.		
(62) Member States should ensure that infringements of this Regulation are sanctioned by effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties, which may include fines and periodic		

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penalty payments, and take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. In order to play a significant deterrent effect, penalties should be adequate to the type of infringement, to the possible advantage for the operator and to the type and gravity of the environmental damage, <u>impact on human safety and public health</u>. When imposing penalties, due regard should be given to the nature, gravity and duration of the infringement in question. The imposition of penalties should be proportionate and should comply with Union and national law, including with applicable procedural safeguards and with the principles of the Charter of fundamental rights.		
(63) In order to ensure more consistency, a list of the types of infringements that should be subject to penalties should be set out. In order to facilitate the more consistent application of		

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penalties, common non-exhaustive and indicative criteria for the application of penalties should be set out. The deterrent effect of penalties should be reinforced by the possibility to publish the information related to the penalties imposed by Member States, in compliance with the data protection requirements set out in Regulations (EU) 2016/679²⁶ and (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and the Council²⁷ <u>subject to compliance with Union law on the protection of personal data where the penalties are imposed on natural persons.</u>		
(64) As a result of the provisions requiring		

26 — Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

27 — Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

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investments by regulated operators to be taken into account in tariff setting, Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council ²⁸ should be amended to entrust ACER with the task of making available a set of indicators and reference values for the comparison of unit investment costs linked to measurement, <u>monitoring</u> , reporting, <u>verification</u> and abatement of methane emissions for comparable projects.		
(65) In order to define the elements of the phase out of venting and flaring in coking coal mines, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to supplement this Regulation by setting out restrictions on venting		

²⁸ Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019).

Presidency compromise text for *Methane Regulation* (ST 12875/22)Deadline: **27 October 2022**

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methane from ventilation shafts for coking coal mines. In addition, in order to allow for further information to be required from importers, as proved necessary, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to supplement this Regulation by amending or adding to the information to be provided by importers. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts		

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systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.		
(66) In order to ensure uniform conditions for implementation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to adopt detailed rules with regard to common formats for reporting, in accordance with Article 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ²⁹ .		
(67) Operators and competent authorities should be given a reasonable period in order to take the necessary preparatory actions to meet		

²⁹ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

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the requirements of this Regulation.		
(68) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the accurate measurement, <u>monitoring</u> , reporting, verification and the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector, cannot be achieved by the Member States individually and can therefore, by reason of its scale, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective,		
HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:		
Chapter 1		

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General Provisions		
Article 1		
Subject matter and scope		
1. This Regulation lays down rules for the accurate measurement, <u>quantification</u> , <u>monitoring</u> , reporting and verification of methane emissions in the energy sector in the Union, as well as the abatement of those emissions, including through leak detection and repair surveys, <u>repair obligations</u> and restrictions on venting and flaring. This Regulation also lays down rules on tools ensuring transparency of methane emissions from imports of fossil energy into the Union.		
2. This Regulation applies to:		

Presidency compromise text for *Methane Regulation* (ST 12875/22)Deadline: **27 October 2022**

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(a) oil and fossil gas upstream exploration and production, fossil gas gathering and processing;		
(b) gas transmission, distribution (except metering systems <u>at final consumption points</u>), underground storage and liquid liquefied gas (LNG)-terminals operating with fossil and/or renewable (bio-or synthetic) methane;		
(c) operating underground and surface coalmines, closed and abandoned underground coal mines.		
3. This Regulation applies to methane emissions occurring outside the Union in what relates to importer information requirements, to the methane transparency database and to the methane emitters monitoring tool.		

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Article 2		
Definitions		
For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:		
(1) ‘methane emissions’ means all direct emissions occurring from all components that are potential sources of methane emissions, whether as a result of intentional or unintentional venting, incomplete combustion in flares or from other components and unintentional leaks;		
(2) ‘transmission system operator’ has the meaning attributed to it by [Article 2(4) of		

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Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ³⁰ [<i>to be adapted as per ongoing recast proposal</i>];		
(3) ‘distribution system operator’ has the meaning attributed to it by [Article 2(6) of Directive 2009/73/EC] [<i>to be adapted as per ongoing recast proposal</i>];		
(4) ‘operator’ means any natural or legal person who operates or controls an asset or, where provided for in national legislation, to whom decisive economic power over the technical functioning of an asset has been delegated;		
(5) ‘mine operator’ means any natural or legal person who operates or controls a coal mine or,		

30 Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 94).

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where provided for in national legislation, to whom decisive economic power over the technical functioning of a coal mine has been delegated;		
(5a) ‘component’ means any part or element of equipment used in oil or gas sites or infrastructure that could be the source of fugitive emissions or venting of methane, including but not limited to, valves, connectors and flanges, open-ended lines, pressure release valves, thief hatches, walls of vessels or pipes		
(5b) ‘site’ means a collection of components with some relation to one another as a subdivision of an asset, including but not limited to a production battery, compressor station, processing plant, transmission station, pipeline segment, a pipeline network,		

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or a liquefaction plant;		
(6) ‘verification’ means the activities carried out by a verifier to assess the conformity of the reports transmitted by the operators and mine operators;		
(7) ‘verifier’ means a legal person different from the competent authorities appointed in accordance with Article 4 of this Regulation which carries out verification activities and which is accredited by a national accreditation body pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or a natural person otherwise authorised, without prejudice to Article 5(2) of that Regulation, at the time a verification statement is issued;		
(7a) ‘quantification’ means operations to determine the quantity of methane emissions,		

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based on direct measurements and only where those are not feasible, based on a combination of direct measurements and other methods such as simulation tools and other detailed engineering calculations.		
(8) ‘source’ means a component or a geological structure that releases methane into the atmosphere whether intentionally or unintentionally, intermittently or persistently;		
(9) ‘asset’ means a business or operating unit, which can be composed of several facilities or sites, including assets under the operational control of the operator (operated assets) and assets which are not under the operational control of the operator (non-operated assets);		
(10) ‘emission factor’ means a coefficient that quantifies the emissions or removals of a gas per		

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unit of activity, which is often either based on a sample of measurement data or other methods such as simulation tools and detailed engineering calculations , averaged to develop a representative rate of emission for a given activity level under a given set of operating conditions;		
(11) ‘generic emission factor’ means a standardised emission factor for each type of emission source which is derived from inventories or databases, but in any case not verified through direct measurements;		
(12) ‘specific emission factor’ means an emission factor derived from direct measurements;		
(13) ‘direct measurement’ means measurement direct quantification of the		

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methane emission at source-level with # methane -measuring devices allowing to obtain credible estimates of parameters needed for the quantification of methane emission rates device ;		
(14) ‘site-level methane emissions’ means all sources of emissions within an asset <u>entire site</u> ;		
(15) ‘site-level measurement’ means a top-down measurement and typically involves the use of sensors mounted on a mobile platform, such as vehicles, drones, aircrafts, boats and satellites or other means to capture a complete overview of emissions across an entire site;		
(16) ‘undertaking’ means a natural or legal person carrying out at least one of the following functions: upstream oil and fossil gas exploitation , exploration and production, fossil		

Presidency compromise text for *Methane Regulation* (ST 12875/22)

Deadline: **27 October 2022**

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gas gathering and processing and gas transmission, distribution and underground storage, including LNG liquified gas terminals ;		
(17) ‘leak detection and repair survey’ means a survey to identify sources of methane emissions, including leaks and other unintentional emissions venting ;		
(17a) ‘shutdown’ means a situation where a system or part of its components is shut down from normal operating conditions and where complete or partial pressure reduction is required prior to initiating repair and maintenance works;		
(18) ‘venting’ means the release of uncombusted methane into the atmosphere either intentionally from processes, activities or devices designed for such a purpose, or		

Presidency compromise text for *Methane Regulation* (ST 12875/22)Deadline: **27 October 2022**

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
unintentionally in the case of a malfunction or geological constraints;		
(19) ‘flaring’ means the controlled combustion of methane for the purpose of disposal in a device designed for said combustion;		
(20) ‘emergency’ means a temporary, unexpected, infrequent situation in which the methane emission is unavoidable and necessary to prevent an immediate and substantial adverse impact on human safety, public health or the environment, but does not include situations arising from or related to the following events:		
(a) failure of the operator to install appropriate equipment of sufficient capacity for the expected or actual rate and pressure of production;		

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(b) failure of the operator to limit production where the production rate exceeds the capacity of the related equipment or gathering system, except where the excess production is due to a downstream emergency, malfunction, or unscheduled repair and lasts for no longer than eight hours from the time of notification of the downstream capacity issue;		
(c) scheduled maintenance;		
(d) operator negligence;		
(e) repeated failures, that is to say four or more failures within the preceding 30 days, of the same piece of equipment;		
(21) ‘malfunction’ means a sudden, unavoidable failure or breakdown of equipment beyond the reasonable control of the operator		

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that substantially disrupts operations but does not include a failure or breakdown that is caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation or other preventable equipment failure or breakdown;		
(22) ‘routine flaring’ means flaring during the normal production of oil or fossil gas and in the absence of sufficient facilities or amenable geology to re-inject methane, utilise it on-site, or dispatch it to a market;		
(23) ‘flare stack’ means a device equipped with a burner used to flare methane;		
(23a) ‘destruction and removal efficiency’ means the mass percentage of methane that is destroyed or removed after the combustion has ceased relative to the quantity of methane entering the flare;		

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(24) 'Inactive well' means an oil or gas well or well site, onshore or offshore , where operations for exploration or production have ceased for at least one year. It shall does not include temporarily plugged wells, permanently plugged and abandoned wells, as defined in this Regulation, nor wells drilled in order to establish the existence of a possible hydrocarbons deposit or to acquire information in order to delimit an established deposit, provided no deposit was found to exist.		
(24a) 'Permanently plugged and abandoned well' means an oil or gas well or well site, onshore or offshore, which has been plugged and will not be re-entered, where all installations associated with the well have been removed and operations have been terminated <u>in accordance with regulatory</u>		

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<u>requirements</u> and where documentation adequate to demonstrate that there are no methane emissions from that well or well site can be provided <u>as established in Annex IV</u>.		
(24b) ‘Temporarily plugged well’ means an oil or gas well or well site, onshore or offshore, where primary and secondary well barriers have been installed to isolate all potential flow zones exposed by the well and where a wellhead is still installed and access to the well is still provided for.		
(25) ‘remediating’ means the process of cleaning up contaminated water and soil;		
(26) ‘reclaiming’ means the process of returning a well or well site to having soil and vegetation conditions similar to those that existed before it was disturbed;		

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(27) ‘coal mine’ means a site where coal mining occurs or has occurred, including lands, excavations, underground passageways, shafts, slopes, tunnels and workings, structures, facilities, equipment, machines and tools situated on the surface or underground and used in, or resulting from the work of extracting lignite, subbituminous coal, bituminous coal, or anthracite from its natural deposits in the earth by any means or method, including the work of preparing the coal to be extracted;		
(28) ‘operating coal mine’ means a coal mine where the majority of its revenue comes from the work of extracting lignite, subbituminous coal, bituminous coal or anthracites, and where at least one of the following conditions apply:		
(a) mine development is underway.		

