

PATHWAYS OF ACTION

Regional convergence to mitigate the methane emissions

December 2025

olacde

OEMLAC | Observatorio de Emisiones de Metano de América Latina y el Caribe

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Preface

It is with great satisfaction that we publish this document that collects the main results and reflections **of the II Regional Methane Summit,** held in Lima, Peru, in a historical context for climate action.

We especially thank the **Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru**, the **Global Methane Hub (GMH)**, the **Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)** and the **International Energy Agency (IEA)** for their support in the co-organization and implementation of this second edition.

The continuity of these meetings, after the first edition in Bogotá, reflects the growing importance of having regional spaces to advance the discussion on legal frameworks, public policy and inter-institutional cooperation.

Gaining greater relevance on the tenth anniversary of the Paris Agreement, five of the Global Methane Pledge and *ad-ports* of COP30 in Brazil, where the region must show firm progress in the energy transition.

Latin America and the Caribbean have a strategic role in this challenge. **Natural gas accounts for 30%** and **oil for 32% of regional primary energy;** and they concentrate **30% of greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector** in the region.

Being methane, a significant contributor, of great interest for the countries of the region, due to the cost-opportunity represented by its use, the contribution in the diversification of energy matrices and the increase in regional climate ambition.

Addressing these emissions, in production, refining, processing, and transportation, will undoubtedly be strategic to the success or failure of our global efforts to curb climate change.

During this Summit, the OEMLAC has presented remarkable advances: the launch of the **Community of Practice on Methane (COEMLAC)**, the publication of its **official website**, the **Low Emissions Natural Gas (GNBE)** study and the development of a **regional methane emissions dashboard**. These milestones seek to consolidate it as a tool for interregional cooperation and transparency, aimed at reducing the information gap and facilitating effective action.

We invite you to take advantage of the discussions gathered here, focusing on fundamental issues such as **transparency, financing, technological innovation, regulation** and **planning**.

We trust that this II Regional Methane Summit has marked a new impetus and a renewed commitment to reduce emissions in Latin America and the Caribbean, demonstrating that South-South cooperation can be the engine of concrete solutions to the climate crisis.

Andrés Rebolledo Smitmans
Executive Secretary of OLACDE

Energy Portfolio Focal Points and Delegates
OEMLAC

The Summit in numbers

220 In-person attendees

+1100 Views via streaming

+20 Participating nationalities

17 Focal points and national delegates to the OEMLAC

Argentina	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Peru
Barbados	Cuba	Honduras	Dominican Republic
Brazil	El Salvador	Panama	Uruguay
Chile	Ecuador	Paraguay	Venezuela
Colombia			

17 Parliamentarians from 14 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

45 Companies in the O&G and technology solutions sector

29 National and subnational government entities in the region

26 Representatives of the academic sector and researchers

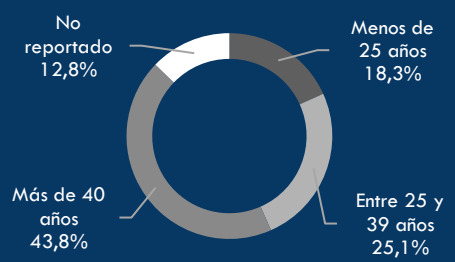
24 International Organizations

17 Civil Society Organisations

3 Labor unions

Participation by gender

Participation by age group



Iris Marleni Cárdenas Pino
Vice Minister of Electricity of the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru

Marcelo Mena Carrasco
CEO of Global Methane Hub

Santiago Rojas
Regional Manager North. CAF Peru Representative

Faith Birol
IEA Executive Director

Andrés Rebolledo Smitmans
Executive Secretary of OLACDE

Gastón Siroit
OEMLAC Director

Tiffany Bayly
General Manager of Sociedad Peruana Hidrocarburos

José Meza Segura
Director General of Energy Efficiency of the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru

Berioska Quispe Estrada
Director General of Climate Change and Desertification of the Ministry of Environment of Peru

Elena Mendoza Saldivar
Chairman of the Environmental Affairs Committee for Hydrocarbons of the SNMPE of Peru

