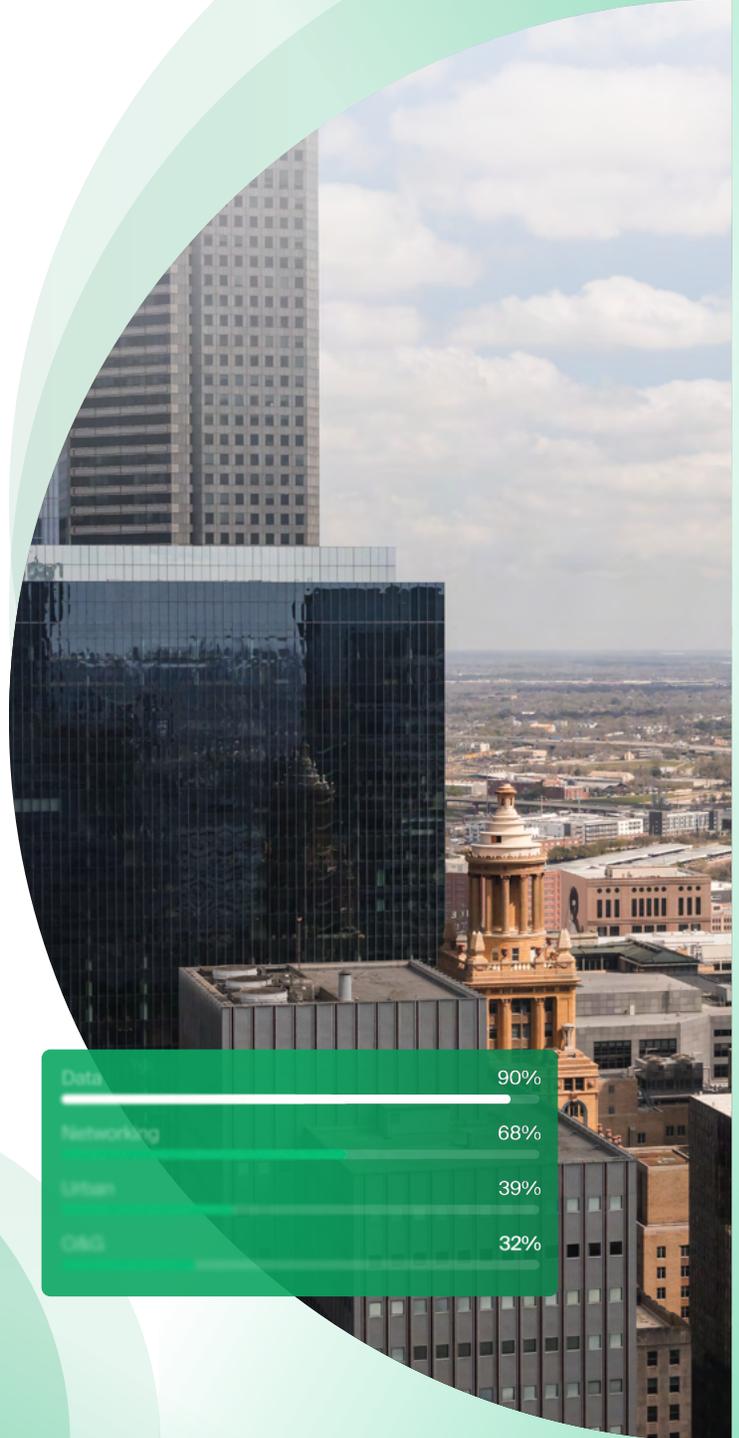
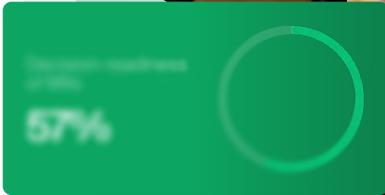




Innovation Report 2026

 **Highwood** Emissions Management





Innovation Report 2026



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We are the oil and gas industry's independent partner on methane. We provide trusted infrastructure for progress on methane by empowering a team of the world's most trusted experts, convening and listening to our partners, and delivering a platform that automates complexity without compromising on rigor.

