



International
Association
of Oil & Gas
Producers

IOGP Europe Presentation

GIIGNL General Assembly
Washington D.C., 21st October 2025

We speak on behalf of a global membership

IOGP has 93 Members (as of February 2025)

Companies



Associations

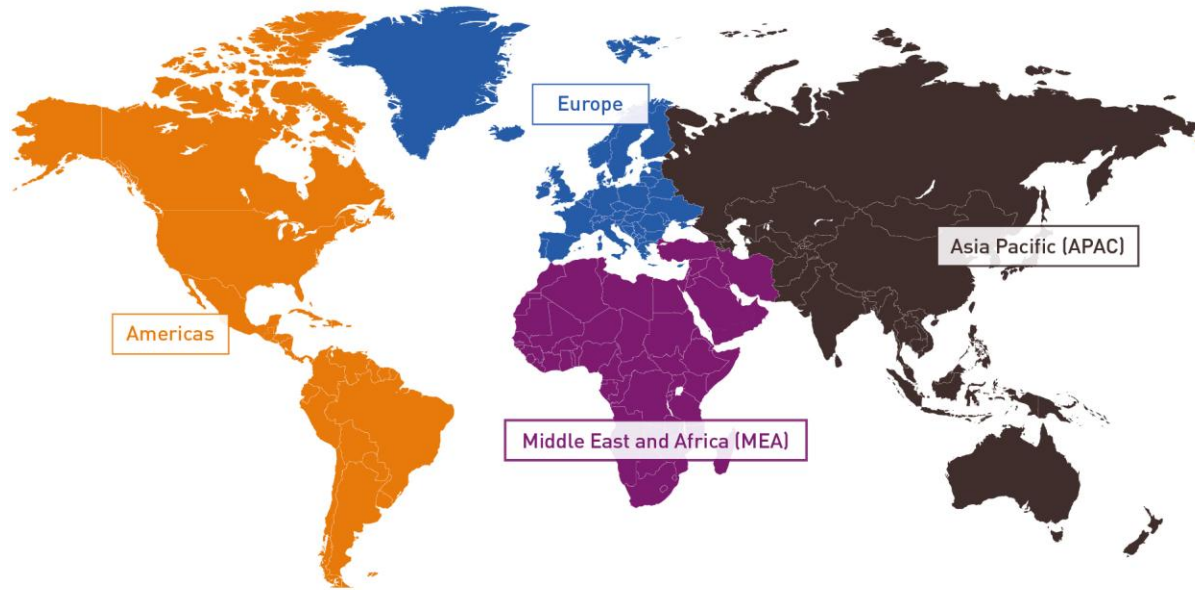


Associate Members



We speak on behalf of a global membership

IOGP has 98 Members (as of October 2025)



The map shows the division of the world into four regions on which subscription shares are based. The delineation of zones is not intended to reflect offshore boundaries.

Map shows locations of Member Head Offices. Many operate globally

Americas

APA Corporation	IADC
API	IBP
Arpel	Kosmos Energy
Atlantic LNG	NOV
Baker Hughes	Oxy
CAPP	Pan American Energy
Cenovus Energy	Pemex
Chevron	Petrobras
ConocoPhillips	Pluspetrol
EnerGeo Alliance	Prio
ExxonMobil	SLB
Hess	YPF SA

Middle East and Africa (MEA)

Addax Cameroon	EGPC
ADNOC	Gulf Keystone Petroleum
Aramco	KOC
Azule Energy	NNPC
Bapco Energies	North Oil Company
Basrah Gas Company	PDO
CCED	Qatar Energy
Crescent Petroleum	Renaissance Africa Energy
Dana Gas	Seplat Energy
Dolphin Energy	Sonangol
Dragon Oil (ENOC)	UNOC

Europe

Aker BP	MOL
Aker Solutions	Offshore Energies UK
Assala Energy	Offshore Norge
bp	OMV
BVEG	ORLEN S.A.
BW Energy	Perenco
Centrica (Spirit Energy)	Repsol
Cepsa E&P	RomGaz
DNV	Saipem
Element NL	SBM Offshore
Energy Institute	Shell
Eni SpA	Subsea7
Equinor	TechnipFMC
Galp	TotalEnergies
Harbour Energy	Trident Energy
HeliOffshore	Tullow Oil
Ipicca	Vår Energi
Ithaca Energy	Viaro Energy