Oscar Vera Gargurevich
General Manager of PETROPERÚ

Diogo Santos Baleeiro
General Coordinator of Exploration and Production Policy of the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil

Tomás de Oliviera Bredariol
IEA Energy and Environmental Policy Analyst

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OEMLAC Technical Coordinator

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Florencia Carreras
IMEO Regional Case Manager for LAC, UNEP

Juan Pablo Letelier
Director of the Institute of Governance of the Andean Parliament

Natalie StClair
IEA Environment, Energy and Methane Analyst

Paula García Holley
Policy Manager for Latin America, CATF Methane Pollution Prevention

James Garvie
CCAC Fossil Fuel Expert

Martín Maquieyra
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Juan Pablo Escudero
Lawyer at UCLA's Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment

Fernando Branger
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Henrique Bezerra
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EDF Senior Manager Energy Transition

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Technical Advisor of the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica

María Leticia Rodas
OEMLAC Technical Consultant

Jonathan Hatwell
Ambassador of the European Union in Peru

Mario Cárdenas Vélez
CEI Research Associate

Andrés Pirazzoli
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Ricardo Pareja
FICEM Director of Innovation and Climate Action

Leonardo Tamayo Pérez
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Nilesh Joisar
Honeywell Process Solutions Global Emissions General Manager

Marco Cota
Managing Director of Talanza Energy

Eric Camp
IEA Energy Legislation Expert

Guillermo Adolfo Vinueza
Executive Director of the Ecuadorian Hydrocarbon Regulation and Control Agency

Diana Simancas
Expert consultant for the National Hydrocarbons Agency of Colombia

Dora Luz Llanes
Former Director of ASEA Mexico

Advances of the OEMLAC

The Methane Emissions Observatory of Latin America and the Caribbean (OEMLAC) advances in its mission to technically support national governments, O&G companies and other relevant actors in reducing methane emissions in the region and contribute to strengthening the conditions for the implementation of climate commitments on methane in the energy sector.

During the Second Regional Methane Summit, the most outstanding milestones of the OEMLAC since its first edition were presented, including:

Explore resources by clicking on images

- Publication of the document *"Invisible Leaks, Visible Solutions"*, synthesis of the First Regional Methane Summit
- Publication of the report *"GHG Inventory Gaps in LAC: Analysis on the maturity of National Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories for the oil and gas sector in Latin American and Caribbean countries"*
- Co-organization of the *"Open dialogue on methane regulatory frameworks in the energy industry"* with the Andean Parliament, within the framework of the IX Energy Week 2024, in Asunción, Paraguay.
- Participation in the 27th edition of the Naturgas 2025 Congress, in Barranquilla, Colombia.
- Launch of the official OEMLAC website.
- Launch and opening of the call for links to the *Community of Practice on Methane (COEMLAC)*
- Publication of the *Dashboard of Methane Emissions in the Energy Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean*

"Currently, seven countries have been systematized in the emissions dashboard and the commitment is to complete the 27, preparing reports that explain the context of each data. I consider these goals to be ambitious but realistic, provided the right tools and supports are in place. The goal is for information to circulate, be transparent, be endorsed by countries, and build on the progress already made. "

Gastón Siroit
OEMLAC Director

"COEMLAC has been designed to boost an ecosystem of knowledge around methane in the region, initially focused on the energy sector. We will start with the oil and gas subsector, but the field of possibilities is wide. We seek that all the actors involved have a common point to share knowledge, exchange experiences and build together. "

María Alejandra Garzón Sánchez
OEMLAC Technical Coordinator

II REGIONAL SUMMIT OF METHANE
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Summit Highlights

Ten years after the multilateral milestone represented in the adoption of the Paris Agreement and two years after the first Global Stocktaking to determine progress in meeting its purpose, science has determined that we are not yet collectively on track to meet it and has been urged to accelerate action in this crucial decade so that the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C remains achievable.

To this end, the World Assessment has urged countries and all actors in society to:

- ∴ *"Accelerate efforts to implement net-zero emissions energy systems, using zero-emission or low-emission fuels, by mid-century."*
- ∴ *"Accelerate the substantial reduction of non-CO2 gas emissions, in particular methane emissions, by 2030".*

In addition, it emphasizes the need to advance in the various means of implementation, as enabling conditions to generate a favorable environment that allows effectively achieving the climate commitments assumed.

