EU METHANE EMISSIONS REG.

Navigating the uncertainties

July 2026

BUREAU VERITAS

MEET THE SPEAKERS

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BUREAU VERITAS

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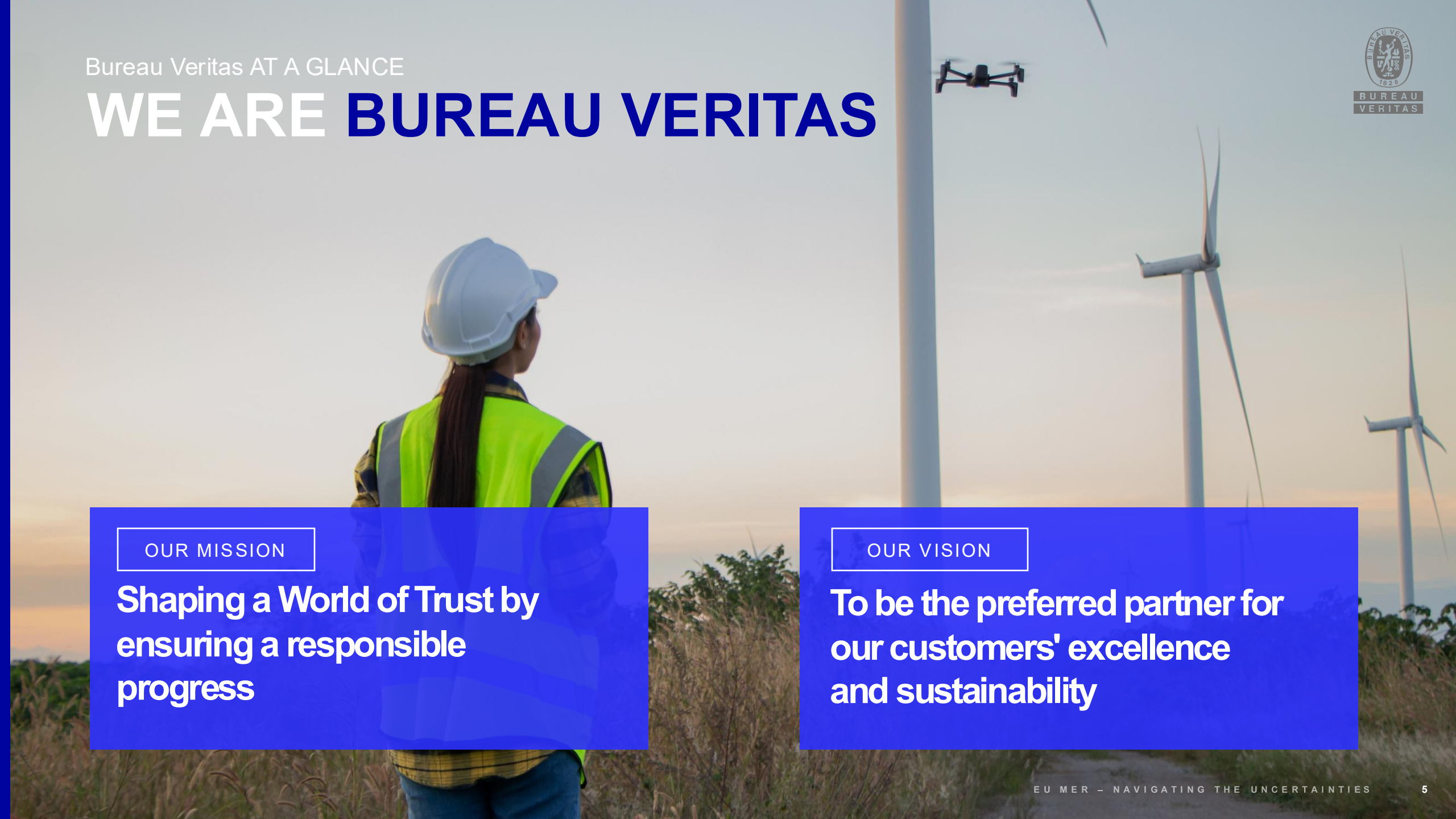
01.