Asia Pacific (APAC)

Australian Energy Producers	ONGC
Beach Energy	PETRONAS Carigali
Brunei Shell Petroleum	Prime Energy
CNOOC International	PT Pertamina Hulu Energi
INPEX	PTTEP
KazMunayGas	Reliance
MODEC	SOCAR
NCOC	Woodside Energy

European Participants

Companies

AkerBP



ConocoPhillips



ExxonMobil

galp



INPEX
INPEX CORPORATION



ROMGAZ



TULLOW



Associations

BVEG Bundesverband Erdgas,
Erdöl und Geoenergie e.V.



œUK OFFSHORE
ENERGIES UK



Associate Members



Baker Hughes



subsea 7

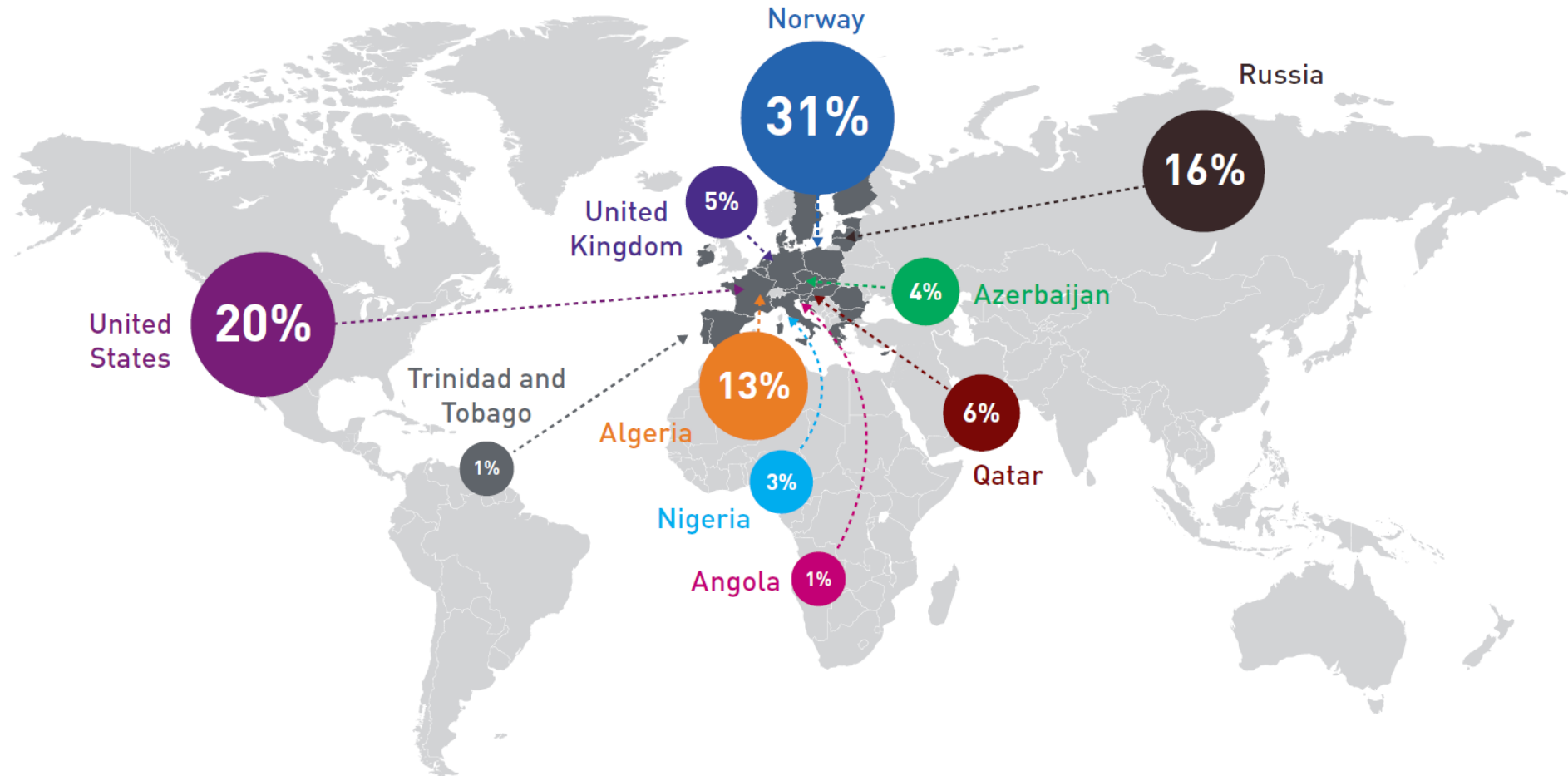