Stressing that finance, capacity building and technology transfer are essential catalysts for climate action, and that all actors must take credible, accountable and transparent action to step up efforts to strengthen the global response to climate change.

The year 2025 has been projected as a strategic point for regional and global climate action, marked by the holding of COP30 in Brazil and by the expectation around the increase in the ambition of countries, reflected in the updating of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as well as in the reports of progress in their implementation and the updating of their National Inventories of Atmospheric Emissions and Absorptions recorded in the first Biennial Transparency Reports.

"Latin America leads methane mitigation not by political stance, but by economic benefits, solid principles and confidence in free trade as a way of climate action."

Marcelo Mena
CEO of Global Methane Hub

Becoming a propitious scenario to promote coordinated actions, make visible tangible results and lessons learned, learn about initiatives that bet on accelerating action in the sector and to accompany the governments and actors involved in this process.

That is why the Second Regional Methane Summit sought to position itself within the regional and sectoral agenda, to boost the conversation and expand the opportunities for articulation and recognition of the current panorama in Latin America and the Caribbean.

"In the Latin America and Caribbean region, 80% of methane emissions from the oil and gas sector could be reduced using existing technologies, with low or no cost.

This means that, to achieve these reductions, we don't need to invent new technologies, we just need the right policies. "

Faith Birol
IEA Executive Director

"CAF's collaboration with OLACDE is an example of how institutionality fosters regional and international cooperation to address complex problems that transcend borders.

The Observatory will be the repository of regional information on methane emissions in the energy sector. "

Santiago Rojas
North Regional Manager and CAF Representative for Peru

As in each edition, the Regional Methane Summit seeks to incorporate an analysis of the host country's progress in mitigating methane emissions, as well as its main challenges and short and medium-term projections.

On this occasion, representatives of the Government of Peru, business associations and the public and private corporate sector shared their perspectives in a context marked by a high dependence on fossil fuels in the national economy, but also by advances in transparency and technological modernization aimed at reducing methane emissions.

"According to the latest National Inventory, Peru's gross emissions reached approximately 194 million tons of $CO_{2\text{-eq}}$. The energy sector represents 33.82%, including energy transformation and use.

Regarding oil and gas production, it represents 13.27%, with fugitive emissions responsible for 89.8% of the methane generated.

To reduce these emissions, measures such as promoting natural gas and LPG instead of liquid fuels and wood have been prioritized, as well as prohibiting the venting of gas since 2011 in accordance with the provisions of Supreme Decree 048-2009."

Iris Marleni Cárdenas Pino
Vice Minister of Electricity of the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru

"In the new inventory for 2021, we have already implemented important improvements. For example, we now record fugitive emissions, which we did not measure before, and which account for a significant percentage of emissions. Between 2020 and 2021, these emissions grew by 0.88%.

In this scheme, it is essential to strengthen collaboration with oil and gas companies and the Ministry of Energy and Mines in the preparation of annual GHG reports. "

Berioska Quispe Estrada
Director General of Climate Change and Desertification of the Ministry of Environment of Peru

Oscar Vera Gargurevich
General Manager of PETROPERÚ

"In the fields where we maintain production operations, we are aware that many of the existing systems are not modern, but inherited, and that we must move towards their modernization.

In some cases, we try to recover as much gas as possible, to use it as fuel in furnaces or to integrate it into the gas stream that is marketed. We also use compressors and systems with special seals to minimize leakage, since, even if they are small, accumulated, they represent significant volumes."

"2024 marked the 20th anniversary of the entry of natural gas into Peru. Methane management is already being carried out through the LDAR method.

In Peru there are still no specific rules for this aspect; the current regulations focus more on the restriction of venting and complete combustion, but this new area requires advancing safely and adapted to the conditions of the country."

Elena Mendoza Saldivar
Chairman of the Committee on Environmental Affairs of Hydrocarbons of the National Society of Mining, Petroleum and Energy of Peru

José Meza Segura
Director General of Energy Efficiency of the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru

"The energy sector in Peru lacks a current energy plan, despite attempts since 2011, 2014 and 2017 that remained as proposals. Our current goal is to implement a plan that articulates the new policy and is linked to the NDCs, integrating private initiatives and carbon markets to accelerate the goals."

