

Methane emissions tracking - energy.instrat.pl

Evidence from Poland: Instrat's coal mining database

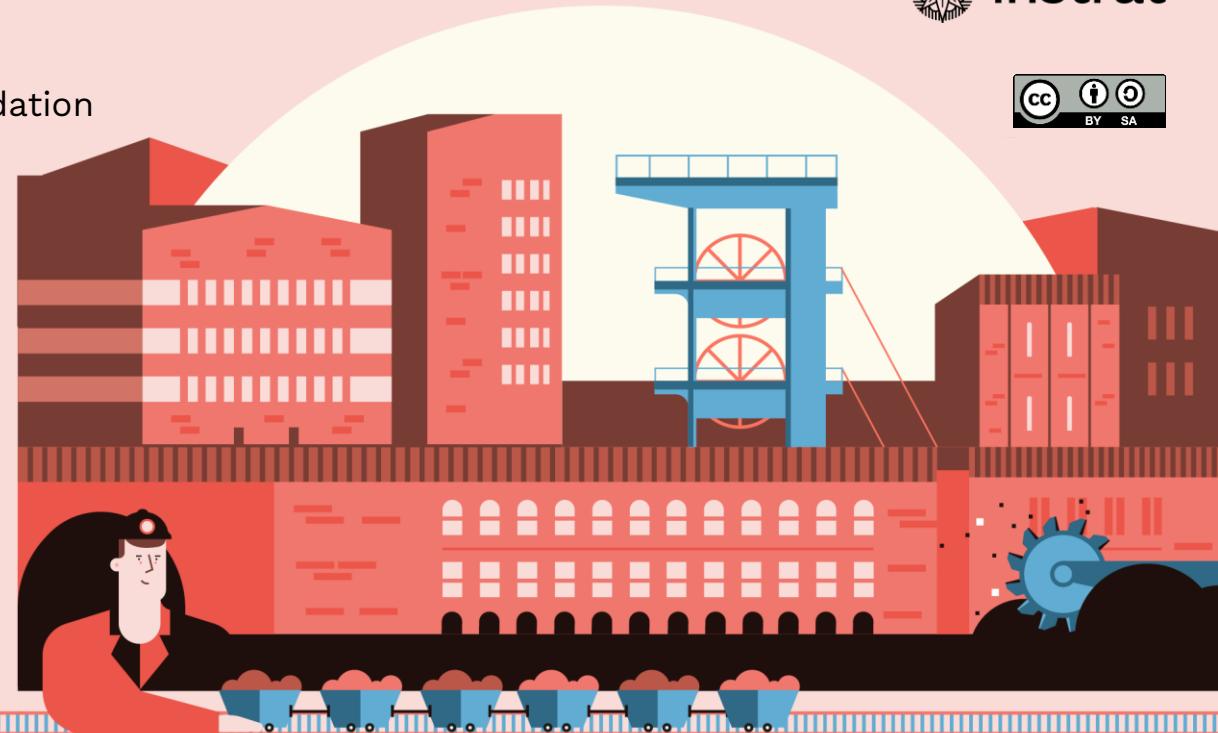


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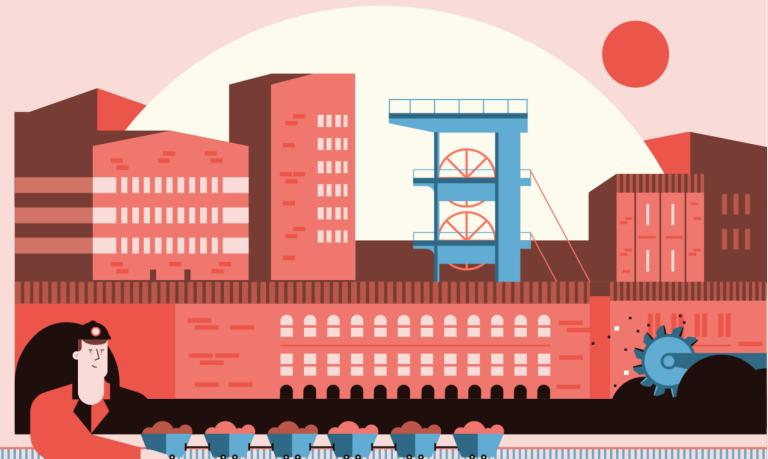
President of the Board - Instrat Foundation

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AGENDA

- ❖ Methane Action NOW – EU Methane Legislation
- ❖ Our project so far - unit-level data on coal mines in Poland
- ❖ Methane emissions
- ❖ Open (energy) data philosophy – lessons from Poland
- ❖ Data sources and data flow
- ❖ Conclusions