BUREAU VERITAS

AT A GLANCE

Bureau Veritas AT A GLANCE

WE ARE BUREAU VERITAS



OUR MISSION

Shaping a World of Trust by ensuring a responsible progress

OUR VISION

To be the preferred partner for our customers' excellence and sustainability

KEY FIGURES

ALMOST 200 YEARS OF HISTORY

€6.4

billion

FY 2025

82’000

employees

400,000+

clients

~1500

offices & laboratories

IN 140 COUNTRIES

A HOLISTIC APPROACH
ROOTED IN DEEP EXPERTISE

Bureau Veritas makes the complex world of sustainability simpler, giving customers confidence to make the right choices

Partner of trust guiding clients through transition journeys - bridging compliance, risk management, and transformation

TRANSITION SERVICES
supporting clients' move to more sustainable business models

GREEN OBJECTS
supporting build & maintenance of "green(er) by design" assets, products and commodities

02.

METHANE EMISSIONS

MEASUREMENT

BUREAU VERITAS 1828
BUREAU VERITAS

METHANE REGULATION IN A NUTSHELL

LEGAL TEXTS

› Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector

GOAL

› Building up on OGMP 2.0, it aims at reducing methane emissions across the energy sector by establishing mandatory measurement, reporting, and verification requirements for methane leakage

› Encompasses requirement on venting / routine flaring prohibition and monitoring & reporting at site/source levels