"It is essential to develop reliable measurement instruments that allow us to accurately know the real impact, properly manage it and, based on that information, design effective public policies.

It is not a question of questioning the validity of current methods, but of recognizing that technology is advancing rapidly and that there are multiple organizations focused on perfecting them."

Tiffany Bayly
General Manager of Sociedad Peruana Hidrocarburos

"State-owned enterprises account for more than half of the world's production and hold about two-thirds of the world's oil and gas reserves.

If any significant progress is to be made in the management of methane emissions, it must involve a very aggressive commitment on the part of NOCs and, therefore, governments.

About 60% of the methane mitigation potential is cost-effective, but very often not as much as new investments in exploration and production; in the context of limited national budgets and national income dependence on oil and gas revenues, methane mitigation must become mandatory for NOCs to be able to act meaningfully."

Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)

The agenda developed at the Second Summit was structured in five major thematic blocks, strategically defined to address, in their different segments, the means of implementation and cross-cutting elements of climate action.

The conversation was nourished by figures, results of studies and research, and the expertise of panelists and guest speakers. Among the most relevant messages shared are the following:

Planning and regulation

The aforementioned Global Review has also highlighted the need to ensure clarity, transparency and commitment to implementation through enabling regulations and an inclusive environment, aligned with national development policies and concrete action plans. Urging to support the presentation of ambitious emission reduction targets for the economy as a whole, seeking to make progress in addressing all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories.

Juan Pablo Escudero
Lawyer at UCLA's Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment

"Here we have a unique opportunity in the environmental world: to do something that benefits everyone and does not divide us politically, something practically impossible to find in Latin America, and that will also be necessary from an economic point of view, because the regulations of Europe and other countries already require certain behaviors in methane emissions."

Latin America and the Caribbean has not been oblivious to this global challenge and in recent years various governments at the national and subnational levels have initiated efforts to establish regulatory frameworks and instruments that allow a more effective management of methane in the energy sector, facing institutional challenges related to technical capacities, inter-institutional coordination, monitoring, control and compliance.

Juan Pablo Letelier
Director of the Institute of Governance of the Andean Parliament

"The Andean Parliament is promoting regulatory frameworks from an actor that is rarely talked about: national congresses and assemblies, which should be nourished by this debate to establish a permanent, bankable and auditable regulatory framework, something that often does not happen. To achieve this, the most sensible thing is to generate spaces for dialogue."

Martín Maquieyra
Honorable Chamber of Deputies of Argentina

"The laws that have the most force are those that have consensus, and that allows us to adapt to the urgencies and changes of other legislators to sanction laws. It is necessary to understand that it has to be a collective process, that all the actors have to be seated at the table or dialogue with each of them must be sought to see what can be contributed."

"Methane is not just a climate issue: it is a safety issue for workers, a risk to public health and a factor that can affect agricultural productivity. Methane management must be part of the energy transition, ensuring that it is fair for each country and their communities."

James Garvie
CCAC Fossil Fuel Expert

Transparency

The Global Stocktake has also called for credible, accountable and transparent measures to step up systemic transformation efforts.

Highlighting the need for rigor in accounting and accountability to lend credibility to contributions, track progress on environmental integrity, and have more reliable inputs for decision making.

From Latin America and the Caribbean, in recent years countries have presented advances in the monitoring and reporting of their emissions, evidenced in their National Atmospheric Emissions and Absorption Inventories.

"In the case of Argentina, the great variation between the fourth and fifth Biennial Update Report - going from 8.2% to 19% representation of the energy sector in methane emissions, without a significant change in production between 2018 and 2020 - shows the relevance of methodological improvements in inventories.

In the example of Mexico, when the right technology was applied and direct on-site measurement approaches were combined with inventory-level data reconciliation, a comprehensive understanding of emission sources and their magnitude emerged, revealing a major discrepancy: offshore emissions were overvalued in inventory, while onshore emissions were undervalued."