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(b) coal has been produced within the last 90 days.		
(c) mine ventilation fans are operative.		
(29) ‘underground coal mine’ means a coal mine where coal is produced by tunnelling into the earth to the coalbed, which is then mined with underground mining equipment such as cutting machines and continuous, longwall and shortwall mining machines, and transported to the surface;		
(30) ‘surface coal mine’ means a coal mine where coal lies near the surface and can be extracted by removing the covering layers of rock and soil;		
(31) ‘ventilation shaft’ means a vertical		

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passage used to move fresh air underground or to remove methane and other gases from an underground coal mine;		
(32) ‘drainage station’ means a station collecting methane from a coal mine gas drainage system;		
(33) ‘drainage system’ means a system, which may comprise multiple methane sources and which drains methane-rich gas from coal seams or surrounding rock strata and transports it to a drainage station;		
(34) ‘post-mining activities’ are activities carried out after coal has been mined and brought to the surface, including coal handling, processing, storage, and transport;		
(35) ‘continuous measurement’ means a		

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measurement where the reading is taken at least every minute;		
(36) ‘ventilation air methane’ means methane emitted from coal seams and other gas-bearing strata and which enters the ventilation air and is exhausted from the ventilation shaft;		
(37) ‘coal deposit’ is an area of the land containing significantly mineable concentrations and quantities of coal, defined according to the Member State’s methodology on documenting geological mineral deposits;		
(38) ‘closed coal mine’ means a coal mine with an identified operator, owner or licensee and closed according to the applicable licensing requirements or other regulations;	(38) ‘closed coal mine’ means a coal mine where coal production has been ceased, but where there is still an identified operator, owner or licensee falling under an active permit that imposes post-mining obligations or where such obligations are put on the operator / owner	BE feels the need of clarifying the definitions of closed and abandoned mines in view of liability and the role of Member States. In the proposal text, each mine which has been closed in a regular manner and where the original owner, operator or licensee can be identified is named a

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	through other regulations. Once the licensed post-mining period has passed, there is no longer an operator, owner or licensee and the mine is considered as abandoned; (38) ‘closed coal mine’ means a coal mine with an identified operator, owner or licensee and closed according to the applicable licensing requirements or other regulations;	“closed mine” (definition 38). Art. 25 (4) states that the operator is responsible for the monitoring and reporting requirements for “closed mines”. Many mines are old, and the original operators are no longer active, there is no ownership anymore. In practice, the Member States would be burdened with these tasks. It seems that these old mines should fall under the definition (39) of “abandoned coal mine”. Therefore, a clarification is proposed for the definitions (38) and (39).
(39) ‘abandoned coal mine’ means a coal mine where an operator, owner or licensee cannot be identified, or that has not been closed in a regulated manner;	(39) ‘abandoned coal mine’ means a coal mine where coal production has ceased and where there is no longer an operator, owner or licensee that can be hold responsible for applicable licensing obligations in an active permit, either where an operator, owner or licensee cannot be identified, or where the mine has not been closed in a regulated manner;	

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	(39) ‘abandoned coal mine’ means a coal mine where an operator, owner or licensee cannot be identified, or that has not been closed in a regulated manner;	
	(xx) ‘alternative use of an abandoned coal mine’ means that the left behind subsurface mine infrastructure after abandonment is used for other exclusive purposes than coal or AMM production. This includes, but is not limited to, development of geothermal and heat storage projects in flooded mines, and hydropower applications in non-flooded mines.	The case of alternative use of abandoned mines, such as mine water geothermal / heat storage projects in flooded coal mines or hydropower applications in non-flooded mines, is not described throughout the document. However, it represents a fourth possibility, next to operating (i), closed (ii) and abandoned (iii) coal mines, coming with a different ownership and liability framework. For now, the proposal text distinguishes between operating or closed mines where the operator should foresee in monitoring and reporting and in abandoned mines where the Member States should fulfil these tasks. However, when abandoned mines (without owner, nor active permit) are reused, a new

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		operator would have to apply for a permit for the alternative (not for coal production) use. The competent authority would expect from this new operator to take all the measures needed to avoid methane emissions where needed. This could include conditions such as operating through a closed system under pressure to keep any gases present into dissolution. Therefore, we think an additional definition may be needed to account for the situation that the new operator temporarily takes over the responsibility of the Member State.
<u>(39a) ‘coal mining equipment in closed or abandoned coal mine’ means any equipment that remains linked to the methane-bearing strata, including but not limited to gob vents and drainage pipes.</u>		
(40) ‘coking coal mine’ means a mine where at least 50% of the production output averaged		

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over the last three available years is coking coal, as defined in Annex B of Regulation (EC) no 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³¹ ;		
(41) ‘importer’ means a natural or legal person established in the Union who, in the course of a commercial activity, places fossil energy from a third country on the Union market. <u>It includes a natural or legal person established in the Union who has been appointed by an importer to carry out acts and formalities required under this Regulation.</u>		
<i>Article 3</i>		
Costs of regulated operators		

31 Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics (OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1)

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1. When fixing or approving transmission or distribution tariffs or the methodologies to be used by transmission system operators, distribution system operators, LNG terminal operators or other regulated companies including where applicable underground gas storage operators, regulatory authorities shall take into account the costs incurred and investments made to comply with the obligations under this Regulation, insofar as they correspond to those of an efficient and structurally comparable regulated operator.		
2. Every three years, the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) shall establish and make publicly available a set of indicators and corresponding reference values for the comparison of unit investment costs linked to measurement, <u>monitoring</u> , reporting,		

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<u>verification</u> and abatement of methane emissions for comparable projects. The relevant regulatory authorities and the regulated operators shall provide ACER with all the data necessary for that comparison.		
Chapter 2		
Competent authorities and independent verification		
Article 4		
Competent authorities		
1. Each Member State shall designate one or more competent authorities responsible for monitoring and enforcing the application of this Regulation.		

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Member States shall notify the Commission of the names and contact details of the competent authorities by ... [3 96 <i>months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation</i>]. Member States shall notify the Commission without delay of any changes to the names or contact details of the competent authorities.		
2. The Commission shall make a list of the competent authorities publicly available and shall regularly update that list.		
3. Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities have adequate powers and resources to perform the obligations set out in this Regulation.		
Article 5		

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Tasks of the competent authorities		
1. The competent authorities shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with this Regulation in accordance with the tasks specifically attributed to them therein the requirements set out in this Regulation.		
2. Operators and mine operators shall provide the competent authorities with all assistance necessary to enable or facilitate the performance of the tasks of the competent authorities referred to in this Regulation, notably as regards access to the premises and sites , the presentation of documentation or records and, in case the site is located offshore, transport to or from the site.		
3. The competent authorities shall cooperate with each other and with the Commission and as		

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necessary may cooperate with authorities of third countries, in order to ensure compliance with this Regulation. The Commission may shall set up a network of competent authorities to foster cooperation, with the necessary arrangements for exchanging information on monitoring, regulating and compliance and best practices and allow for consultations.		
4. Where reports are to be made public in accordance with this Regulation, the competent authorities shall make them publicly available and free of charge, on a designated website and in freely accessible, downloadable and non-editable (read only) format.		
Where information is kept confidential in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/4/EC or where necessary under Union law on the protection of personal data , the		

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competent authorities shall indicate the type of information that has been withheld and the reason therefor.		
Article 6		
Inspections		
1. The competent authorities shall carry out periodic inspections based on a risk assessment to check the compliance of operators or mine operators with the requirements set out in this Regulation. <u>The competent authorities may decide on the scope and frequency of the periodic inspections, based on an assessment of risks associated with each site, such as environmental, human safety and public health risks, as well as any identified breaches of this Regulation.</u> The first inspection shall be completed by ... [18 months		

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<i>after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].</i>		
2. Inspections shall include, where relevant, site checks or field audits examination of documentation and records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this Regulation, methane emissions detection and concentration measurements and any follow-up action undertaken by or on behalf of the competent authority to check and promote compliance of sites or facilities with the requirements of this Regulation.		
Where an inspection has identified a serious breach of the requirements of this Regulation, the competent authorities shall issue a notice of remedial actions to be undertaken by the operator or mine operator, as part of the report referred to in paragraph 5. <u>Alternatively, the</u>		

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<u>competent authorities may decide to instruct the operator or mine operator to submit to their approval a set of remedial actions to address the breaches identified within one month from the conclusion of the inspection. Those actions shall be included in the report referred to in paragraph 5.</u>		
3. After the first inspection referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities shall draw up programmes for routine inspections based on a risk assessment. The period between inspections shall be based on an appraisal of the environmental risk, human safety and public health risks and shall not exceed two five years. Where an inspection has identified a serious breach of the requirements of this Regulation, the subsequent inspection shall take place within one year.		