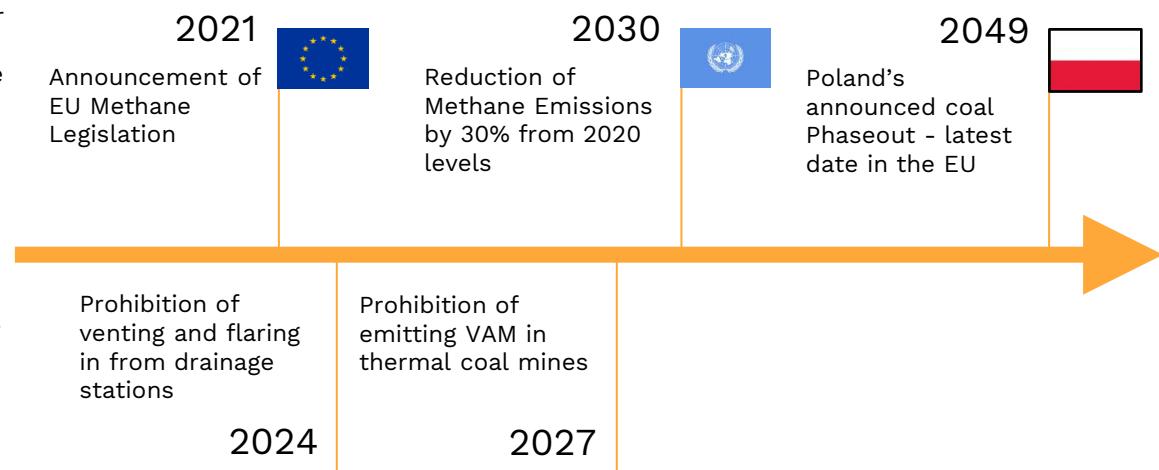


Methane Action Now

The roadmap ahead of us

Forthcoming EU legislation

- ❖ Set up monitoring and mitigation plan for closed and abandoned mines
- ❖ Prohibit venting and flaring from drainage stations **by 2024**
- ❖ Prohibit venting from thermal coal mines that cross a threshold **by 2027**
- ❖ Empower EU Commission to regulate venting from coking coal mines



Global Methane Pledge (COP26)

- ❖ 100 countries, representing 70% of global economy pledge to cut methane emissions by at least **30% from 2020 levels**

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Poland's coal mining data landscape

Project Overview

Motivations

- ❖ provide an **open access** to crucial data - key socio-economic, environmental and technical indicators on the **unit-level** (companies, mines)
- ❖ **Data vendor** - collect and visualise data from numerous sources, with low or no visibility so far (paywalls in public statistics)
- ❖ **Planning the just transition** - provide public sector and CSOs with proper knowledge on the coal mining sector

Challenges

- ❖ various reporting systems & standards
- ❖ **user-unfriendly** file extensions (PDFs)
- ❖ **paywalls** – public statistics with non-sensitive data worth thousands EUR annually
- ❖ **inexistent ESG reporting** - low emphasis on environmental & climate impact, employment aspects, state aid monitoring
- ❖ **CMM and VAM emissions** not clearly distinguished in the E-PRTR database

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Poland's Coal Mining Industry

Key Takeaways

Employment

86.5k people employed in all coal mines incl.:

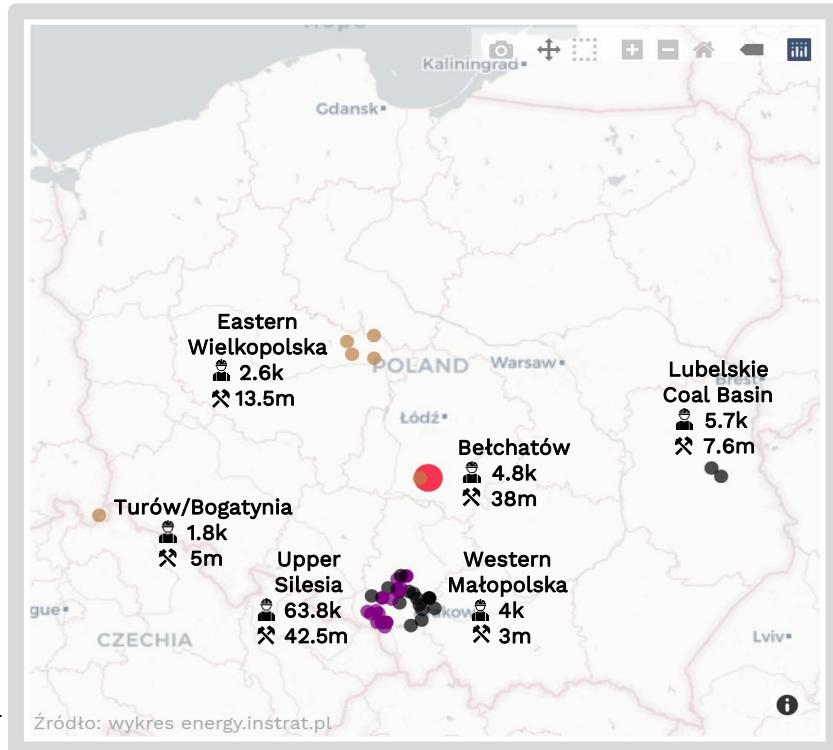
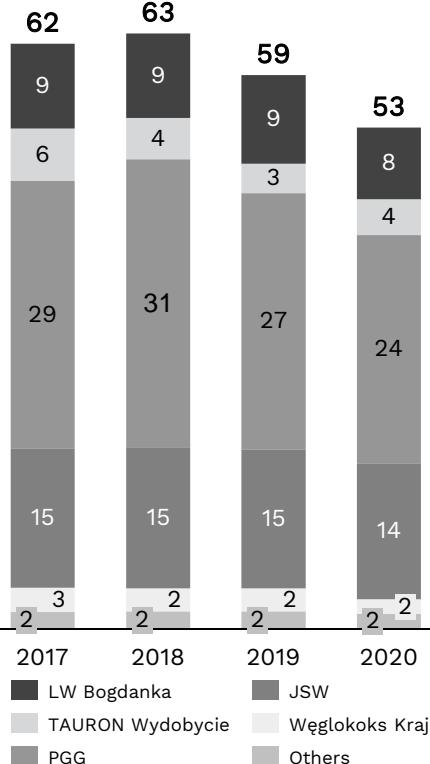
89% at hard coal mining sites

11% at lignite mining sites

38.3k Polish Mining Group – largest employer

~1/5 miners work outside of the Upper Silesia

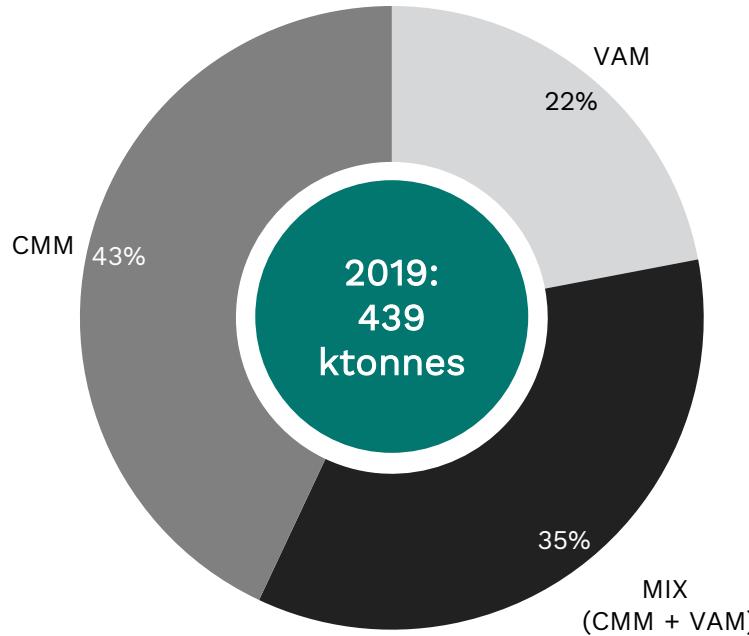
Hard coal production (Mt)



Data unreflective of the reality

Need to improve reporting and ensure comparability across reporting standards

Methane emissions by type (2019) Key Insights from E-PRTR (KOBIZE)