Florencia Carreras
IMEO Regional Case Manager for LAC, UNEP

Also, the Balance has highlighted the need to link the private sector in the dynamization of climate action, emphasizing the challenge in industries with high emission rates such as O&G, therefore, there has been a greater number of companies with a presence in the region linked to initiatives such as OGMP 2.0 to improve the transparency and effectiveness of methane mitigation.

However, gaps, barriers and financing needs, strengthening governance, supporting regulatory frameworks, and oversight and monitoring exercises need special attention.

"Among the most relevant challenges, I highlight the institutional and regulatory fragmentation, given that there are many initiatives underway, but the lack of homogeneous regulatory frameworks between countries persists.

The limitations in monitoring and reporting emissions, since, although many operators are advancing in the maturity of their inventories, there are still operators without robust monitoring, reporting and verification systems.

Limited access to climate finance, lack of economic incentives to invest in clean technologies, and difficulty accessing international funds.

Finally, standards and regulations in various regions to promote transparency and traceability, and companies must demonstrate compliance with climate and human rights due diligence standards."

Irene Alfaro Barrios
Senior Managing Director of ARPEL

Viewed in a transversal way, transparency is linked to all means of implementation in climate action: how technology is accessed and transferred, how mechanisms and strategies for financing are monitored, how the data on emissions that are being generated are reported, as well as the actions and commitments taken by countries and companies, and their execution.

Technology access and transfer

The analysis regarding the implementation of the Paris Agreement has pointed out the imperative need to strengthen support, cooperation and investment in access and technology transfer, as well as increase the affordability and availability of these technologies to facilitate their deployment, while leveraging the development of endogenous technologies and innovation to develop solutions adapted to the different local contexts.

In the region, there has been an increase in the interest and presence of cooperation initiatives and technology solutions and innovation companies, which represent an opportunity to reduce methane emissions in the energy sector by providing satellite monitoring tools, on-site measurement, leak detection and super-emitting events, integrated control and management, use, and elimination of emissions.

"In detection and quantification, the best approach is a multiscale one that considers both top-down solutions and bottom-up applications. In Latin America, the availability of these technologies is still low, requiring import. It is not enough to transfer technology from one country to another if the necessary programs to train people are not generated locally."

Marco Cota
Managing Director of Talanza Energy

"Within our activities, we fly over production fields and transport assets with a manned aircraft at a considerable height, which allows us to have a significant efficiency in costs and inspection times. Depending on the leak profile of each basin in Latin America and each operator, we adapt the sensitivity and frequency of inspections to ensure that the mitigation program is truly cost-effective and fits the specificities."

Mario Patiño
Chief Financial Officer of Insight M

"In 2022 we implemented a program in which we performed top-down measurements, acquired our own FLIR cameras with OGI, performed bottom-up measurements, performed additional process simulations to identify deviations, and took chromatographies to contrast data.

What we detected in the measurements we linked directly to maintenance routines, to change packaging, install new facilities, and replace infrastructure that generated emissions. In addition, some of the gas that was previously burned is now used in energy processes, correcting inefficiencies."

Juan Carlos López Ballén
SierraCol Energy
Decarbonization and Water Footprint Manager

"In Canada, together with the University of Calgary, we partnered with a gas company to create a space for testing technologies in the field, allowing us to evaluate existing solutions and test innovations before implementing them in other regions.

The proposal is to replicate this model: identify companies in the region willing to do pilot tests to "activate" and accelerate technological adoption."

Nilesh Joisar
Honeywell Process Solutions
Global Emissions General Manager

Among the challenges, the need to reinforce guidance on policies, incentives and conditions conducive to achieving the necessary investment scale has been emphasized:

"When it comes to how regulations can promote technology measurement and adoption, the US experience offers a good example.

There, it was decided to modernize the existing regulations, which were limited to on-site spot measurements, allowing new modalities to be incorporated, opening the doors to satellite, aerial, drone, on-site laser or high-flow sampler solutions. Each one has different technical capabilities and is adapted according to the needs of each operator."

Diego León
Bridger Photonics Global Business Development Manager

Capacity building and strengthening

Within the framework of the integrality demanded by the fulfillment of climate objectives, empowerment for climate action is configured as a strategic component to promote the appropriation of the goals, mobilize wills and close existing gaps in implementation.