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4. <u>Without prejudice to periodic inspections,</u> the competent authorities shall carry out non-routine inspections:		
(a) to investigate substantiated complaints referred to in Article 7 and occurrences of non-compliance as soon as possible after the date the competent authorities become aware of such complaints or non-compliance;		
(b) to ensure, where deemed relevant by the competent authorities , that leak repairs or replacements of components were carried out in accordance with Article 14 <u>and that mitigation measures were implemented in accordance with Articles 18, 22 and 26.</u>		
5. Following each inspection, the competent authorities shall prepare a report describing the legal basis for the inspection, the procedural		

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steps followed, the relevant findings and recommendations for the further action by the operator or mine operator.		
The report shall be notified to the operator <u>or mine operator</u> concerned and made publicly available within two months of the date of the inspection. Where the report was triggered by a complaint made in accordance with Article 7, the competent authorities shall notify the complainant once the report is publicly available.		
The report shall be made publicly available by the competent authorities in accordance with Directive 2003/4/EC. Where information is kept confidential in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/4/EC, the competent authorities shall indicate in the report the type of information that has been withheld and the		

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reason thereof.		
<u>6. Member States may enter into formal agreements with appropriate Union agencies or other suitable bodies where available for the provision of specialist expertise to support the competent authority in carrying out the functions attributed to them by this article. For the purposes of this paragraph a body shall not be deemed suitable where its objectivity may be compromised by conflicts of interest.</u>		
76.—Operators and mine operators shall take all the necessary actions set out in the report referred to in paragraph 5 within the period determined by the competent authorities or any other period agreed with the competent authorities. <u>Where the inspection report referred to in paragraph 5 concludes that the</u>		

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<u>operators or mine operators do not comply with the requirements of this Regulation, operators and mine operators shall take all the necessary actions to bring their operations into compliance with the Regulation. The actions shall be taken within the period determined by the competent authorities or any other period agreed with the competent authorities.</u>		
Article 7		
Complaints lodged with the competent authorities		
1. Any natural or legal person which considers that it has suffered injury as a result of a breach of the requirements of this Regulation by operators or mine operators , may lodge a written complaint with the competent		

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authorities on a possible breach of the requirements of this Regulation by operators or mine operators.		
2. The complaints shall be duly substantiated and contain sufficient evidence of the alleged breach and of the injury resulting therefrom.		
3. Where it becomes apparent that the complaint does not provide sufficient evidence to justify pursuing an investigation, the competent authorities shall inform the complainant of the reasons for their decision not to pursue an investigation. <u>This paragraph shall not apply where complaints that are not sufficiently substantiated are repeatedly lodged and for that reason deemed abusive by the competent authorities.</u>		
4. Without prejudice to the rules applicable		

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pursuant to national law and paragraph 3 , the competent authorities shall keep the complainant informed of the steps taken in the procedure and, where applicable, inform them of appropriate alternative forms of redress, such as recourse to national courts or any other national or international complaints procedure.		
5. Without prejudice to the rules applicable pursuant to national law and on the basis of comparable procedures, the competent authorities shall establish and make publicly available indicative periods to take a decision on complaints.		
Article 8		
Verification activities and verification statement		

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1. Verifiers shall assess the conformity of the emissions reports submitted to them by operators or mine operators in accordance with this Regulation. They shall assess the conformity of the reports with the requirements laid down in this Regulation and review all data sources and methodologies used in order to assess their reliability, credibility and accuracy, in particular the following points:		
(a) the choice and employment of emission factors;		
(b) the methodologies, calculations, samplings, statistical distributions and levels of materiality leading to the determination of methane emissions;		
(c) any risks of inappropriate measuring or reporting;		

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(d) any quality control or quality assurance systems applied by the operators or mine operators.		
2. In carrying out the verification activities referred to in paragraph 1, verifiers shall use free and publicly available European or international standards for methane emissions quantification as made applicable by the Commission in accordance with paragraph 5. Until such date where the applicability of those standards is determined by the Commission, verifiers shall use existing European or international standards for quantification and verification of greenhouse gas emissions. Where no international or European standards are available, operators shall provide information to the verifiers on the standards or methodologies used by the		

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operators, for the purpose of verification activities.		
Verifiers may conduct site checks to determine the reliability, credibility and accuracy of the data sources and methodologies used.		
3. Verifiers shall issue a verification statement verifying the conformity of the emissions report and specifying the verification work carried out, once their assessment concludes with reasonable assurance that the emissions report complies with the requirements of this Regulation.		
The verifiers shall only issue the verification statement where reliable, credible and accurate data and information enable the methane emissions to be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty and provided the reported		

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data is coherent with the estimated data, complete and free of inconsistencies.		
Where the assessment concludes that the emissions report does not comply with the requirements of this Regulation, the verifiers shall inform the operator or the mine operator thereof and <u>provide reasoned feedback to the operator or the mine operator in light of recognized standards.</u> The operator or the mine operator shall submit a revised emissions report to the verifier without delay.		
4. Operators and mine operators shall provide the verifiers with all the assistance necessary to enable or facilitate the performance of the verification activities, notably as regards access to the premises <u>sites</u> and the presentation of documentation or records.		

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5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 31 to supplement this Regulation by incorporating and setting out the applicability of European or international standards on methane emissions quantification and measurement for the purposes of this Regulation.		
Article 9		
Independence and accreditation of verifiers		
1. Verifiers shall be independent from the operators and mine operators and shall carry out the activities required under this Regulation in the public interest. For that purpose, neither the verifiers nor any part of the same legal entity shall be an operator or mine operator, the owner of an operator or mine operator, or be owned by them, nor shall the verifiers have relations with		

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operators or mine operators that could affect their independence and impartiality.		
2. Verifiers shall be accredited by a national accreditation body pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.		
3. Where no specific provisions concerning the accreditation of verifiers are laid down in this Regulation, the relevant provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 shall apply.		
Article 10		
International Methane Emissions Observatory		
1. Provided the interest of the Union is protected, <u>In performing their obligations and exercising their powers under this</u>		

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<u>Regulation, verifiers, the competent authorities and the Commission shall consider the information made available by</u> the International Methane Emissions Observatory shall be attributed a verification role with respect to methane emissions data, in particular with regard to the following tasks:, <u>in particular with regards to the following:</u>		
(a) aggregation of methane emissions data in accordance with appropriate statistical methods;		
(b) verification <u>validation</u> of methodologies and statistical processes employed by companies to quantify methane emissions data;		
(c) development of data aggregation and analysis methodologies in accordance with scientific and statistical good practice to ensure a higher level of accuracy of emission estimates,		

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with appropriate characterization of the uncertainty;		
(d) publication of aggregated company reported data by core source and by level of reporting, classified by operated and non-operated assets , in compliance with competition and confidentiality requirements;		
(e) reporting of findings on major discrepancies between data sources; contributing to build more robust scientific methodologies.		
2. The Commission may submit methane emissions data to the International Methane Emissions Observatory, as made available to it by the competent authorities in accordance with this Regulation.		

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3. The information produced by the International Methane Emissions Observatory shall be made available to the public and the Commission.		
Chapter 3		The scope of the regulation covers a broad part of the gas value chain, from upstream via midstream to downstream, meaning highly heterogeneous assets. A unique prescriptive requirement, for example on MRV or LDAR, may be very suitable for one type of asset, and not for all the other types. For reasons of practical feasibility, BE suggests considering taking this into account in the regulation where possible, without diluting the ambition of the proposal.
Methane emissions in the oil and gas sectors		
Article 11		

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Scope		
This Chapter applies to the activities within the EU referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 1(2).		
Article 12		
Monitoring and reporting		
1. By ... [182 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], operators shall submit a report to the competent authorities containing the quantification of source-level methane emissions estimated using at least generic but source-specific emission factors for all sources. Operators may choose to submit at that stage a report according to the requirements in paragraph 2.		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
2. By ... [24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], operators shall also submit a report to the competent authorities containing direct measurements quantification of source-level methane emissions for operated assets. Reporting at such level may involve the use of source-level measurement and sampling as the basis for establishing specific emission factors used for emissions estimation quantification .		
3. By ... [36 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and by 30 March 31 May every year thereafter, operators shall submit a report to the competent authorities containing direct measurements quantification of source-level methane emissions for operated assets referred to in paragraph 2, complemented by measurements of site-level methane		

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emissions, thereby allowing assessment and verification of the source-level estimates aggregated by site.		
Before submission to the competent authorities, operators shall ensure that the reports set out in this paragraph are assessed by a verifier and include a verification statement issued in accordance with Articles 8 and 9.		
4. By ... [36 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], undertakings established in the Union shall submit a report to the competent authorities of the Member State where the asset is located containing direct measurements quantification of source-level methane emissions for non-operated assets provided these have not already been reported by an operator in response to the obligation under paragraph 2. Reporting at		

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such level may involve the use of source-level measurement and sampling as the basis for establishing specific emission factors used for emissions estimation.		
5. By ... [48 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and by 30 March 31 May every year thereafter, undertakings established in the Union shall submit a report to the competent authorities of the Member State where the asset is located containing direct measurements quantification of source-level methane emissions for non-operated assets as set out in paragraph 4, provided these have not already been reported by an operator in response to the obligation under paragraph 3 complemented by measurements of site-level methane emissions, thereby allowing assessment and verification of the source-level estimates aggregated by site.		

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Before submission to the competent authorities, undertakings shall ensure that the reports set out in this paragraph are assessed by a verifier and include a verification statement issued in accordance with Articles 8 and 9.		
6. The reports provided for in this Article shall cover the last available calendar year period and include at least the following information:		
(a) emission source type and location;		
(b) data per detailed, <i>individual</i> , emission source type;		
(c) detailed information on the quantification methodologies <i>employed to measure methane emissions</i> ;		

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(d) all methane emissions for operated assets;		
(e) share of ownership and methane emissions from non-operated assets multiplied by the share of ownership;		
(f) a list of the entities with operational control of the non-operated assets.		
The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down a reporting template for the reports under paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 taking into account the national inventory reports already in place <u>and the OGMP 2.0 technical guidance documents and reporting templates</u> . Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 32(2). [Until the adoption of the relevant implementing acts,		

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operators shall <u>may use the technical guidance documents and</u> reporting templates of the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership OGMP 2.0 , for upstream and for mid and downstream operations, as applicable.]		
7. For site-level measurements referred to in paragraphs 3 and 5, appropriate quantification best available technologies shall be used which can provide such measurements.		
8. In the case of significant discrepancies between the emissions quantified using source-level methods and those resulting from site-level measurement, additional measurements shall be carried out within the same reporting period. operators shall provide justification for the discrepancy. Where the discrepancy is not due to the uncertainty of the quantification technology used, competent authorities may		

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request an additional measurement within the same reporting period.		
9. Methane emissions measurements or quantification for gas infrastructure shall be conducted according to appropriate European (CEN) or international (ISO) standards for methane emissions quantification.		
10. Where information is kept confidential in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³² , operators shall indicate in the report the type of information that has been withheld and the reason thereof.		
11. The competent authorities shall make the reports set out in this Article available to the		

32 Directive (EU) 2016/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on the protection of undisclosed know-how and business information (trade secrets) against their unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure (OJ L 157, 15.6.2016)