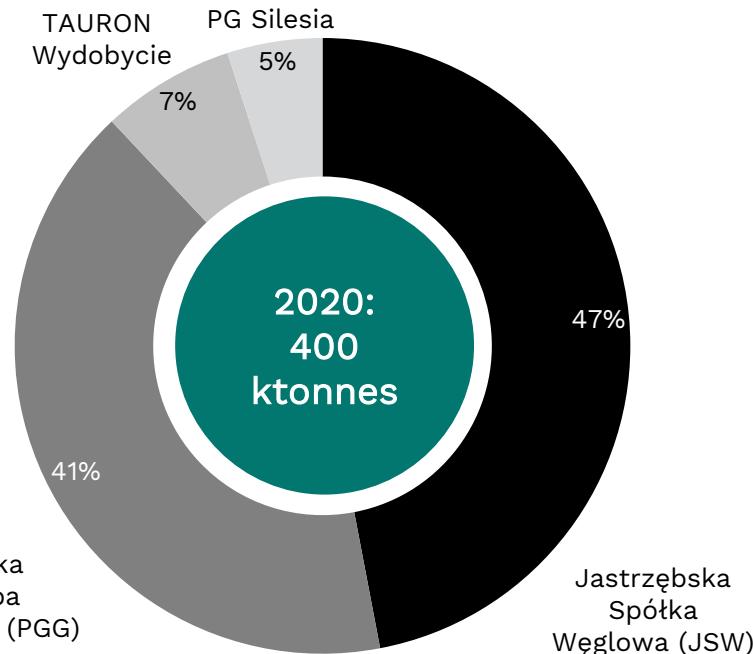


Source: E-PRTR (KOBIZE)
Graph shows approximate CMM and VAM shares
according to company reporting to E-PRTR (KOBIZE)

- ❖ JSW accounts for the largest share of methane emissions in Poland
- ❖ According to KOBIZE data **CMM** constituted **majority** of all methane emitted in 2019
- ❖ **Closed mines** accounted for **only 6%** of all methane emissions in 2019
- ❖ Data shows a blurred picture
- ❖ We cannot distinguish **coking coal** from **thermal coal extraction** in most of the mines

Methane emissions from operating mines (2020)

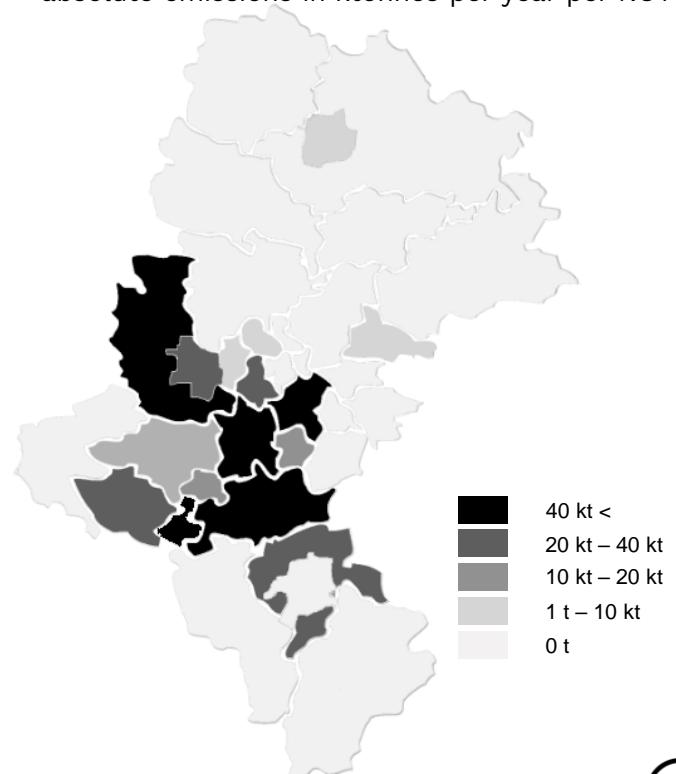
share of emissions by companies



Source: KOBIZE
Graph pictures active mines only

Methane emissions in Upper Silesia (2020)