IOGP Europe – structure and modus operandi

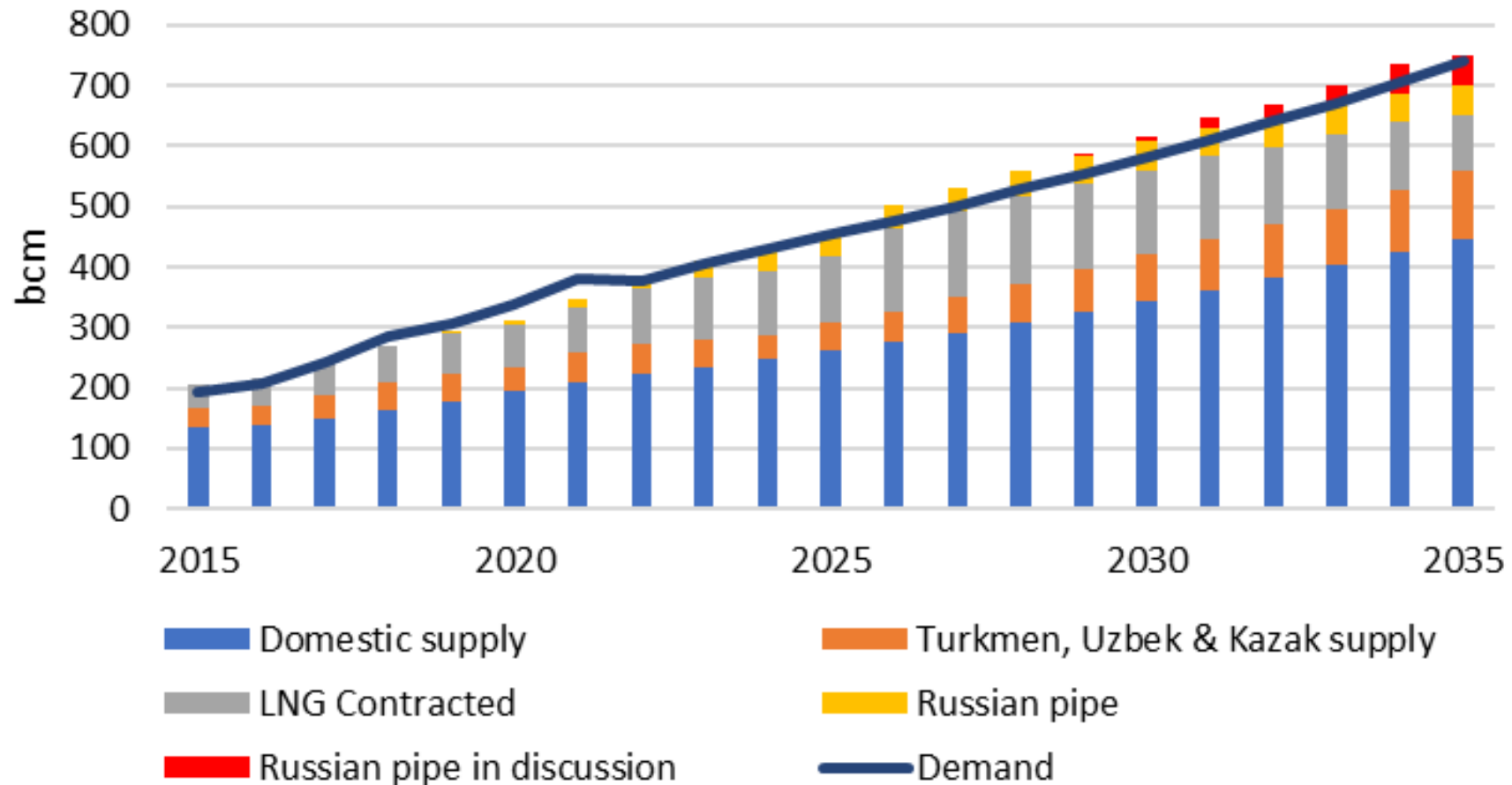
- **European Board** defines strategy, budget and sets priorities
- **European Committee:** Proposes IOGP Europe priorities and strategy and agrees on joint positions on the full range of European policy issues relevant to our industry – via SubCommittees addressing **40+ topics**; **Strategic Research** and collaboration via **Strategic Platforms**
- **Subcommittees:** analyze, prioritize, assess, plan, and roll out activities