In the energy sector, there is still a long way to go to strengthen technical, political and social capacities. Various national and international actors are making progress in the design and implementation of strategies and programs aimed at building and consolidating capacities to accelerate the transition.

Paula García Holley
Policy Manager for Latin America, CATF Methane Pollution Prevention

"We are currently developing the "Fossil Fuel Regulatory Programme", in conjunction with CCAC, which focuses on capacity building through workshops with governments and industry, technology demonstrations and field visits, to ensure that regulations are ambitious but applicable and facilitate coordination between agencies to overcome implementation challenges."

Omar Bueno Medina
Safety and Environment Manager of Repsol Exploración Peru

"For example, in Africa, a working group was formed to share good practices with operators in the area, including regulatory bodies and authorities, with the aim of raising awareness about emissions management, with an emphasis on methane, which could be a benchmark for Latin America and the Caribbean."

Financing and cooperation

The global call to multiply new and additional financing for mitigation and enabling means of implementation, as well as the redirection of capital towards climate action, remains latent.

"Current data show that the production of oil, natural gas and coal is at record levels, generating around 20 million tons of methane a year. The World Bank estimates that 150,000 million m³ of gas are lost annually, much of it due to flaring, gas that could be exploited in the market, exported or used to strengthen energy security.

Reducing methane emissions is cost-effective and it is possible to produce fuels with low methane emissions. Today, approximately 5% of production is of this type. Progress is still slow."

Tomás de Oliviera Bredariol
IEA Energy and Environmental Policy Analyst

"We identified the need to conduct a state-of-the-art study on funding for methane mitigation. We started with an analysis by the Climate Policy Institute that revealed that out of 1.3 trillion dollars only 1% was allocated for this purpose.

From this, we undertook work with the Climate Bonds Initiative to develop a taxonomy that would allow us to close that gap. The goal is to guide the community and investors - both public and private - on how to invest effectively in methane mitigation."

Henrique Bezerra
GMH Regional Director for Latin America

Added to this call is the need to increase the scale, effectiveness and ease of access to climate finance through innovative or highly concessional forms of finance, and the generation of clear signals for investment through portfolios of bankable high-impact initiatives.

"We have been working in partnership with GMH and other organizations on a guide for countries to structure green sovereign bonds (issued by the State itself). In this way, governments would have the possibility of entering private capital markets and accessing financing for methane reduction projects."

Dominic Watson
EDF Senior Manager Energy Transition

"There is a clear need for capital to meet emissions reduction targets, and this will only be possible if the necessary infrastructure is generated and the corresponding capital investments and operating expenses are made.

CAF recently approved a USD 500 million loan for the company Cálidda, in Peru, in which we have incorporated key performance indicators (KPIs) that require the company to maintain an environmental, social and governance rating and comply with a maximum level of emissions, also seeking its continuous improvement."

Fernando Branger
Senior Executive CAF

The Second Regional Summit provided an opportunity to present ongoing experiences in the region illustrating effective approaches to methane emission mitigation. These cases are useful and replicable references for countries and actors seeking to strengthen their own strategies. Below are some of the most representative examples:

"From the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica, we have worked with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on a ***National Biomethane Strategy*** *based on two fundamental objectives: to have the regulatory framework and the necessary infrastructure for the entire value chain; and to establish a mixed financing fund with a green and blue impact, incorporating employment generation within the framework of the just transition.*

We are making progress in five areas of work: production, technological reconversion of heavy transport (market more suitable for biomethane in the local context), social inclusion, market, and governance and planning.

We have defined phases aligned with the NDC that we will present this year: the first, aimed at generating the enabling conditions for the production and use of biomethane; the second, focused on consolidating the infrastructure for producers and users; and the third, focused on achieving a massive use of biomethane in heavy transport.

In addition, this roadmap is integrated into the update of our decarbonization plan for this year, with the intention of making it part of all the public policy instruments we are developing."

Pablo Bermúdez Vives
Technical Advisor on Environment and Energy of the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica

"We have seen that we can monitor compliance, but also face challenges such as access to information. In Mexico, for example, information on compliance with this regulation or how many actors were obliged was not public.