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public and the Commission, within three months from submission by operators and in accordance with Article 5(4).		
Article 13		
General mitigation obligation		
Operators shall take all appropriate mitigation measures available to them to prevent and minimise methane emissions in their operations.		
Article 14		
Leak detection and repair		
1. By ... [36 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], operators shall submit a leak detection and repair programme to		

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the competent authorities which shall detail the contents of the surveys to be carried out in accordance with -the requirements in this Article.		
The competent authorities may require the operator to amend the programme taking into account the requirements of this Regulation.		
2. By ... [6 12 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], operators shall carry out a survey of all relevant components under their responsibility in accordance with the leak detection and repair programme referred in paragraph 1.		
Thereafter, leak detection and repair surveys shall be repeated every [three months]. In lieu of, or in combination with leak detection and repair surveys, operators may use continuous		

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monitoring systems, provided the competent authorities approve its use in the context of the leak detection and repair programme referred to in paragraph 1 and in accordance with the elements set out in Part 1 of Annex I.		
3. In carrying out the periodic surveys or in using a continuous monitoring system , operators shall use measuring devices that allow detection of loss of methane from components with a minimum detection limit of 500 parts per million [3/10] kg/h or [4200/10] l/h of methane at standard temperature and pressure or more, or any visible emission from a fugitive emissions component observed using optical gas imaging , in compliance with the manufacturer specifications for operation and maintenance.		
4. Operators shall repair or replace all		

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components found to be emitting 500 parts per million [3] kg/h or [4200] l/h or more of methane at standard temperature and pressure.		
The repair or replacement of the components referred to in the first subparagraph shall take place immediately after detection, or as soon as possible thereafter but no later than five days for a first attempt and 30 days for a complete repair , after detection, provided operators can demonstrate that safety or technical considerations do not allow immediate action and provided operators establish a repair and monitoring schedule.		
Safety and technical considerations that do not allow immediate action , as referred to in the second subparagraph, shall be limited to taking into account safety to personnel and humans in		

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proximity, scheduled maintenance , environmental impacts, significant deterioration of the gas supply situation likely to lead to a situation as established in Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938³³, permitting processes requirement , concentration of methane loss, accessibility to component, availability of replacement of the component. Environmental impact considerations may include instances whereby repair could lead to a higher level of methane emissions than in the absence of the repair.		
Where a system shutdown is required before the repair or replacement can be undertaken, operators shall attempt to minimise the leak within one day of detection and shall repair the leak by the end of the next scheduled system		

33 Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010 (OJ L 280, 28.10.2017, p. 1–56)

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shutdown or within a year, whichever is sooner, unless carrying out an earlier repair would lead to a worse environmental outcome in terms of emissions, that is a situation where the amount of methane inevitably vented during repair operations would be higher than the amount of methane that would leak in the absence of a repair. Such action shall be included in the repair and monitoring schedule set out in Part 2 of Annex I and shall be approved by the competent authorities.		
5. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, operators shall survey components that were found to be emitting:		
a. 500 parts per million [3] kg/h or [4200] l/h or more of methane at standard temperature and pressure during any of the previous		

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surveys as soon as possible after the repair carried out pursuant to paragraph 4, and no later than 15 days thereafter two months thereafter to ensure that the repair was successful; and-		
b. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, operators shall survey components that were found to be emitting below 500 parts per million[3] kg/h or [4200] l/h of methane at standard temperature and pressure , no later than three months after the emissions were detected, to check whether the size of loss of methane has changed.		
Where a higher risk to safety or a higher risk of methane losses is identified, the competent authorities may recommend that surveys of the relevant components take place more frequently.		
6. Without prejudice to the reporting obligations pursuant to paragraph 7, operators		

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shall record all identified leaks, irrespective of their size, and shall continually periodically survey them to and ensure that they are repaired in accordance with paragraph 4.		
Operators shall keep the record for at least ten years and shall provide that information to competent authorities upon their request.		
7. Within one three months after each survey, or every three months if using a continuous monitoring system , operators shall submit a report with the results of the surveys summarizing the leaks that could not be repaired and the corresponding and a repair and monitoring schedule to the competent authorities of the Member State where the relevant assets are located. The report shall include at least the elements set out in Part 2 of Annex I .		

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The competent authorities may require the operator to amend the report or the repair and monitoring schedule taking into account the requirements of this Regulation.		
8. Operators may delegate any of the tasks set out in this Article. Delegated tasks shall not affect the responsibility of operators and shall not impact the effectiveness of supervision by the competent authorities.		
9. Member States shall ensure that certification, accreditation schemes or equivalent qualification schemes, including suitable training programmes, are available for service providers and for operators with respect to the surveys.		
10. The Commission [may/shall] issue a		

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mandate to the European standardisation body concerned to establish technical specifications, European standards or harmonised European standards on leak detection and repair instruments and methodologies.		
Harmonised standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union shall be presumed to be in conformity with the requirements referred to in this Article.		
Article 15		
Limits to venting and flaring		
1. Venting shall be prohibited except in the circumstances provided for this Article. Routine flaring shall be prohibited.		

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2. Venting and flaring shall only be allowed in the following situations:		
(a) in case of an emergency or malfunction; and		
(b) where unavoidable and strictly necessary for the operation, construction , repair, maintenance, decommissioning or testing of components or equipment and subject to the reporting obligations set out in Article 16.		
3. Venting and flaring under point (b) of paragraph 2 shall include the following specific situations where venting or flaring, as applicable , cannot be completely eliminated:		
(a) during normal operations of certain components <u>designed to vent</u> , including but not limited to pneumatic controllers <u>and</u>		

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<u>pumps, compressors, atmospheric pressure storage tanks, sampling for measurement devices and dry gas seals</u>, provided that the equipment meets all the specified equipment standards and it is properly maintained and regularly inspected to minimise methane losses <u>the standards set out in accordance with [relevant Article];</u>		
(b) to unload or clean-up liquid holdup in a well to atmospheric pressure;		
(c) during gauging or sampling a storage tank or other low-pressure vessel, <u>provided that the tank or vessel meets the standards set out in accordance with [relevant Article];</u>		
(d) during loading out liquids from a storage tank or other low-pressure vessel to a transport vehicle in compliance with applicable standards		

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provided that the tank or vessel meets the standards set out in accordance with [relevant Article];		
(e) during repair, and maintenance and decommissioning , including blowing down and depressurizing equipment to perform repair and maintenance;		
(f) during a bradenhead test;		
(g) during a packer leakage test;		
(h) during a production test lasting less than 24 hours;		
(i) where methane does not meet the gathering pipeline specifications, provided the operator analyses methane samples twice per week to determine whether the specifications have been		

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achieved and routes the methane into a gathering pipeline as soon as the pipeline specifications are met;		
(j) during commissioning of pipelines, equipment or facilities, only for as long as necessary to purge introduced impurities from the pipeline or equipment;		
(k) during pigging, blow-down to repair, decommissioning or purging a <i>gathering</i> pipeline for repair or maintenance, and only where the gas cannot be contained or redirected into an unaffected portion of the pipeline.		
4. Where venting is allowed pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3, operators shall vent only where flaring is not technically feasible or risks endangering safety of operations or personnel. In such a situation, as part of the reporting		

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obligations set out in Article 16, operators shall demonstrate to the competent authorities the necessity to opt for venting instead of flaring.		
5. Flaring shall only be allowed where either re-injection, utilisation on-site or dispatch of the methane to a market are not feasible for reasons other than economic considerations. In such a situation, as part of the reporting obligations set out in Article 16, operators shall demonstrate to the competent authorities the necessity to opt for flaring instead of either re-injection, utilisation on-site or dispatch of the methane to a market.		
6. <u>Where a site is built, replaced or refurbished in whole, operators shall utilise only zero-emitting controllers and pumps.</u> <u>Where a site is replaced or refurbished in part, operators shall utilise in said part only zero-emitting controllers and pumps.</u>		

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Article 16		
Reporting of venting and flaring events		
1. Operators shall notify the competent authorities of venting and flaring events:		
(a) caused by an emergency or a malfunction; or		
(b) lasting a total of 8 hours or more within a 24 hour period from a single event, excluding controlled flaring that occurs during shutdowns, which shall be reported in the annual report.		
The notification referred to in the first subparagraph shall be made without delay after the event and at the latest within 48 hours from		

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the start of the event or the moment the operator became aware of it, in accordance with the elements set out in Annex II.		
2. Operators shall submit to the competent authorities quarterly reports of all venting and flaring referred to in paragraph 1 and in Article 15 in accordance with the elements set out in Annex II. information on all venting and flaring referred to in paragraph 1 and in Article 15 in accordance with the elements set out in Annex II, as part of each report referred to in Article 12.		
3. The competent authorities shall make the reports set out in this Article available to the public and the Commission annually and in accordance with Article 5(4).		
Article 17		

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Requirements for flaring standards		
1. Where a site facility is built, replaced or refurbished in whole or in part , or where new flare stacks or other combustion devices are installed, operators shall install only only combustion devices with an auto-igniter or continuous pilot and at least 98% a complete destruction destruction and removal efficiency for hydrocarbons.		
2. Operators shall ensure that all flare stacks or other combustion devices used in normal operations comply with the requirements of paragraph 1 by ... [182 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation].		
3. Operators shall conduct weekly monthly inspections of flare stacks in accordance with		

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the elements set out in Annex III, except for flares that are not used in normal operations, which operators shall inspect before each use.		
It As an alternative to monthly inspections of a flare stack, operators may use continuous monitoring devices on that flare stack, in accordance with the elements set out in Annex III.		
4. Where auto-igniters or continuous pilots are used, flame supervision equipment shall be used to continuously monitor the main flare flame or the pilot flame to ensure that venting does not occur due to a flame-out condition.		
Article 18		
Inactive wells, temporarily plugged wells and		

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permanently plugged and abandoned wells		
1. By ... <i>[12 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</i> , Member States shall establish and make publicly available an inventory of all inactive wells, temporarily plugged wells and permanently plugged and abandoned wells on their territory or under their jurisdiction, including at least the elements set out in Part 1 of Annex IV .		
2. <i>By ... [18 months of the date of entry into force of this Regulation], equipment for measurement of methane emissions shall be installed on all inactive wells.</i>		
<i>Where five subsequent measurements [at yearly intervals] of inactive wells prove no methane emissions, they shall be considered emission-free and no further quantifications and reports</i>		