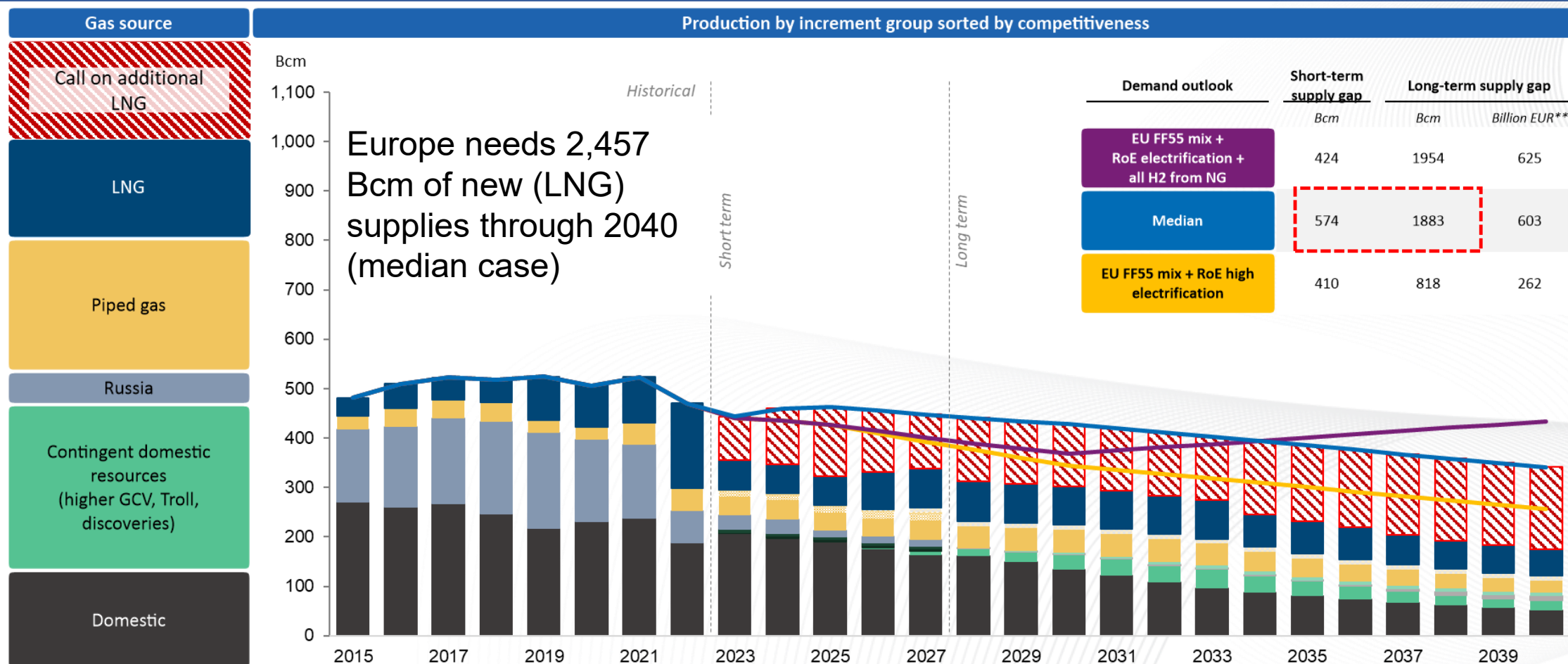
Top 10 Natural Gas Suppliers to the EU (2023)



China has a Long-Term Gas Strategy...