absolute emissions in ktonnes per year per NUTS-4 unit



Source: GUS
Absolute emissions in tonnes per year

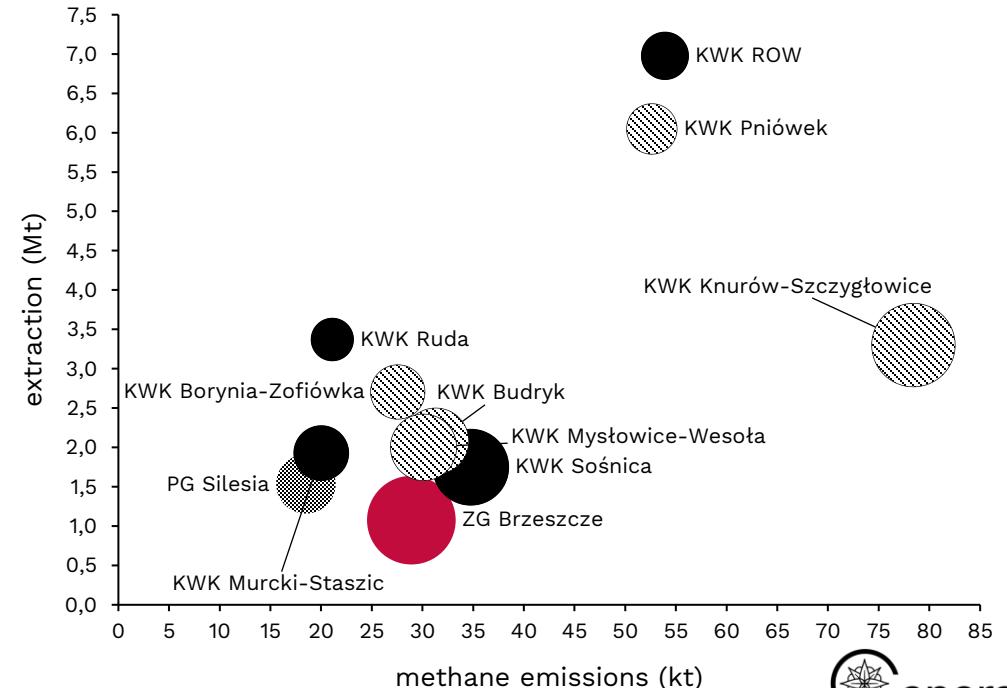
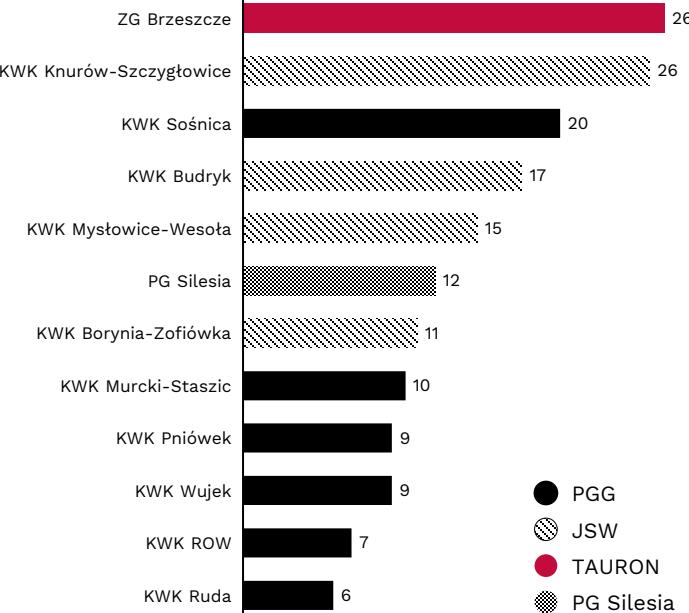


Relative emissions from operating coal mines (2020)

The most methane emitting per ktonne of coal is TAURON's ZG Brzeszcze

Relative emissions ranking

(t methane emissions / kt coal extraction)



Source: energy.instrat.pl/coal_mining_map

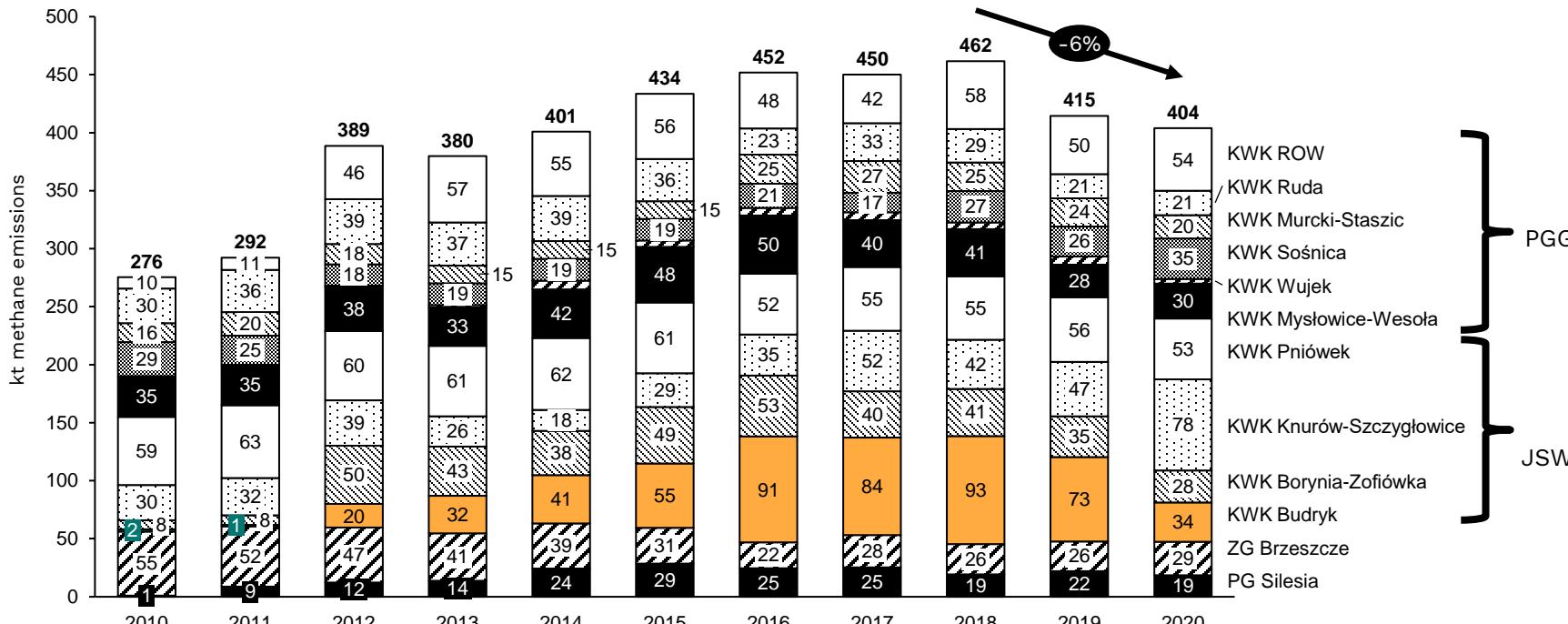
Methodology note: blog.energy.instrat.pl/en/mining-en