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will be required.		
32. Reports containing the information on measurements or quantification and pressure monitoring of methane emissions from all inactive wells, and temporarily plugged wells and wells that do not meet the requirements set out in paragraph 3, referred to in paragraph 2 shall be submitted to the competent authorities by ... [24 months of the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and by 30 March 31 May every year thereafter and cover the last available calendar year.		
The reports set out in this Article shall include methane emissions to air and to water, as applicable. Where operators or Member States report methane emissions to water within the framework of international or regional agreements to which the Union or		

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the relevant Member State is a party, the reports set out in this Article may include the information reported thereunder.		
3. Where [five] consecutive measurements <u>quantification and pressure monitoring of</u> methane emissions from an onshore temporarily plugged well, at yearly intervals, prove no methane emissions, this paragraph 2 shall cease to apply to that well.		
Where [two] consecutive measurements <u>quantification and pressure monitoring of</u> methane emissions from an offshore temporarily plugged well, every two years, prove no methane emissions, this paragraph 2 shall cease to apply to that well.		
4. Where an inactive well or a temporarily plugged well becomes a permanently plugged		

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and abandoned well as defined in this Regulation, this paragraph shall cease to apply to it, unless, a third party provides the competent authorities <u>are provided</u> with reliable evidence of material <u>methane</u> emissions in such well. In such case, <u>permanently plugged and abandoned well</u>, the obligations set out in this Article for temporarily plugged wells shall apply to that well.		
5. Before submission to the competent authorities, tThe reports set out in this paragraphArticle shall be assessed by a verifier and include a verification statement issued in accordance with Articles 8 and 9.		
46. The competent authorities shall make the reports set out in this Article available to the public and the Commission, within three months		

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from submission by operators and in accordance with Article 5(4).		
57. Member States shall be responsible for fulfilling the obligations laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 to 4 , except where a responsible party can be identified and can provide adequate financial assurance to fulfil those obligations , in which case that party shall bear responsibility.		
68. By ... [24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] , Member States <u>or the responsible party, in accordance with paragraph 7</u> , shall develop and implement a mitigation plan to remediate, reclaim and permanently plug inactive wells and temporarily plugged wells located in their territory including at least the elements set out in Part 2 of Annex IV and setting out an		

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implementation period starting no later than 12 months after the first reports referred to in paragraph 2.		
Mitigation plans shall use the inventories referred to in paragraph 1 and the reports referred to in paragraph 2 to determine priority for activities including:		
(a) remediating, reclaiming and permanently plugging wells;		
(b) reclaiming related access roads or the surrounding soil under water, as applicable;		
(c) restoring land, water, seabed and habitat impacted by wells and the prior operations;		
(d) yearly regular checks to ensure plugged wells temporarily plugged wells and, where		

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deemed applicable, permanently plugged and abandoned wells are not longer a source of methane emissions.		
Chapter 4		Methane emissions in the coal sector: Proportionality (Updated compared to our comments on REV2) BE is concerned about the proportionality principle. The regulation should request measures where needed, proportionally to the posed hazard. For the abandoned coal mines an arbitrary norm of 50 years is proposed to determine which coal mines would need to foresee in methane monitoring, reporting and mitigation. It has the advantage of a clear norm, although time is not the only criterion. The decisive point is whether gas would still desorb from the coal surface and eventually escape to the surface or on the contrary re-adsorb, which is largely determined by the confining pressure and hence dependent on the flooding history of the closed mines. This is in turn dependent on local geology, neighbouring subsurface activities lowering the pressure and the depth and structure of the abandoned mine. Throughout Europe this may lead to contrasting situations. We would prefer to have a risk

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		assessment procedure, at least for some manifest situations, where Member States can demonstrate that abandoned mines are not and will not emit methane and which would then lead to exclusion from the general rule for monitoring and reporting. The revised text (REV2) has already worked on the proportionality related to monitoring of abandoned mines (art. 25, (2)), where a limitation is foreseen now based on measured annual emissions below 0.5t, a consecutive series of annual measurements below 1t (for 6 years in case of flooded mines and for 12 years in case of dry mines). Nevertheless, the discrimination is still based on actual measurements, which are not feasible in all cases. The proposed monitoring (“direct measurements at source level on all shafts”; annex VII part 1) poses problems in some parts of Belgium. - In the Flemish region, the shafts have been permanently plugged by a rigorous protocol. We know from measurements of ground movements that all mine workings are completely flooded and that the complete region is in rebound since years. This means that gas desorption is no longer taking place, but instead adsorption of CH₄ has taken

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		place. Any remaining gases would now be dissolved in the mine water. The mine workings are developed between about 450 to 1050m depth, with several aquitards present in the overburden layers. Obviously, for this situation, mitigation is unneeded. Moreover, the requested monitoring is not possible without making new targeted drillings within these deep infrastructures, which would, besides posing an expensive and technical challenge, also increase the environmental risks and cause emissions due to the deep drillings. The only way to respond to the monitoring is by performing surface measurements or by using indirect methods, although these would reflect the surface fluxes (e.g., marsh areas) instead of the deep subsurface situation. It is not clear whether this technical barrier would allow for an exception based on the added words “where available” in Annex VII, part 1. It seems more logic to foresee in a risk assessment that can prove the safe state of the mine, rather than proposing to drill open permanent plugs - which are regarded as the best mitigation option in the oil & gas chapter -, only to prove that the situation was

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		safe. - In the Walloon region, where coal deposits are often at a shallower level, there are thousands of historical shafts. It is nearly impossible to even identify every shaft that was ever made, let alone install monitoring equipment onto every single one. In some cases, houses are built on top of the former location. Also in this situation, it is not possible to prove that all shafts are below the 0.5t/y norm or below the consecutive series allowing for an exception. Again, it is not clear whether this technical barrier would allow for an exception based on the added words “where available” in Annex VII, part 1. In the case of shallow coal deposits, the use of indirect techniques (such as LDAR) could be of help, but the current phrasing asks for direct measurements at source level. Methane emissions in the coal sector: Alternative use BE wants to point the attention to the strategic role that flooded abandoned mines can play in the future for renewable energy and emission reduction thanks to mine water geothermal and heat storage applications (cf. <i>Directive (EU)</i>

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		2018/2001 (Renewable Energy Directive, REDII)). Such projects can balance the seasonal heat supply and demand and increase the green heat share. Measures imposed through the methane regulation should not hinder the development of such projects. Since these projects contribute to the global goal of emission reduction, arbitrarily putting extra hurdles for such projects would create a perverse effect. It is therefore important to discriminate between mines needing follow up and those that do not and to take into account also the situation of alternative use of abandoned mines in the regulation. With the methane regulation in force, Member States can put specific measures in permits for alternative uses in order to have methane monitoring performed and operate in closed circuits to avoid any possible gas emissions. The case of alternative use of abandoned mines, such as mine water geothermal / heat storage projects in flooded coal mines or hydropower applications in non-flooded mines, is not described throughout the document. However, it represents a fourth possibility, next to operating (i), closed (ii) and abandoned (iii) coal mines, coming with a different ownership and liability framework. For now, the proposal text

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		distinguishes between operating or closed mines where the operator should foresee in monitoring and reporting and in abandoned mines where the Member States should fulfill these tasks. However, when abandoned mines (without owner, nor active permit) are reused, a new operator would have to apply for a permit for the alternative (not for coal production) use. The competent authority would expect from this new operator to take all the measures needed to avoid methane emissions where needed. This could include conditions such as operating through a closed system under pressure to keep any gases present into dissolution. Therefore, we think an additional definition is needed to account for the situation that the new operator temporarily takes over the responsibility of the Member State.
Methane emissions in the coal sector		
Section I		
Monitoring and reporting in operating mines		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Article 19		
Scope		
1. This Section applies to operating underground and surface coal mines.		
2. Methane emissions from operating underground coal mines include the following emissions:		
(a) methane emissions from all ventilation shafts in use by the mine operator;		
(b) methane emissions from drainage stations and from the methane drainage system, whether occurring as a result of intentional or unintentional venting, or incomplete combustion in flares;		

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(c) methane emissions occurring during post-mining activities and within the area of the mine.		
3. Methane emissions from operating surface coal mines include the following emissions:		
(a) methane emissions occurring at the coal mine during the mining process;		
(b) methane emissions occurring during post-mining activities <u>and within the area of the mine.</u>		
Article 20		
Monitoring and reporting		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
1. For underground coal mines, mine operators shall perform continuous ventilation air methane emissions source level direct measurement of and and quantification on all exhaust ventilation shafts used by the mine Mine operators shall report to the competent authorities methane releases per ventilation shaft per year in kt of methane, using equipment and methodologies resulting in a measurement accuracy with a tolerance of <u>[+/- 5% of the reported amount] or [+/- 0.5 kt] of methane</u> whichever value is lower apparatus with a methane concentration sensitivity threshold of at least 100 parts per million. They shall also take monthly sample-based source level measurements or quantification..		
2. Drainage stations operators shall perform continuous source level direct measurements		

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or and quantifications of volumes total releases of vented and flared methane, regardless of the reasons for such venting and flaring activity.		
3. As regards surface coal mines, mine operators shall use deposit-specific coal mine methane emission factors to quantify emissions resulting from mining operations. Mine operators shall establish those emission factors on a quarterly basis, in accordance with appropriate scientific standards and take into account methane emissions from surrounding strata.		
4. The measurements and quantification referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall be undertaken in accordance with an appropriate European or international standards. Until such standards become available, best practices		

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established in the context of measurement campaigns co-funded by the Union or the United Nations Environmental Programme may also guide operators in performing source level measurements.		
As regards continuous source level direct measurements or <u>and</u> quantifications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, where part of the measuring equipment is not operating for a period, readings taken during periods when the equipment was operating may be used to estimate data on a pro rata basis for the period that the equipment was not operating.		
The equipment used for continuous source level direct measurements or <u>and</u> quantifications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall operate for more than 90% of the period for which it is used to monitor an emission, excluding		

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downtime taken for re-calibration.		
5. Mine operators shall estimate coal post-mining emissions using coal post-mining emission factors, updated annually, based on deposit-specific coal samples and in accordance with appropriate scientific standards.		
6. By... [12 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and by 30 March 31 May every year thereafter, mine operators and drainage station operators shall submit a report to the competent authorities containing yearly source-level methane emissions data in accordance with the provisions of this Article.		
The report shall cover the last available calendar year period and include the elements set out in Part 1 of Annex V for operating underground coal mines, Part 2 of Annex V for operating		