... Europe had contracted < 30% of its supplies up to 2040



Note: Contracted LNG volumes as of end of October 2023; *Base increment group includes storage. **Based on 10 USD/Mmbtu, 0.9 EUR/USD and 35.7 trillion btu per bcm

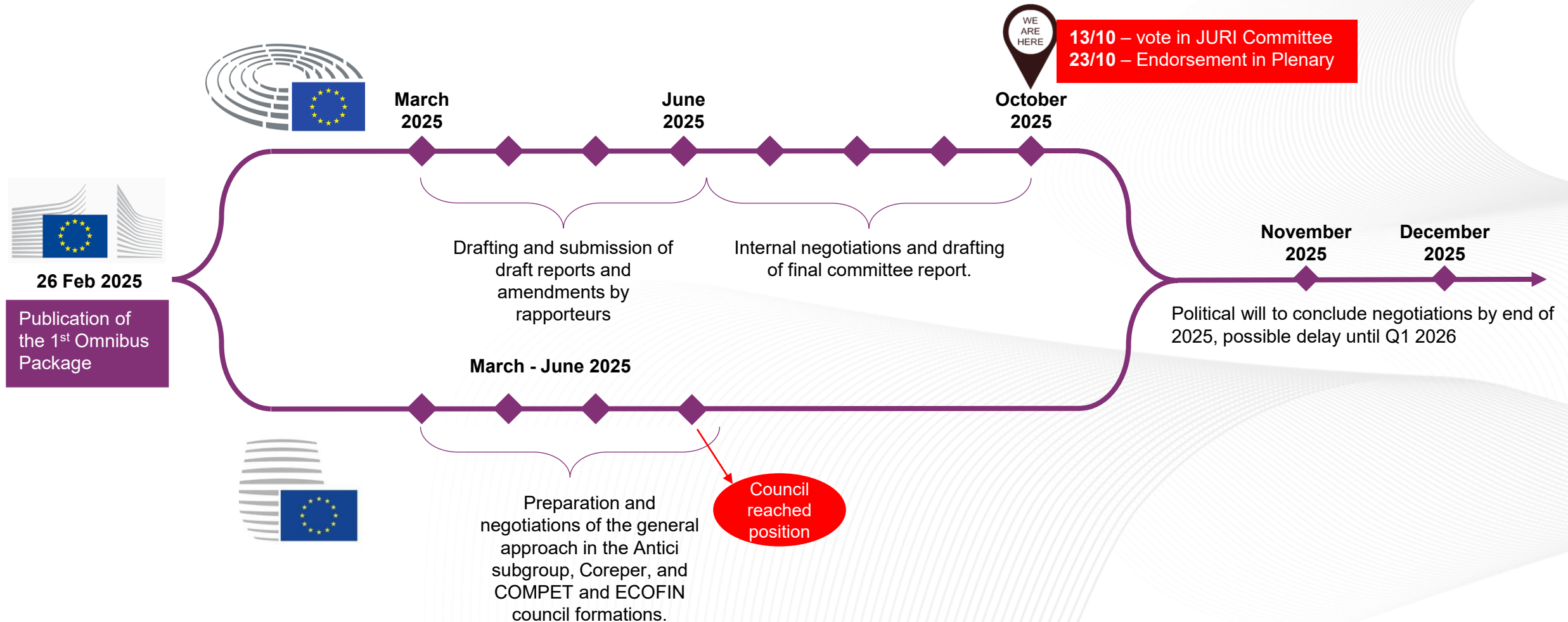
Source: Rystad Energy research and analysis, GasMarketCube, European Commission, UK BEIS

***Only includes SPA signed in 2022, 2023, 2024 and up to 3rd February 2025 (for deliveries by 2040); MoUs and HoAs are excluded

Non-tariff barriers for US LNG:

1/Corporate
Sustainability Due
Diligence Directive
(CSDDD)