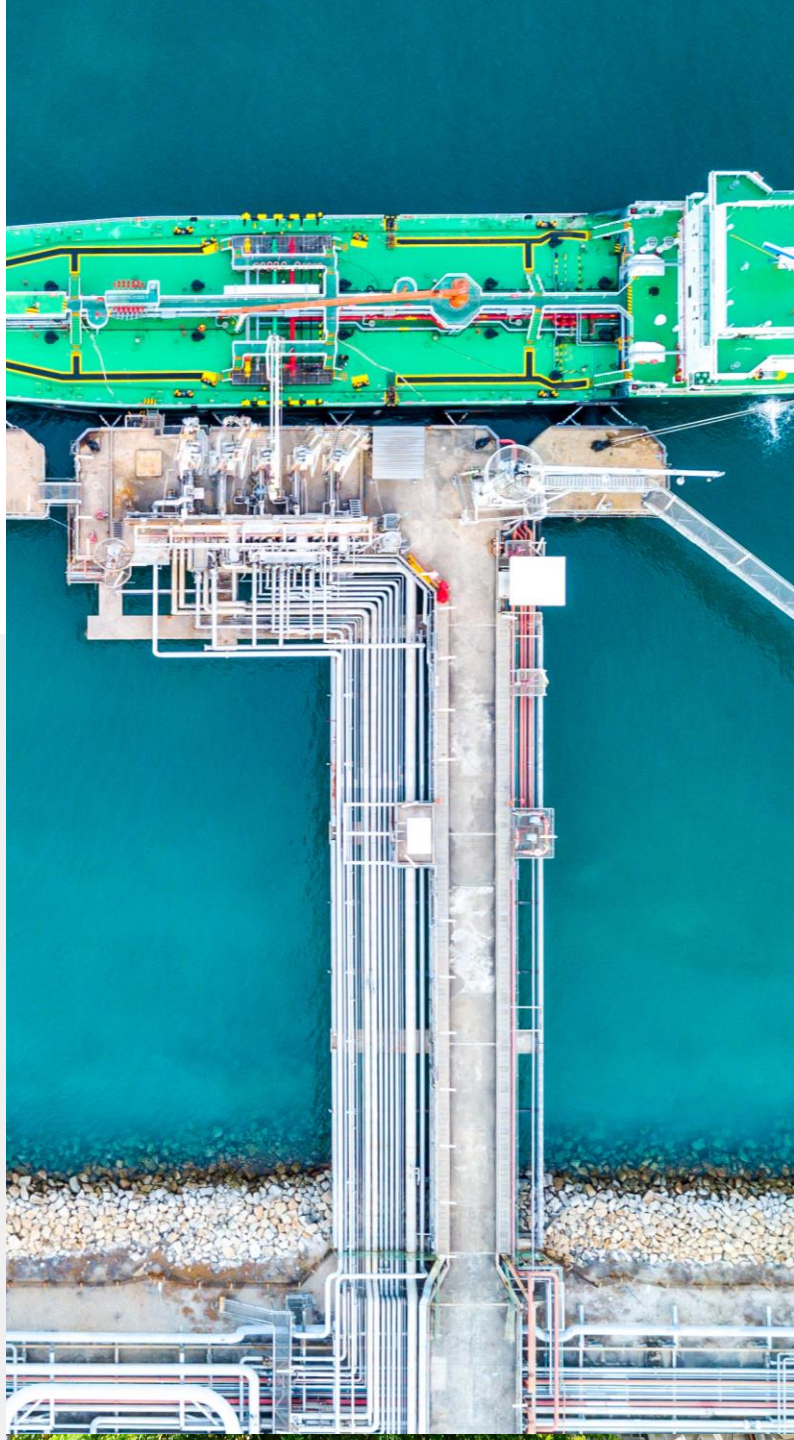
Scope

› Oil & Gas assets operating in EU
› Coal mines within EU
› Imports of Oil, Gas, Coal in EU