KOBIZE and company data as of 2020



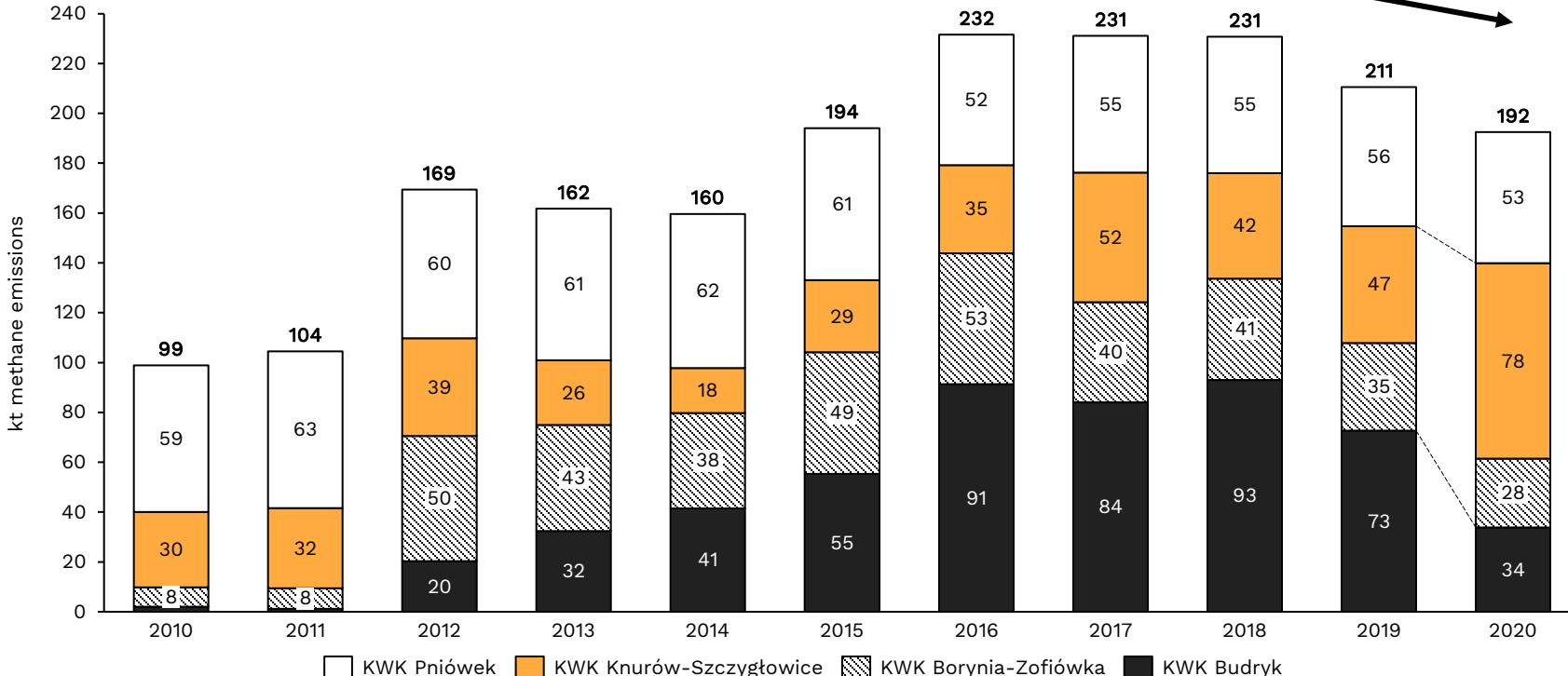
Methane emissions from operating coal mines (2020)

Given COP26 methane pledge compliance, Poland should reduce its methane emissions to the 2010 level - 282 kt by 2030