Omnibus legislative timeline



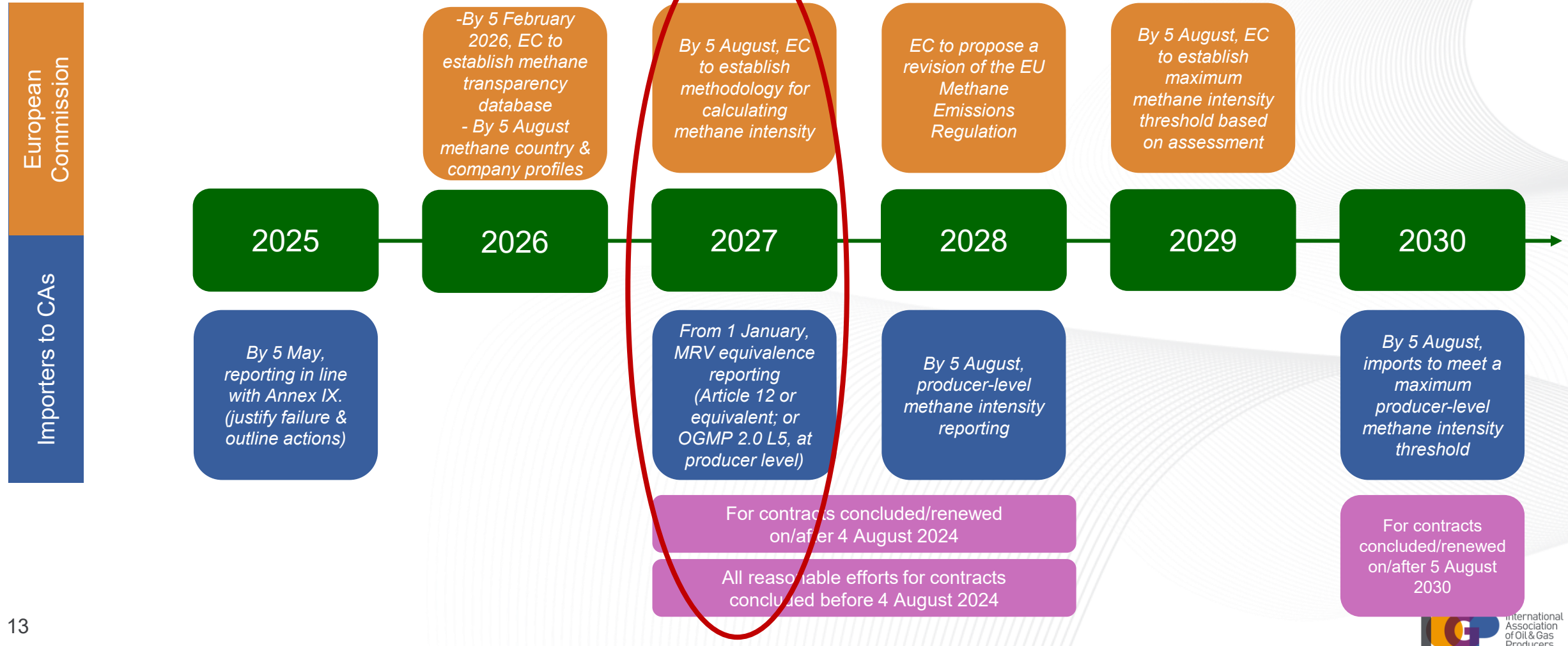
Where are we now? Changes from the Omnibus proposal

	IOGP Europe position	EU Commission proposal	Council “General Approach”	European Parliament “JURI report”	IOGP Europe alignment
Tier 1 limitation (Article 8)	Focus assessments on own operations and subsidiaries; assess indirect partners only where plausible information shows most likely and most severe impacts.	Narrowing of identification of impacts to direct business partners	Narrowing of identification to impacts to direct business partners and further assessment of indirect partners based on plausible information	Risk based approach on identification of impacts and stricter restrictions on information requests	Best alignment: European Parliament
Civil liability	Deletion of Article 29	Removal of common EU civil liability regime and remove review clause	Removal of EU civil liability regime and remove review clause	Removal of EU civil liability regime but keep the review clause (2030)	Best alignment: Council
Transition plans	Deletion of transition plans in Article 22	Mandatory (put into effect) transition plan including implementing actions; Best efforts to align with Paris Agreement and EU climate neutrality targets	Mandatory transition plans but softened: “reasonable efforts” to contribute to transition; two-year opt-out; proportionality principle, reference to 1.5°C removed	Mandatory transition plans but “obligation of means,” not of result; reasonable and proportionate actions; CSRD plan counts as compliance; annual updates, 1.5°C removed	ACTION NEEDED: - Amend after plenary European Parliament’s report (unlikely?) - Put CSDDD on the agenda of 23-24 October European Council - ➔ To adjust the Council mandate
Extraterritoriality	Apply only to EU subsidiaries of non-EU companies with EU turnover > €450 m; exclude non-EU parent companies	Applies to non-EU parent with EU turnover > €450 m; impacting ultimate parents	Applies to non-EU parent companies with EU turnover > €1.5 bn; impacting ultimate parents	Same as Council position	
Penalties/Fines	Add Article 27a: warning-first enforcement. Authorities must issue a written notice with corrective instructions before fines. Penalties apply only if company fails to comply.	minimum 5% turnover fine. Introduces EU-wide guidance to assist authorities and avoid low national caps. Focus on flexibility and principles.	Introduces 5 % turnover cap but adds EU guidance to ensure consistency. Mix of harmonisation and flexibility.	Retains fixed 5 % cap and harmonised guidelines; focuses on deterrence.	Best alignment: Commission