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surface coal mines and Part 3 of Annex V for drainage stations.		
Before submission to the competent authorities, mine operators and drainage stations operators shall ensure that the reports set out in this paragraph are assessed by a verifier and include a verification statement issued in accordance with Articles 8 and 9.		
7. The competent authorities shall make the reports set out in this Article available to the public and the Commission, within three months from submission by operators and in accordance with Article 5(4).		
<i>Section II</i>		
MITIGATION OF METHANE EMISSIONS		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
FROM OPERATING UNDERGROUND COAL MINES		
Article 21		
Scope		
This Section applies to the methane emissions from underground coal mines referred to in Article 19(2).		
Article 22		
Mitigation measures		
1. Venting and Flaring with a destruction and removal efficiency below 98% and venting of methane from drainage stations shall be prohibited from [1 January 2025], except in		

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the case of an emergency, a malfunction or where unavoidable and strictly necessary for maintenance. In such cases, drainage station operators shall vent only if flaring is not technically feasible or risks endangering safety of operations or personnel. In such a situation, as part of the reporting obligations set out in Article 23, drainage station operators shall demonstrate to the competent authorities the necessity to opt for venting instead of flaring.		
2. Venting of methane through ventilation shafts in coal mines emitting more than 0.5 <u>3</u> tonnes of methane/kilotonne of coal mined, other than coking coal mines, shall be prohibited from 1 January 2027.		
3. By ... [three five years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in		

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accordance with Article 31 to supplement this Regulation by setting out restrictions on venting methane from ventilation shafts for coking coal mines.		
Article 23		
Reporting of venting and flaring events		
1. From [1 January 2025], drainage station operators shall notify the competent authorities of all venting events and flaring events with a destruction and removal efficiency below 98% :		
(a) caused by an emergency or a malfunction,		
(b) occurring unavoidably due to maintenance of the drainage system.		

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That notification shall be made without delay after the event and at the latest within 48 hours from the start of event or the moment the operator became aware of it, in accordance with the elements set out in Annex VI.		
2. The competent authorities shall make the information submitted to them pursuant to this Article available to the public and the Commission annually and in accordance with Article 5(4).		
<i>Section III</i>		
METHANE EMISSIONS FROM CLOSED AND ABANDONED UNDERGROUND COAL MINES		
Article 24		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Scope		
This Section applies to the following methane emissions from closed and abandoned and closed underground coal mines where coal production has been discontinued:		
(a) methane emissions from all ventilation shafts which continue emitting methane;	(a) methane emissions from all ventilation shafts, [properly closed and still visible/accessible/identifiable], which continue emitting methane;	In many cases, e.g., the Walloon coal mines, it is nearly impossible to even identify every shaft that was ever made, let alone install monitoring equipment onto every single one. We therefore propose to rewrite Article 24(a) more or less as follows.
(b) methane emissions from coal mining equipment, use of which has been discontinued;		
(c) methane emissions from other well-defined point emission sources as outlined in Part 1 of		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Annex VII.		
Article 25		
Monitoring and reporting		
1. By ... <i>[12 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</i> Member States shall set up and make publicly available an inventory of all closed coal mines and abandoned underground coal mines in their territory or under their jurisdiction, in accordance with the methodology and including at least the elements set out in Part 1 of Annex VII.		
2. From ... <i>[+8 24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</i> , methane emissions shall be measured in all closed and abandoned underground coal mines where		The revised text has already worked on the proportionality related to monitoring of abandoned mines where a limitation is foreseen now based on measured total annual emissions

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operations have ceased since ... [<i>50 years prior to the date of entry into force of this Regulation</i>]. mMeasurement equipment shall be installed on all elements listed in point (v) of Part 1(v) of Annex VII which were found to emit above 0,5 tonnes of methane per year based on the inventory in Paragraph 1. for closed coal mines and abandoned coal mines where operations have ceased since ... [50 years prior to the date of entry into force of this Regulation].		below 0.5t or a consecutive series of total annual emissions below 1t. Also, the aspect of flooding has now been taken into account. Nevertheless, the discrimination is still based on actual measurements, which are not feasible in all cases (see cases described under proportionality). For such situations, it would be good to foresee in a risk assessment proving that a mine is not and will not emit methane and in the possibility to perform indirect measurements to cover for involuntary data gaps.
The equipment shall perform <i>Methane concentration</i> source level direct measurements or quantifications shall be taken in accordance with appropriate scientific standards and at least on an hourly basis and of sufficient quality to allow for a representative estimation of yearly methane emissions from all elements listed in part 1(vi) of Annex VII which were		

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found to emit methane.		
The measurement equipment must operate for more than 90% of the period for which it is used to monitor the emissions, excluding downtime taken for re-calibration.		
2a. If the observed annual methane release of an element listed in part 1(v) of Annex VII is below 1 tonne of methane for six consecutive years in the case of flooded mines or twelve consecutive years in the case of dry mines, no further monitoring and reporting shall be taken for that specific element.		
3. Reports containing estimates of yearly source-level methane emissions data shall be submitted to the competent authorities by ... [24 months of the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and by 30 March 31 May every		

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year thereafter.		
The reports shall cover the last available calendar year and include the elements set out in Part 23 of Annex VII.		
Before submission to the competent authorities, the reports set out in this paragraph shall be assessed by a verifier and include a verification statement issued in accordance with Articles 8 and 9.		
4. Mine operators shall be responsible for the requirements referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 as regards closed mines. Member States shall be responsible for the requirements referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 as regards abandoned mines.		
5. The competent authorities shall make the reports set out in this Article available to the		

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public and the Commission, within three months from submission by operators and in accordance with Article 5(4).		
Article 26		
Mitigation measures		
1. On the basis of the inventory referred to in Article 25, Member States shall develop and implement a mitigation plan to address methane emissions from closed and abandoned underground coal mines where operations have ceased since 50 years prior to the date of entry into force of this Regulation.		
The mitigation plan shall be submitted to competent authorities by ... [36 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and include at least the elements set out in Part 3 4		

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of Annex VII.		
2. Venting and flaring from equipment referred to in Article 25(2) shall be prohibited from 1 January 2030, unless utilisation or mitigation is not technically feasible or risks endangering environmental safety or safety of operations or personnel. In such a situation, as part of the reporting obligations set out in Article 25, mine operators or Member States shall demonstrate the necessity to opt for venting or flaring instead of utilisation or mitigation.		
Chapter 5		
Methane emissions occurring outside the Union		
Article 27		Regarding practicability of Article 27, BE does have some suggestions.

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Importer requirements		
1. By ... [9 months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation] and by 31 December every year thereafter, importers shall provide the information set out in Annex VIII to the competent authorities of the importing Member State.	By ... [9 months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation] and by 31 December 30 June every year thereafter, importers shall provide the information set out in Annex VIII to the competent authorities of the importing Member State.	If we ask importers to provide information “by [9 months after the date of entry into force of the Regulation] and by 31 December each year thereafter”, and that this information should be from “the last available calendar year” according to Annex VIII, then we are consistently one year behind.
<u>Where importers fail to provide the information set out in Annex VIII, in whole or in part, they shall demonstrate to the competent authorities of the importing Member State that all reasonable efforts have been undertaken to acquire the information.</u>		
The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 31 to		

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supplement <u>amend</u> this Regulation by amending or adding to the information to be provided by importers.		
2. By ... [12 months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation] and by 30 June every year thereafter, Member States shall submit to the Commission the information provided to them by importers.	By ... [12 ⁵ months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation] and by 31 December 30 June every year thereafter, Member States shall submit to the Commission the information provided to them by importers.	For the first round, Member States would only have 3 months between the deadline for importers to report to Member States and the deadline for Member States to report to the Commission. However, as the first round is likely to be the most complicated, BE therefore propose to adjust the timetable.
The Commission shall make the information available in accordance with Article 28.		
3. By 31 December 2025, or earlier if the Commission considers that sufficient evidence is available, the Commission shall examine the application of this Article, considering in particular:		

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(a) reporting of the available methane emissions data collected in the context of the global methane monitoring tool referred to in Article 29;		
(b) methane emission data analysis by the IMEO;		
(c) information on monitoring, reporting, verification and mitigation measures of operators located outside of the Union and from whom energy is imported into the Union; and		
(d) security of supply and the level playing field implications in case of possible additional obligations, including mandatory measures such as methane emission standards or targets, taking into account the oil, gas and coal sectors separately.		

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Where appropriate and based on the necessary evidence to secure full compliance with the applicable international obligations of the Union, the Commission shall propose amendments to this Regulation to strengthen the requirements applicable to importers with the view to ensure a comparable level of effectiveness with respect to measurement <u>or quantification</u> or quantification , reporting and verification and mitigation of energy sector methane emissions.		
Article 28		
Methane transparency database		
1. By ... [18 months after the date of entry into force of the Regulation] the Commission shall establish and maintain a methane		

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transparency database containing the information submitted to it pursuant to Article 27 and Articles 12(11), 16(3), 18(4), 20(7), 23(2) and 25(5).		
2. In addition to the information referred to in paragraph 1, the database shall include the following information:		
(a) a list of countries where fossil energy is produced and exported to the Union;		
(b) for each country referred in point (a) information about the following points:		
(i) whether it has mandatory regulatory measures in place on energy sector methane emissions, covering the elements set out in this Regulation regarding measurement- or quantification, reporting and verification and		

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mitigation of energy sector methane emissions;		
(ii) whether it has signed the Paris Agreement on climate change;		
(iii) whether it is delivering national inventories in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, where applicable;		
(iv) whether the national inventories submitted pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change include tier 3 reporting of energy methane emissions, where applicable;		
(v) the amount of energy sector methane emissions according to the national inventories submitted pursuant to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,		

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where applicable, and whether the data was subject to independent verification.		
(vi) the list of companies exporting fossil energy into the Union <u>and whether they are part of any global methane reduction initiative</u>		
(vii) a list of importers of fossil energy into the Union		
23. The transparency database shall be available to the public online, free of charge and at least in English.		
34. This Article shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of Directive (EU) 2016/943.		
Article 29		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Methane emitters global monitoring tool		
1. By ... [<i>two years after the date of entry into force of the Regulation</i>], the Commission shall establish a global methane monitoring tool based on satellite data and input from several certified data providers and services, including the Copernicus component of the EU Space Programme.		
The tool shall be made available to the public and provide regular updates at least on the magnitude, recurrence and location of high methane-emitting sources of energy.		
2. The tool shall inform the Commission's bilateral dialogues with respect to methane emissions policies and measures. Where the tool identifies a new major emission source, the Commission shall alert the relevant country with		

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a view to promoting awareness and remedial actions.		
3. This Article shall be subject to the provisions of Directive (EU) 2016/943.		
Chapter 6		
Final provisions		
Article 30		
Penalties		
1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented.		