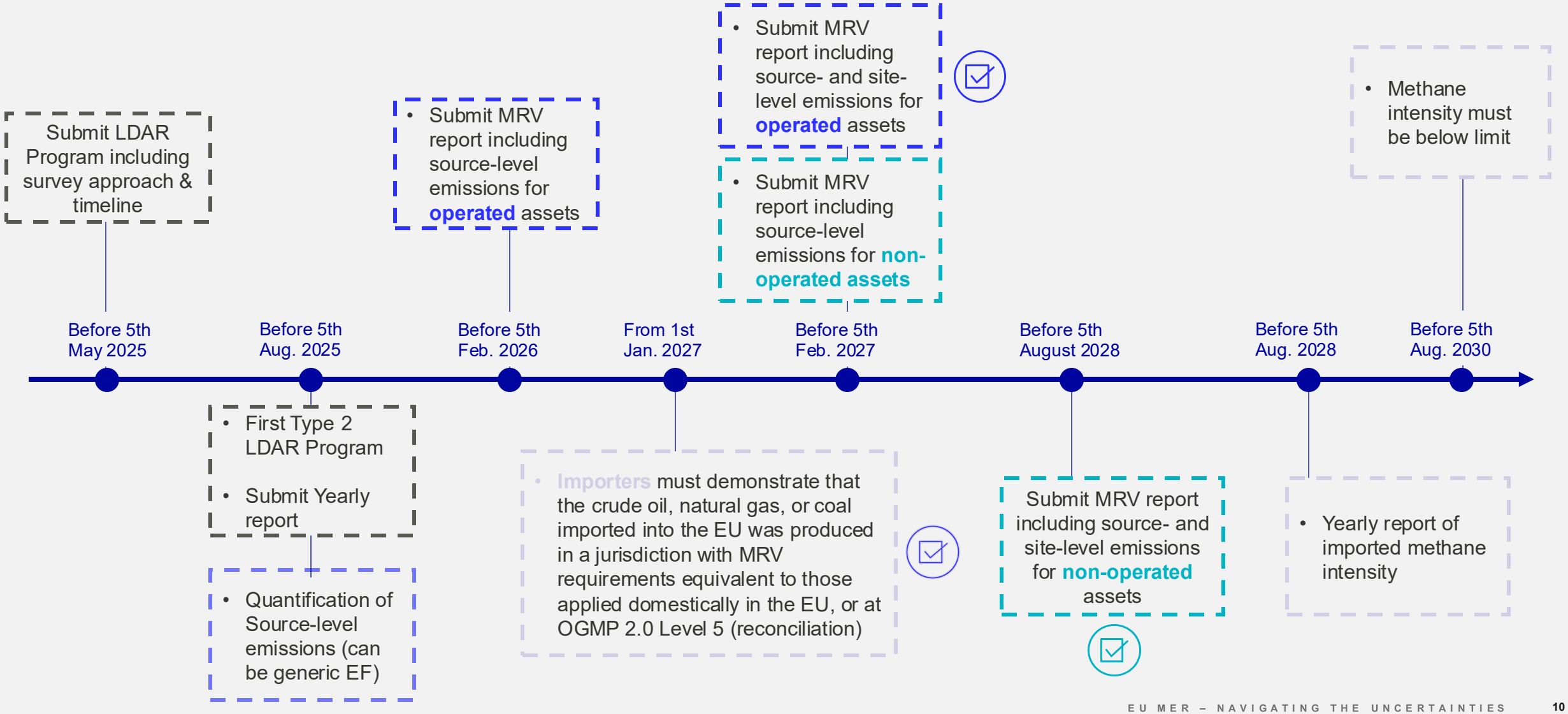
TIMELINE

OBLIGATIONS for Oil & Gas Sectors

Scope		Verif.	Article
First type 2 LDAR survey		No	Art. 14
Operated Assets within EU	Source level	No	Art. 12
	Source & Site level	Yes	
MRV requirements for Imports of Coal, Gas, Oil in Union Market		Yes	Art. 28
Methane Intensity for imports		No	Art. 29



OVERVIEW OF MAIN REQUIREMENTS



Measurement Uncertainty

Why the measurement approach determines what a verifier can assure

Article 12 requires source-level quantification. How you measure determines the defensibility of what you report , and what a verifier can assure.

WHERE UNCERTAINTY COMES FROM

- **Instrument selection** : OGI gives LEAK / NO LEAK only. E.g. Uncertainties from FID and IR Laser differ from Hi-Flow and drone TDLAS
- **Emission factor choice** : generic factors (OGMP L1–2) carry far higher uncertainty than direct measurement (L4–5).
- **Source boundary** : incomplete component inventories or inconsistent reporting periods inflate uncertainty invisibly.
- **Human factor**

METHOD vs. UNCERTAINTY

- OGI (detection only) → qualitative
- FID / IR Laser
- Hi-Flow Sampler
- Drone-mounted TDLAS (environmental dependence)
- EN 15446 governs source-level quantification. Uncertainty must be documented per source , not eliminated.

WHAT VERIFIERS ASSESS

- Uncertainty is not a disqualifier, it must be documented consistently.
- Is the method appropriate for the source type?
- Is the uncertainty within the agreed materiality threshold?
- The verifier checks adequacy of approach , not the impossibility of zero uncertainty.

BV Measurement Capability

Emissions Mitigation Services , field expertise since 1990

1990	~250	L4 + L5	EN 15446
Specialised since	Campaigns / year	OGMP & EUMR capable	Certified

FIELD MEASUREMENT TOOLS

- OGI (optical gas imaging) - detection & screening, qualitative
- FID / IR Laser - source-level quantification, EN 15446,
- Hi-Flow Sampler - large leak quantification,
- Drone-mounted TDLAS - site-level whole-facility that assists in reconciliation.
- Bagging method - component-level sampling
- VERI-M platform – Dedicated software platform that combines all emission intelligence into one. (CEMS , Bottom up, Top down , EF, AF, and more)

WHAT THIS DELIVERS FOR YOU

- Defensible L4(Source level)-L5(Site level) data with uncertainty documented per source and measurement method.
- Data is traceable, consistent with EN 15446, and structured to meet what a third-party verifier needs.
- No gap between measurement output and verification input.
- LDAR programmes, vent & flare efficiency measurement, and monitoring plan design also in scope.