Methane emissions from JSW mines (2010-2020)

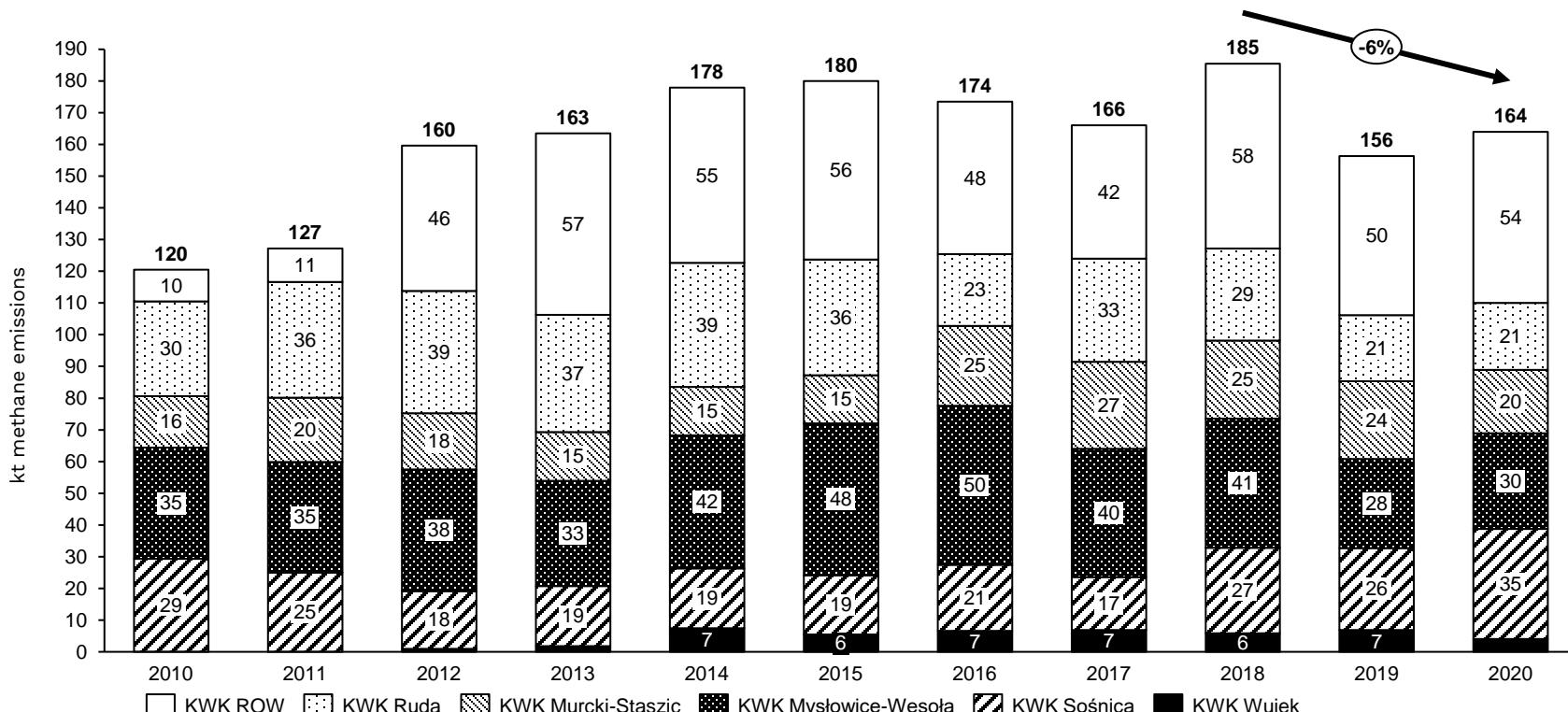


Source: energy.instrat.pl/coal_mining_map

KOBIZE data; Slide includes amendment to the legend compared to the originally presented version.



Methane emissions from PGG mines (2010-2020)



Source: energy.instrat.pl/coal_mining_map

KOBIZE data; Slide includes amendment to the legend compared to the originally presented version.



Open (energy) data philosophy

Why do we need transparency about methane?