The Mexican Observatory of Methane Emissions (OBMEM) managed, for the first time, to publish that information, identifying who should comply and how they were doing so.

It is about including various actors within the entire chain, as well as working together on different governance schemes. There you can find a valuable opportunity to strengthen alliances."

Erika Ortiz Sánchez
Manager of Decarbonization and Green Energy Development of the IDEA - OBMEM

"In 2022 and 2023 we issued a regulation that establishes guidelines and conditions for all exploration and production operating companies in the country, in order to activate and initiate actions to reduce methane emissions.

To date, we have managed to establish a measurement baseline covering approximately 320 fields across the country. With this information, our next step is to initiate the control and mitigation of the emissions already identified.

Also, we want to regulate midstream and downstream. Regarding the downstream, we already have a draft resolution that establishes certain conditions for the country's refineries to initiate - or strengthen - their methane mitigation actions.

This process has not been easy for Colombia, but we have had the support of advisors who have helped us better understand the issue of methane emissions and how to reduce them."

Leonardo Tamayo Pérez
Upstream Group Coordinator of the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia

"At the Bajo Alto plant we had high generation of a reject gas. The project consisted of redirecting that gas to be reused in another energy generation process through the installation of compressors and gas pipelines, so that, instead of being burned and emitted into the atmosphere, it could be used in Termogas Machala for electricity generation.

This project made it possible to recover approximately 206,000 thousand ft^3 of natural gas per year. Started in June 2024, and with results measured until July 2025, we managed to reduce 11,400 tons of CO_{2eq}.

In addition, the project contributed to improving air quality in the region, reducing emissions and the visual impact of the lighter close to the community. It has also generated an economic benefit of $800,000 per year, which has allowed us to evaluate its continuity and consider it a success story."

Ana Villarroel
Delegate of Decarbonization and Energy Management of EP Petroecuador

The Second Regional Summit served as a convergence space for two key parallel segments, aimed at fostering cooperation between multiple actors around regulatory development and methane emissions mitigation in the energy sector.

Parliamentary Climate Action Working Table in the Energy Sector

This space, organized by the Andean Parliament, brought together 17 parliamentarians, delegates from OLACDE, the Global Methane Hub and the UNEP IMEO, continuing the conversation initiated at the IX Energy Week held in 2024 in Asunción, Paraguay.

During the session, the legislative initiatives that are being promoted by various national parliamentary bodies around the monitoring, measurement and mitigation of methane emissions, biofuels and common reporting frameworks were presented.

Likewise, the international framework and developments in markets of interest such as the European Union, Japan and Korea were socialized, which are setting the standard on transparency and emission reduction requirements for the sector.

The roundtable concluded with the commitment to join forces to continue the process of parliamentary articulation and strengthen technical assistance to boost initiatives in their different stages of development.

Regional Roundtable on Moving from Methane Commitments to Action

This space, co-organized by the Community of Practice on Methane (COEMLAC) of the OEMLAC and the International Energy Agency, brought together regional experts in regulatory matters, parliamentary representatives and representatives of international organizations, as well as the 17 focal points of the Ministries of Energy before the OEMLAC.

The session began with a panel of experts from Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador who shared their experiences, best practices and lessons learned in the regulatory processes they have championed.

It continued with working groups by groups of countries with similar contexts, who were exchanging and documenting the progress, barriers and challenges evidenced in regulatory and public policy matters, with the accompaniment of experts from various international organizations, identifying support needs and articulation opportunities.

Diogo Santos Baleeiro
General Coordinator of Exploration and Production Policy of the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil

"Brazil reaffirms its commitment to renewable energies, bioenergy, hydrogen, climate financing, technology transfer and solutions based on science, innovation and respect for socio-economic realities.

We want to show that it is possible to strengthen energy security and reduce emissions on a sustained basis.

Brazil is part of the solution for the global climate agenda and COP30 will be a key moment for our region to lead with climate responsibility, social justice and sustainable economic development."

II REGIONAL SUMMIT OF METHANE

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Co-organizers:

olacde · OEMLAC Observatorio de Emisiones de Metano de América Latina y el Caribe · PERÚ Ministerio de Energía y Minas · CAF Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe · Global Methane Hub · iea

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