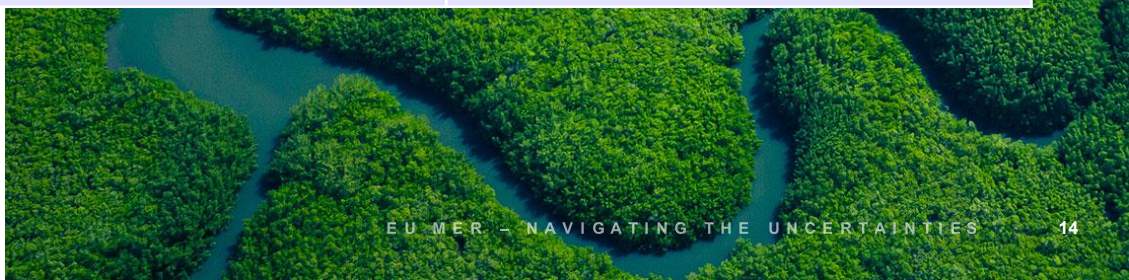
03.

METHANE EMISSIONS

VERIFICATION

ACCREDITATION OVERVIEW

Accreditation activity	Accreditation Standard	Sector-specific Accreditation Standards	Sub-sector
Validation & Verification (V & V)	ISO/IEC 17029 : 2019 Conformity assessment -General principles and requirements for validation and verification bodies	ISO 14065 : 2020 General principles and requirements for bodies validating and verifying environmental information ISO 14066 : 2023 Environmental information -Competence requirements for teams validating and verifying environmental information ISO 14064-3 : 2019 Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements	Organization: • ISO14064-1 • EU ETS (Emissions Trading System) Project: • ISO14064-2 : 2019 Product: • ISO14067 : 2018 • EPDs