Level of alignment: Low ■ Low-medium ■ Medium ■ Medium-high ■ High ■

Non-tariff barriers for US LNG: 2/ EU Methane Regulation

Timeline: requirements applicable to crude oil and natural gas imports



Impact of the EU MER on US Oil & LNG imports

- Persisting **EU–US regulatory misalignment** → **country-level equivalence highly unlikely.**
- **By 1stJan 2027: US producers → MRV systems to comply with the OGMP 2.0 Level 5**
- **Global MRV standards (ISO) expected only by 2027–28 → Uncertainty**
- Some form of **producer-level certification needed** to ensure compliance with the importer requirements (i.e., to address the ‘traceability’ challenge) → operationalising such compliance approach may take time.
- **Unclear EU secondary rules** → delay contracts
- **EU Importers face penalties (up to 20% annual turnover) for non-compliance → risking restricted US LNG access to EU market.**

Integrate the MER into the EU Simplification Agenda



Dan Jørgensen
Commissioner for Energy and Housing

Valdis Dombrovskis
Commissioner for Economy and Productivity,
Implementation and Simplification

European Commission

1 August 2025

Integrating the EU Methane Regulation into the EU Simplification Agenda

Dear Commissioner Jørgensen,
Dear Commissioner Dombrovskis,

We welcome the recent conclusions of the Energy Ministers at the 16 June 2025, which invited the European Commission to explore options for simplifying and easing the implementation of the Methane Regulation, including options under the forthcoming Omnibus energy. As noted, this is essential to "reduce the administrative burden on Member States, industry and citizens, and provide a level playing field for all operators [...], while safeguarding the EU's strategic autonomy, ensuring stability and predictability in the EU regulatory framework and that the ambition of already agreed legislation is not undermined".

The undersigned fully endorse the objective of reducing methane emissions and have been actively and consistently engaged in this effort, including well before the Regulation was adopted. Our commitment to improving environmental performance across the energy value chain remains strong and unwavering.

At the same time, we strongly echo the concerns voiced by Member States during the Council meeting on 16th of June regarding certain provisions in the Regulation. As highlighted by Member States, some requirements could have unintended consequences such as undermining the EU's energy resilience and increasing both the cost and complexity of maintaining secure and diversified energy supplies, at a time when Europe's energy system is undergoing significant transformation while phasing out Russian energy imports.

¹ Presidency conclusions on strengthening the Energy Union through 16 June 2025

1. 16 June 2025 Council Presidency Conclusions

2. Joint GIIGNL/IOGPEurope/FuelsEurope/Eurogas calling for targeted adjustments :

- **Establishing alternative in primary legislation and flexible** compliance pathways (technically unfeasible or disproportionate requirements)
- **Provide legal certainty** regarding obligations and the necessary time and implementation flexibilities.
- **Adjust disproportionate non-compliance penalty provisions** (up to 20% of annual global turnover)

3. Public statement by Secretary Chris Wright that the "If MER is not changed, no more LNG to Europe"

➔ At the request of IOGP Europe: Establishment of an **EC-industry working group to discuss implementation and changes to primary legislation**



Joint IOGP Europe, FuelsEurope/Concawe study assessing the impact of MER on EU imports



- The study is specifically focused on Articles 28 (MRV equivalence), and 29 (methane intensity) of the MER
- The purpose of the study is twofold:
 1. **evaluate the potential consequences for EU supply security arising from these new importer requirements** → disruption or reorientation of trade flows could have significant consequences for energy availability and price stability.
 2. **assess the technical and economic feasibility of compliance for producers and importers** → taking into account differences in regulatory environments, infrastructure, and available technology across major supplier countries.

➔ **Final results expected early November 2025.**



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