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2. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive and may include:		
(a) fines proportionate to the environmental damage, <u>impact on human safety and public health</u> , calculating the level of such fines in such way as to make sure that they effectively deprive those responsible of the economic benefits derived from their infringements and gradually increasing the level of such fines for repeated serious infringements;		
(b) periodic penalty payments to compel operators to put an end to an infringement, comply with a decision ordering remedial actions or corrective measures, supply information or submit to an inspection, as applicable.		

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Member States shall notify the rules on penalties to the Commission by [3 12 months from the date of entry into force of the Regulation]. In addition, Member States shall notify any subsequent amendment affecting such rules to the Commission without delay.		
3. At least the following infringements shall be subject to penalties:		
(a) failure of operators or mine operators to provide the competent authorities or the verifiers with the assistance necessary to enable or facilitate the performance of their tasks in accordance with this Regulation;		
(b) failure of operators or mine operators to carry out the actions set out in the inspections report referred to in Article 6;		

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(c) failure of operators of mine operators to submit the methane emissions reports as required by this Regulation, including the verification statement issued by independent verifiers in accordance with Articles 8 and 9;		
(d) failure of operators to carry out a leak detection and repair survey in accordance with Article 14;		
(e) failure of operators to repair or replace components, to continuous survey components and to record leaks in accordance with Article 14;		
(f) failure of operators to submit a report in accordance with Article 14;		
(g) venting or flaring by operators or mine		

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operators beyond the situations provided for in Articles 15, 22 and 26, as applicable;		
(h) routine flaring by operators;		
(i) failure of operators or mine operators to demonstrate the necessity to opt for venting instead of flaring and to demonstrate the necessity to opt for flaring instead of either re-injection, utilisation on-site or dispatch of the methane to a market, in the case of operators, or utilisation or mitigation, in the case of mine operators, in accordance with Articles 15, 22 and 26;		
(j) failure of operators or mine operators to notify or report on venting and flaring events in accordance with Articles 16, 23 and 26, as applicable;		

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(k) use of flare stacks or combustion devices in breach of the requirements laid down in Article 17;		
(l) failure of importers to provide the information required in accordance with Article 27 and Annex VIII.		
4. Member States shall take into account at least the following indicative criteria for the imposition of penalties, as appropriate:		
(a) the duration or temporal effects, the nature and the gravity of the infringement;		
(b) any action taken by the undertaking, operator or mine operator to timely mitigate or remedy the damage;		
(c) the intentional or negligent character of		

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the infringement;		
(d) any previous infringements by the undertaking, operator or mine operator;		
(e) the financial benefits gained or losses avoided directly or indirectly by the undertaking, operator or mine operator due to the infringement, if the relevant data are available;		
(f) the size of the undertaking, operator or mine operator;		
(g) the degree of cooperation with the authority <u>ies</u> ;		
(h) the manner in which the infringement became known to the authority <u>ies</u> , in particular whether, and if so to what extent, the operator		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
or mine operator timely notified the infringement;		
(i) any other aggravating or mitigating factor applicable to the circumstances of the case.		
5. Member States shall publish annually information on the type and the size of the penalties imposed under this Regulation, the infringements and the operators or mine operators upon which penalties have been imposed.		
Article 31		
Exercise of the delegation		
1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 8(5), 22(3) and 27(1) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from ... [<i>date of entry into force of the Regulation</i>].		
3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 8(5), 22(3) and 27(1) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.		
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by		

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each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.		
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.		
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 8(5), 22(3) and 27(1) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.		
Article 32		
Committee procedure		
1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Energy Union Committee established by Article 44 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.		
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.		
Article 33		
Review		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
1. Every five years the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council and shall, if appropriate, submit legislative proposals to amend this Regulation. The reports shall be made public.		
2. For the purpose of this Article, the Commission may request information from Member States and competent authorities and shall take into account notably the information provided by Member States in their integrated National Energy and Climate Plans, updates thereof and in their National Energy and Climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.		
Article 34		
Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/942		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
In Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council the following paragraph 5 is added:		
“5. Every three years ACER, after receiving input from Member States shall establish and make publicly available a set of indicators and corresponding reference values for the comparison of unit investment costs linked to measurement or quantification , reporting and abatement of methane emissions for comparable projects. It shall issue recommendations on indicators and reference values for unit investment costs for complying with the obligations under [<i>this Regulation</i>] pursuant to Article 3 of [<i>this Regulation</i>]”.		
Article 35		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Entry into force		
This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .		
This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.		
Done at Brussels,		
For the European Parliament For the Council		
The President The President		
ANNEX I		
Leak detection Repair and monitoring schedules		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
<u>Part 1</u>		
Approval of continuous monitoring		
For the purposes of the approval by the competent authorities of the use of continuous monitoring systems according to Article 14 of this Regulation, operators must provide the following:		
(i) the continuous monitoring device manufacturer information;		
(ii) the leak detection capabilities, reliability, and limitations of the continuous monitoring system, including, but not limited to, the ability to identify specific leaks or locations, detection limits, and any restrictions on use, as well as supporting		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
data;		
(iii) a description of where, when, and how the continuous monitoring system will be used;		
(iv) documentation adequate to demonstrate the continuous monitoring system is as effective at reducing emissions as the quarterly surveys set out in Article 14.		
<u>Part 2</u>		
Repair <i>schedule</i>		
The repair and monitoring schedule referred to in Article 14 must include at least the following elements:		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
(i) Inventory and identification of all components that have been checked		
(ii) Result of inspection in terms of whether methane loss has been detected and, if so, size of loss		
(iii) For components found to be emitting at or above the thresholds set out in Article 14(4) 500 parts per million or more of methane , indication of whether repair was undertaken during the LDAR survey and if not why, taking into account the requirements as regards what elements can be taken into account for a delayed repair, as per Article 14, paragraph 4.		
(iv) For components found to be emitting at or above the thresholds set out in Article 14(4) 500 parts per million or more of methane , planned repair schedule indicating planned date		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
of repair,		
(v) For components found to be emitting below the thresholds set out in Article 14(4) less than 500 parts per million in previous LDAR survey, but found to be emitting at or above such thresholds 500 parts per million or more of methane during post LDAR monitoring to check whether the size of loss of methane has evolved, indication whether repair was undertaken immediately and if not, why not (as per iii), and planned repair schedule indicating planned date of repair.		
This is to be followed by a post repair and monitoring schedule to indicate when repairs were effectively carried out.		
Monitoring schedule		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
The repair and monitoring schedule referred to in Article 14 must include at least the following elements:		
(i) Inventory and identification of all components that have been checked		
(ii) Result of inspection in terms of whether methane loss has been detected and, if so, size of loss		
(iii) For components found to be emitting at or above the thresholds set out in Article 14(4) 500 parts per million or more of methane, results of monitoring after repair to check if repair was successful		
(iv) For components found to be emitting below the thresholds set out in Article 14(4) less than 500 parts per million of methane,		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
results of post LDAR monitoring to check whether the size of loss of methane has evolved and recommendation on the basis of finding.		
ANNEX II		
Reporting of venting and flaring events		
Pursuant to Article 16, operators must report to the competent authorities at least the following information regarding methane flared or vented:		
(i) name of the operator;		
(ii) location , name and type of asset;		
(iii) equipment involved;		
(iv) date(s) and time(s) that venting or flaring		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
was discovered or commenced and terminated;		
(v) measured or estimated volume of vented or flared natural gas methane. Where a measured volume is not available, a motivated estimation must be provided;		
(v1) flaring efficiency		
(vi) cause and nature of venting or flaring;		
(vii) steps taken to limit the duration and magnitude of venting or flaring;		
(viii) corrective actions taken to eliminate the cause and recurrence of venting or flaring;		
(ix) results of weekly monthly inspections of flare stacks and of the continuous monitoring		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
of flare stacks, as applicable, carried out in accordance with Article 17, where an issue has been identified		
ANNEX III		
Flare stack inspections		
Weekly Monthly flare stack inspections must include a comprehensive Audio, Visual and Olfactory (AVO) inspection (including external visual inspection of flare stacks, listening for pressure and liquid leaks and smelling for unusual and strong odours).		
During the inspection the operator must inspect all components, including flare stacks, thief hatches, closed vent systems, pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, valves, lines, flanges, connectors, and associated piping		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
to identify defects, leaks and releases.		
The following observations must be included in the report:		
(i) In the case of lit flares: whether combustion is considered adequate or inadequate. Inadequate combustion being defined as a flare with visible emissions that exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours. Where flares are equipped with continuous monitoring, inadequate combustion being defined as a flare with visible emissions that exceed a total of five minutes during any two consecutive hours recorded on a live basis.		
(ii) In the case of unlit flares: whether the unlit flare has a gas vent or not. If it does have a gas vent, an intervention to remedy it should		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
take place within 6 hours or within 24 hours in the case of bad weather or other extreme conditions. Where flares are equipped with continuous monitoring, the emissions are calculated based on the flow rate and methane slip in case there is a gas vent. An intervention to remedy it must should take place within 6 hours or within 24 hours in the case of bad weather or other extreme conditions.		
ANNEX IV		
Inventories and mitigation plans for of inactive wells, temporarily plugged wells and permanently plugged and abandoned wells		
<u>Part 1</u>		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Pursuant to Article 18, inventories of inactive wells, temporarily plugged wells and permanently plugged and abandoned wells must include at least the following information:		
(i) name and address of the operator, owner or licensee, where applicable;		
(ii) name, type and address of well or well site, specifying whether it is an inactive well, temporarily plugged well or permanently plugged and abandoned well, as defined in this Regulation;		
(iii) where relevant , map showing borders of the well or well site;		
(iv) results of any methane concentration measurements or quantification of methane emissions to air and to water carried out		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
prior to the inventory, if any.		
Pursuant to Article 18, with respect to permanently plugged and abandoned wells, inventories must also include:		
(i) the last known measurements or quantification of methane emissions to air and to water, if any;		
(ii) information showing that the relevant competent authority has attested that the well or well site in question fulfils the criteria set out in Article 2(24a5);		
(iii) documentation adequate to demonstrate that there are no methane emissions from that well or well site <u>for all wells permanently plugged and abandoned after the adoption of this Regulation, or</u>		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
<u>where such documentation already exists prior to adoption.</u>		
<u>Part 2</u>		
Pursuant to Article 18, mitigation plans must include at least the following information:		
(i) the schedule of addressing each inactive well and temporarily plugged well, including the actions to be performed;		
(ii) name and address of the operator, owner or licensee of the inactive well or temporarily plugged well, where applicable;		
(iii) projected end date of all remediation, reclamation or plugging of inactive wells and temporarily plugged wells.		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
ANNEX V		
Reporting for operating coal mines		
Part 1		
Pursuant to Articles 19 and 20, the reports for operating underground mines must include at least the following information:		
(i) name and address of the mine operator;		
(ii) mine address;		
(iii) tonnage of each coal type produced by the mine;		
(iv) for all ventilation shafts utilised by the		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
mine		
1) name (if any);		
2) period of use, if different from the reporting period;		
3) coordinates;		
4) purpose (intake, exhaust);		
5) technical specification of the measurement equipment <i>apparatus</i> used for measurement and quantification of methane emissions and optimum operating conditions specified by the producer;		
6) proportion of time when continuous measurement equipment <i>apparatus</i> was		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
operating;		
7) choice of European or international standard for:		
- methane measurement equipment <i>apparatus</i> sampling position;		
- measurement of flow rates;		
- measurement of methane concentrations;		
8) methane emissions registered by the continuous measurement equipment <i>apparatus</i> (in tonnes);		
9) methane emissions registered through monthly sampling (in tonnes/hour) covering information on;		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
- sampling date;		
- sampling technique;		
- readings of atmospheric conditions (pressure, temperature, humidity), taken at an appropriate distance to reflect conditions at which continuous measurement equipment apparatus is operating;		
11) if mine is joined to another mine by any means allowing for a flux of air between the mines, name of the mine;		
(v) post mining emission factors and description of method employed for their calculation;		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
(vi) post-mining emissions (in tonnes).		
Part 2		
Pursuant to Articles 19 and 20, the reports for operating surface mines must include at least the following information:		
(i) name and address of the mine operator;		
(ii) mine address;		
(iii) tonnage of each coal type produced by the mine;		
(iv) map of all deposits utilised by the mine, outlining borders of these deposits;		
(v) for each coal deposit:		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
1) name (if any)		
2) period of use, if different from the reporting period		
3) outline of the experimental method employed to determine methane emissions due to mining activities, including the choice of methodology to account for methane emissions from surrounding strata		
(vi) post mining emission factors and description of method employed for their calculation;		
(vii) post-mining emissions.		
Part 3		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Pursuant to Articles 19 and 20, the reports for drainage stations must include at least the following information:		
(i) name and address of the mine operator;		
(ii) tonnage of methane supplied by a mine/mines drainage system, per mine;		
(iii) tonnage of methane vented;		
(iv) tonnage of flared methane;		
(v) flare efficiency;		
(vi) use of methane captured.		
ANNEX VI		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Reporting of venting and flaring events in drainage stations		
Pursuant to Article 23, drainage station operators must report to the competent authorities at least the following information regarding methane flared or vented:		
(i) name and address of the operator;		
(ii) time when the event was first detected;		
(iii) cause of the venting and/or flaring event;		In addition to the cause of the venting and/or flaring event, BE prefers that the justification for using venting instead of flaring is also reported (if applicable).
(iv) tonnage of methane vented and flared (or		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
an estimate if quantification or measurement is not possible).		
ANNEX VII		
Closed and abandoned mines		
Part 1		
Pursuant to Article 24 and 25, for each site, the inventory of closed and abandoned coal mines must include at least the following information, where available :		BE supports the addition of “where available”, but the purview is not completely clear. Point (v) specifies that source level direct measurements need to be performed. Such source level direct measurements will be "unavailable" in the situation where the mines have been meticulously sealed (cf. permanently plugged wells in oil & gas) or when the shaft locations are unknown or inaccessible (e.g., below a house). Would this addition “where