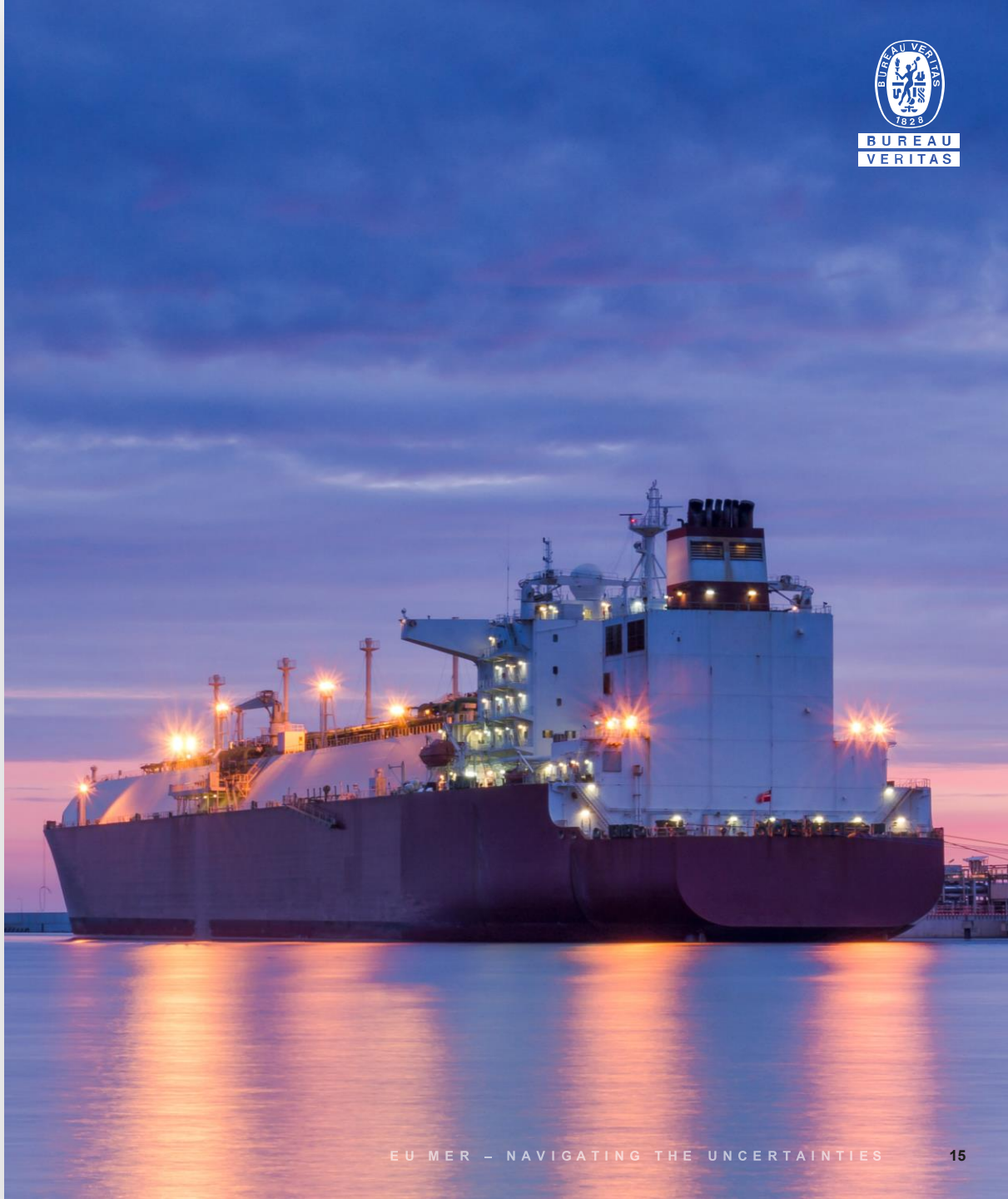


VERIFICATION
KEY PRINCIPLES

- EU Methane Emissions Regulation requires that “verifiers should review the data in the emissions reports to **assess the reliability, credibility and accuracy** of the data”

- Leverage verification principles:
  - Impartiality
  - Evidence-based approach
  - Fair presentation
  - Documentation
  - Conservativeness

- Principles around data should include relevance, completeness, consistency, accuracy & transparency



VERIFICATION ACTIVITIES
KEY PRINCIPLES

Verification should be risk-based, evidence-based and independent.

Strategic Analysis	Risk Analysis	Evidence-Based Verification	Independent Verification Opinion
Understand: › Installation / operator › Emission sources (e.g. venting, flaring, leaks) › Monitoring approach › Data management system	Identify: › Material risks › Data gaps › Weak controls › Material emission sources	Obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence through: › Document review › Interviews › Site activities › Sampling and testing	Assurance level & associated sampling Assess findings (e.g. doc. Review, interviews, recalculation, sensitivity…) Issue an independent verification opinion based on objective evidence.

TYPICAL VERIFICATION CYCLE

Verification follows a structured process from planning to opinion issuance.

STEP 1
Planning & Risk Assessment

Understand the installation and define a risk-based verification approach.

- Strategic analysis
- Identify emission sources and reporting boundaries
- Review monitoring methodology
- Assess controls and data flows
- Perform risk analysis

- Define the verification plan

STEP 2
Site Visit & Verification Activities

Obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence.

- Site assessment
- Review monitoring systems
- Review measurements
- Traceability checks
- Interviews
- Sampling and testing

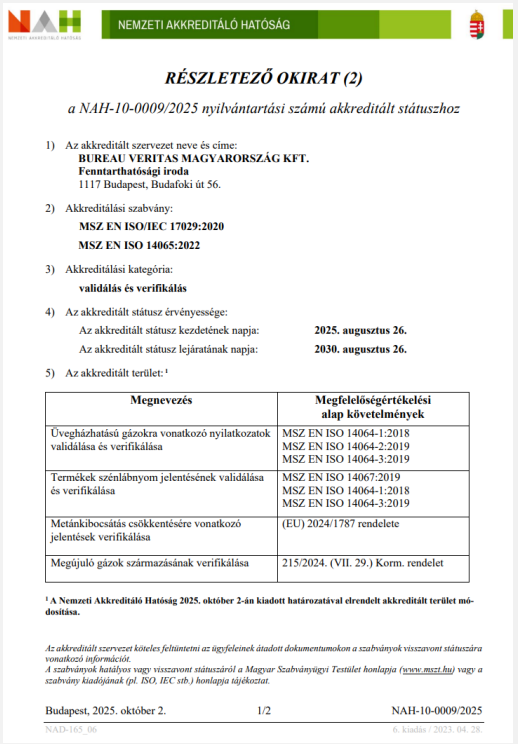
STEP 3
Reporting & Verification Opinion

Assess compliance and issue a justified verification opinion.