- ❖ Monitoring actions taken by companies to decrease methane emissions
- ❖ ESG reporting – coal industry's social license to operate
- ❖ Just transition planning - inclusion of local communities
- ❖ Measurable and ambitious climate policy targets
- ❖ Entrusted and bulletproof baseline data for climate and energy modelling
- ❖ New ambitious goals – transparency in delivery of targets



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Sources and data flow

Key institutions



National Geological Institute (PIG-PIB)

Annual Report
MIDAS database

extraction, reserves etc.
per deposit and company



KOBiZE – National Centre for Emissions Management

National Emissions Database
E-PRTR / UNFCCC reporting

annual emissions to air
from ETS & non-ETS sector
per emitter and company



Industrial Development Agency (ARP) – Katowice

Public Statistics &
Industry monitoring

key monthly, quarterly & annual
reporting on financial, socio-
economic and environmental
(methane, water) aspects of
industry

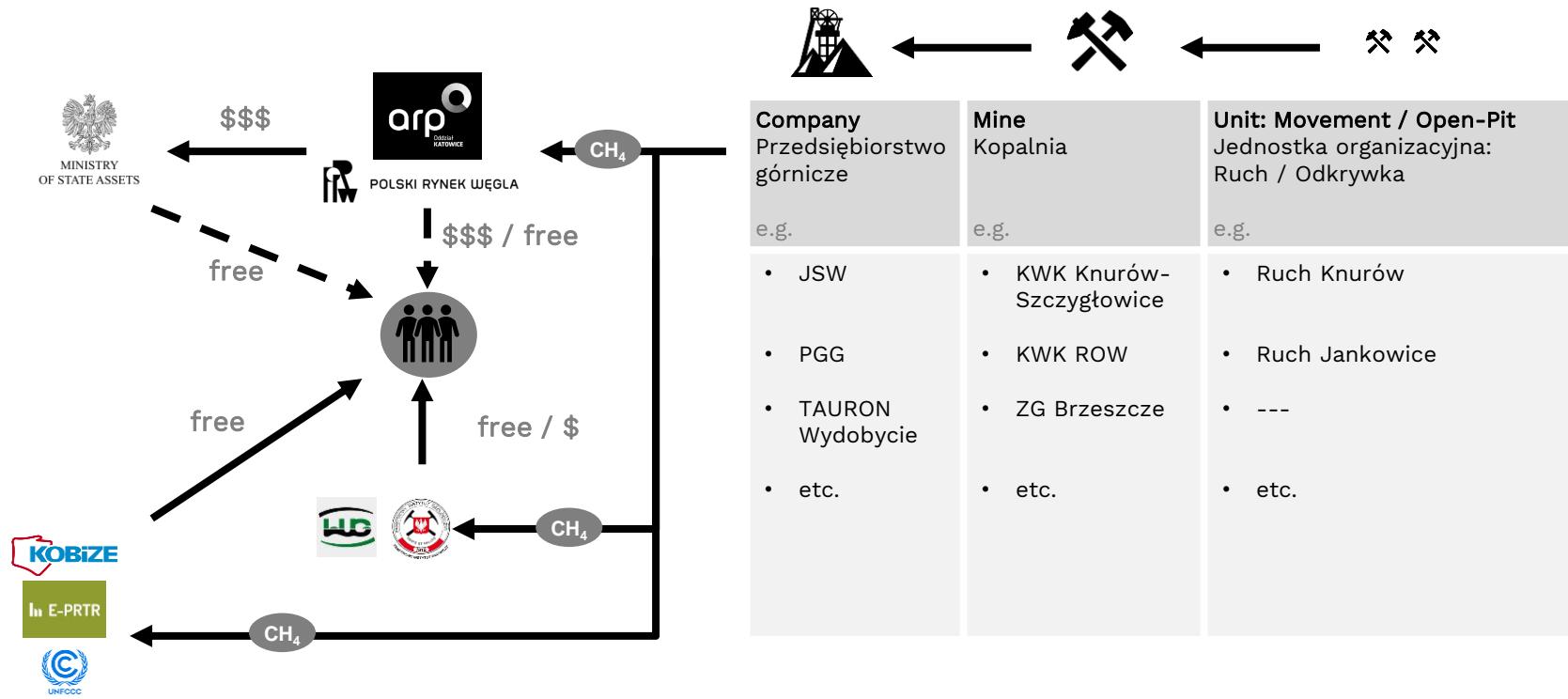
Others:

Public Aid Data Sharing System (Office of Competition and Consumer Protection)
Concession Database (Ministry of Climate); company annual reports & press releases



How does the data flow?

Data value chain and institutional roles in Poland's coal mining data landscape





Conclusions

A look ahead

Messages

- ❖ **Need for ambition** about methane action – COP26 Methane Pledge and -30% target
- ❖ **Inconsistent data** between reporting standards and findings from academic research based on company data
- ❖ **Monitoring on unit-level** (company) data needed to make the industry limit its environmental impact

Challenges

- ❖ Abandoned coal mines remain undocumented
- ❖ **Inexistent ESG reporting** – low emphasis on environmental & climate impact, employment aspects, state aid monitoring
- ❖ **CMM and VAM emissions** not clearly distinguished in E-PRTR database



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