Public-private cooperation for addressing methane emissions and developing effective and readily applicable mitigation policies
Committee on Sustainable Energy

➢ Develops normative instruments (best practices, standards) that facilitate cooperation and enable needed investments.

➢ Provides countries with a platform for a dialogue on energy-related matters.

➢ Leads and oversees SED’s work on implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
Committee on Sustainable Energy

➢ Six subsidiary bodies (Groups of Experts on):

  ▪ Energy Efficiency
  ▪ Renewable Energy
  ▪ Resource Management
  ▪ Cleaner Electricity Systems
  ▪ Natural Gas
  ▪ Coal Mine Methane and Just Transition
Established in 2004

Network of almost **500 experts** from most coal mining countries

Experts are professionals trained and practicing many disciplines — we are:

- scientists,
- engineers,
- economists,
- miners,
- lawyers,
- government officers,
- members of NGOs,
- politicians,
- equipment manufacturers,
- …

from the Member States of the United Nations

**Collaboration** between governments and the private sector is a driving force of our activities. Leading experts come from both the **public and private sector**. They are at the forefront of the “best practices movement”.

**Inclusiveness, dialogue, exchange, cooperation.**
To promote **efficient transition** of industries along the coal value chain ensuring the **reduction** of associated greenhouse gas emissions and social equity of the process through substantive, results-oriented activities that may help the recovery and use of methane in order to **reduce** the risks of explosions in coal mines; **mitigate** climate change; and support sustainable development, and that may support communities, local economies and the environment in the just transition process.
4 pillars:

Its activities include:
- Mining hazards
- Methane emissions MRV and mitigation (capture, destruction, and use)
- Transition (mine closure, land repurposing, and just transition)

Focuses on:
- The whole: coal value chain and mine life cycle.

3 Task Forces:
- Safe Operations and Closure of Mines
- Methane Emissions Reduction
- Transition of the Coal Sector

2 Centres of Excellence (Poland, and China)...more to come?

3 Best Practice Guidance documents on CH$_4$ emissions:
- from (1) active and (2) abandoned mines, and on (3) their MRV.
We must develop policies that bring change to the industry

- Methane is a 104 times more potent than CO₂ when released and 84 times more potent over a 20-year time horizon—policy should reflect reality that methane emissions reductions are the surest way to meet climate goals.

- Coal mining should not be permitted without realistic and binding maximum allowable emissions and principles-based procedures for emissions curtailment throughout the coal mine life (operating, idled, or permanent closure).

- Increase security bonding and/or prevent transfer of gassy coal mines to junior mining companies that have weak ESG policies and practices.

- Create trusts (funding structures) to manage and supply capital administered by a non-political bodies to provide new technologies that reduce unaddressed emissions.

- Close loss producing mines and finance mined land repurposing that promotes vibrant futures for mining communities ensuring just and equitable transitions based on practical and implementable plans.
We must develop principles-based policies, standards and regulations that strongly protect miners

- Methane emissions are inextricably related to safety problems — emissions reductions lead to safer coal mines
- Methane related incidents in coal mines are preventable — there are no accidents
- When mining deaths occur, families, and communities are destroyed
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