- Evaluate findings
- Assess non-conformities
- Review evidence
- Prepare the Verification Report and Verification Opinion

ACCREDITATION
EU METHANE REG.

- Accreditation obtained in Hungary under ISO17029
- Leverage verification principles, processes & experience from :
  - EU Methane Emissions Regulation Requirements
  - Other EU laws requirements, e.g. EU ETS
  - Relevant ISO Standards
- Work on-going and delivered regarding wells



NEMZETI AKKREDITÁLÓ HATÓSÁG

RÉSZLETEZŐ OKIRAT (2)

a NAH-10-0009/2025 nyilvántartási számú akkreditált státuszhoz

1) Az akkreditált szervezet neve és címe:
BUREAU VERITAS MAGYARORSZÁG KFT.
Fenntarthatósági iroda
1117 Budapest, Budafoki út 56.

2) Akkreditálási szabvány:
MSZ EN ISO/IEC 17029:2020
MSZ EN ISO 14065:2022

3) Akkreditálási kategória:
validálás és verifikálás

4) Az akkreditált státusz érvényessége:
Az akkreditált státusz kezdetének napja: **2025. augusztus 26.**
Az akkreditált státusz lejáratának napja: **2030. augusztus 26.**

5) Az akkreditált terület: [1]

Megnevezés	Megfelelőségértékelési alap követelmények
Üvegházhatású gázokra vonatkozó nyilatkozatok validálása és verifikálása	MSZ EN ISO 14064-1:2018 MSZ EN ISO 14064-2:2019 MSZ EN ISO 14064-3:2019
Termékek szénlábnyom jelentésének validálása és verifikálása	MSZ EN ISO 14067:2019 MSZ EN ISO 14064-1:2018 MSZ EN ISO 14064-3:2019
Metánkibocsátás csökkentésére vonatkozó jelentések verifikálása	(EU) 2024/1787 rendelete
Megújuló gázok származásának verifikálása	215/2024. (VII. 29.) Korm. rendelet

[1] **A Nemzeti Akkreditáló Hatóság 2025. október 2-án kiadott határozatával elrendelt akkreditált terület módosítása.**

Az akkreditált szervezet köteles feltüntetni az ügyfeleinek átadott dokumentumokon a szabványok visszavont státuszára vonatkozó információt.
A szabványok hatályos vagy visszavont státuszáról a Magyar Szabványügyi Testület honlapja (www.mszt.hu) vagy a szabvány kiadójának (pl. ISO, IEC stb.) honlapja tájékoztat.

Budapest, 2025. október 2. 1/2 NAH-10-0009/2025

NAD-165_06 6. kiadás / 2023. 04. 28.

VERIFICATION UNDER THE EU METHANE REGULATION

CURRENT LANDSCAPE AND EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

Current Status

- Regulation is still being heavily debated at EU Institutional level
- Verification & reporting requirements are still being detailed
- Workshops and pilots are ongoing regarding verification protocols with major O&G operators & other associations
- Further clarification is expected through future implementing measures

Foundations

Based on established practices from:

- ISO 14064-3
- EU ETS MRR/AVR
- CBAM Verification Framework
- Existing assurance and accreditation best practices

While specific verification and accreditation requirements under the EU Methane Regulation are still under development, the principles presented are based on established practices used in environmental and emissions assurance frameworks (e.g. ISO 14064-3, EU ETS and CBAM) and are expected to support the implementation of future EU MER verification systems.

Q&A SESSION

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