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		available” be sufficient for not responding to the monitoring requests from art 25 "methane emissions SHALL be measured in ALL ... since 50y. ... Measurement equipment shall be installed on all elements listed in ... Annex VII... which were found to emit above 0.5 tonnes of methane per year." If the measurement is “unavailable” involuntarily, it is not possible to prove that SOURCE LEVEL DIRECT MEASUREMENTS are below 0.5 tonnes / y.
(i) name and address of the operator, owner or licensee, where applicable;		
(ii) site address;		
(iii) map showing borders of the mine;		
(iv) schemes of mine workings and their status		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
(v) results of methane concentration source level direct measurement or quantification at the following elements point emission sources :		
1) all ventilation shafts utilised by the mine when operating, accompanied by:		
- shaft coordinates		
- shaft name (if any)		
- sealing status and sealing method, if known		
2) unused vent pipes		
3) unused gas drainage wells		
4) outcrops;		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
5) identifiable strata fractures at the mine's territory or linked to its former coal deposit;		
5) — 6) other recorded potential point emission sources. 6) other recorded potential point emission sources.		
	(vi) flooding state and method used to determine the flooding state (absolute water level, remaining dry mine levels, water level relative to the top of the coal-bearing formation);	In the list lacks the flooding state of each mine and the methods used to determine it (direct or indirect), because flooding seems a crucial aspect in discriminating which situation need further mitigation and monitoring and which not. This aspect gives a better estimate than time since closure. In case there is still access to the abandoned mine (e.g., through installed water gauges), direct measurements of the water level can be done, and the flooding state can be quantified. In case there is no access left open to the mine, indirect methods such as hydrological models

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
		and ground movement measurements (e.g., radar interferometry) can be used and will give a semi-quantitative estimate of the flooding state. Apart from the absolute water level, it is also needed to know (i) whether all mined levels are under water or whether there are still dry mine levels and (ii) whether the top of the coal-bearing formation is below water level (i.e., complete flooding).
<i>Part 2</i>		
The measurements referred to in point (v) of Part 1 above must be performed in accordance with the following principles:		
(i) measurements must be performed at atmospheric pressure allowing for potential methane leak to be detected, and according to the appropriate scientific standards;		

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(ii) measurements must be performed using an equipment capable of estimating yearly methane emissions at the level of at least 0,5 tonnes or above from such source. <i>apparatus with a sensitivity threshold of at least;</i>		
(iii) measurements must be accompanied by an information on:		
1) date of the measurement;		
2) atmospheric pressure;		
3) technical details of the equipment used for the measurement;		
(iv) ventilation shafts historically utilised by two or more mines must be assigned to just one mine, to avoid double-counting.		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
Part 23		
The report set out in Article 25(3) must include the following elements:		
(i) name and address of the operator, owner or licensee, where applicable;		
(ii) site address;		
(iii) methane emissions from all elements outlined in Article 25(3) point emission sources outlined in Part 1 including:		
1) type of element point emission source ;		
2) technical details of measurement equipment and method employed to estimate methane		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
releases <i>apparatus used for the measurement including sensitivity</i> ;		
3) proportion of time when measurement equipment <i>apparatus</i> was operating;		
4) methane concentration registered by the measurement equipment <i>apparatus</i> ;		
5) estimates of methane emissions from the <i>element</i> point emission source.		
Part <u>3</u> 4		
The mitigation plan set out in Article 26(1) must include at least the following information:		
(i) list of all point emission sources outlined in Part 1 <i>elements covered in Article 25(3)</i> ;		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
(ii) technical feasibility of mitigation of methane emissions from each point emission source elements outlined in Article 25(3);		
(iii) timeline of mitigation of methane emissions from each point emission source elements outlined in Article 25(3);		
(iv) assessment of the efficiency of projects for collection of abandoned mine methane.		
ANNEX VIII		
Information to be provided by importers		
For the purposes of this Annex, ‘exporter’ means the contractual counterparty in each supply contract entered into by the importer for		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
the delivery of fossil energy into the Union.		
Pursuant to Article 27, importers must provide the following information:		
(i) name and address of exporter and, if different from exporter, name and address of producer;		
(ii) countries and regions corresponding to the Union nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) level 1 where the energy was produced and countries and regions corresponding to the Union nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) level 1 through which the energy was transported until it was placed on the Union market;		
(iii) as regards oil and fossil gas, whether the exporter is undertaking measurement and		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
reporting of its methane emissions, either independently or as part of commitments to report national GHG inventories in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) requirements, and whether it is in compliance with UNFCCC reporting requirements or in compliance with Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 standards. This must be accompanied by a copy of the latest report on methane emissions, including, where available, the information referred to in Article 12(6). The method of quantification (such as UNFCCC tiers or OGMP 2.0 levels) employed in the reporting must be specified for each type of emissions;		
(iv) as regards oil and gas, whether the exporter applies regulatory or voluntary measures to control its methane emissions, including measures such as leak detection and		

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repair surveys or measures to control and restrict venting and flaring of methane. This must be accompanied by a description of such measures, including, where available, reports from leak detection and repair surveys and from venting and flaring events with respect to the last available calendar year;		
(v) as regards coal, whether the exporter is undertaking measurement and reporting of its methane emissions, either independently or as part of commitments to report national GHG inventories in line with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) requirements, and whether it is in compliance with UNFCCC reporting requirements or in compliance with an international or European standard for monitoring, reporting and verification of methane emissions. This must be accompanied		

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by a copy of the latest report on methane emissions, including, where available the information referred to in Article 20(6). The method of quantification (such as UNFCCC tiers or OGMP 2.0 levels) employed in the reporting must be specified for each type of emissions;		
(vi) as regards coal, whether the exporter applies regulatory or voluntary measures to control its methane emissions, including measures to control and restrict venting and flaring of methane. This must be accompanied by a description of such measures, including, where available, reports from venting and flaring events with respect to the last available calendar year;		
(vii) name of the entity that performed independent verification of the reports referred		

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Presidency compromise text	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
to in points (iii) and (v), if any.		
	End	End