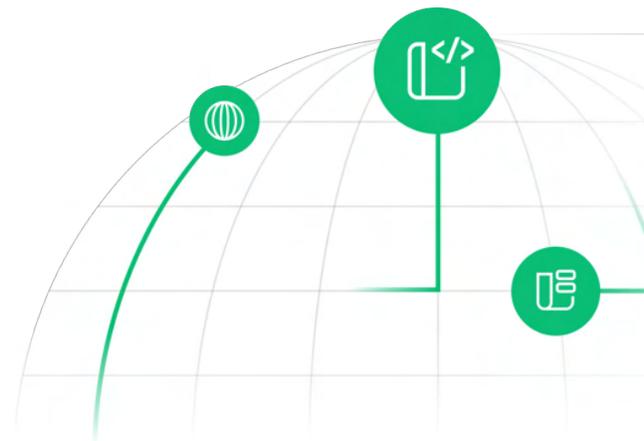
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Executive summary

Methane emissions management has evolved from a technology challenge to an issue of execution, stakeholder trust, operational efficiency, and market access.

Expectations are rising, yet operators are still working through unclear requirements, slow pilot scale-up, fragmented inventories, and complex, manual workflows that limit time for mitigation.

This market survey is grounded in two days of invite-only discussion and research hosted in Houston by Highwood Emissions Management. In March 2026, we gathered 60 attendees representing 31 oil and gas companies spanning production, transmission, distribution, LNG, and both domestic and international operations. Participants engaged in dozens of surveys and interactive activities to reveal critical themes and tensions.

Attendees were vocal about the need to keep the focus on mitigation. Measurement, reconciliation, and reporting need to support decisions, not run as parallel and unrelated compliance work. Participants voiced a need for transparency and comparability where they impact credibility, market access, and external reporting. To get there, industry is seeking verification-ready systems, with stronger data management, QA/QC, and clearer treatment of measurement integration. Technical teams want to reduce reporting burden without weakening rigor, so teams can spend more time on analysis and planning.



Several highlights emerged in the results. For example, regulatory deadlines remain the strongest trigger for methane investment. However, adapting takes time; the majority of respondents said methane pilot programs normally take > 2 years to scale – if they scale at all. Most companies are struggling with multiple sets of books, with 97% of respondents maintaining two or more methane inventories. Finally, teams reported spending most of their working hours on data management, cleaning, and collection, despite expressing a desire to spend more time on analysis and planning.

The Forum did not produce consensus, but it did present a chorus of valuable and interwoven stories about innovation, pragmatism, and a desire to stay focused on the hard work at hand. For Highwood, this means leaning into our role as industry's independent partner on methane by continuing to convene our customers, invest in expertise, and provide compelling digital solutions that accelerate our partners towards their goals.



Introduction

On March 2–3, 2026, we convened the second annual Highwood Innovation Forum at the Petroleum Club of Houston. In an industry-only, invite-only setting, 60 attendees representing 31 oil and gas companies came together for two days of technical discussion on methane.



We hosted the Forum at a moment when methane management has entered a harder phase.

Expectations are rising, but remain unclear, inconsistent, and often unworkable or unfair. Across the industry, too much effort still goes into collecting, cleaning, and organizing information, and too little goes into the harder question of what the data can tell us: where performance is improving, where uncertainty remains, and where mitigation resources should focus next.

Highwood's view is straightforward

The biggest obstacle to progress on methane is no longer awareness of the problem or the availability of technology. Today's challenges are human. We must recalibrate culture and incentives, establish fair and consistent systems of accountability, and close the gap between intent and execution.

Increasingly, market access, investor relations, and reputation depend on trust: trust in methods, trust in data, trust in reporting, and trust that our work is producing emissions reductions.

That's why Highwood is industry's independent partner on methane. We are building trust infrastructure for progress by combining expert judgment, close partnership with operators, and systems that automate complexity without compromising rigor. That same view shaped our Forum. We wanted a room where leading operators could speak candidly about what is working and what is slowing them down. This report translates two days of discussion, polling, workshops, and structured debate into an anonymized record of current priorities, open questions, and practical lessons.

We are grateful to the attendees of this year's Forum for their contributions to this report.

Please reach out with any reflections or questions as we'd love to hear from you.

Now go mitigate some emissions. We'll see you next year!



Thomas Fox

Chief Executive Officer, Highwood

Polls and goals

Interactive Workshop



Jessica Shumlich
Chief Operating Officer, Highwood

Session objective

The opening workshop established a baseline for how leading oil and gas companies are approaching methane measurement, monitoring, digital systems, and verification.

The aim was to move past general discussion and get specific about what is driving methane action, what triggers spending, where monitoring dollars are going, and why it remains difficult to move from pilots to routine deployment. It also framed the rest of the forum by surfacing the technical and organizational questions operators most wanted to test with peers.

Methods and approach

The session used live anonymous polling with forum participants, followed by moderated discussion to test the poll results against operating experience.

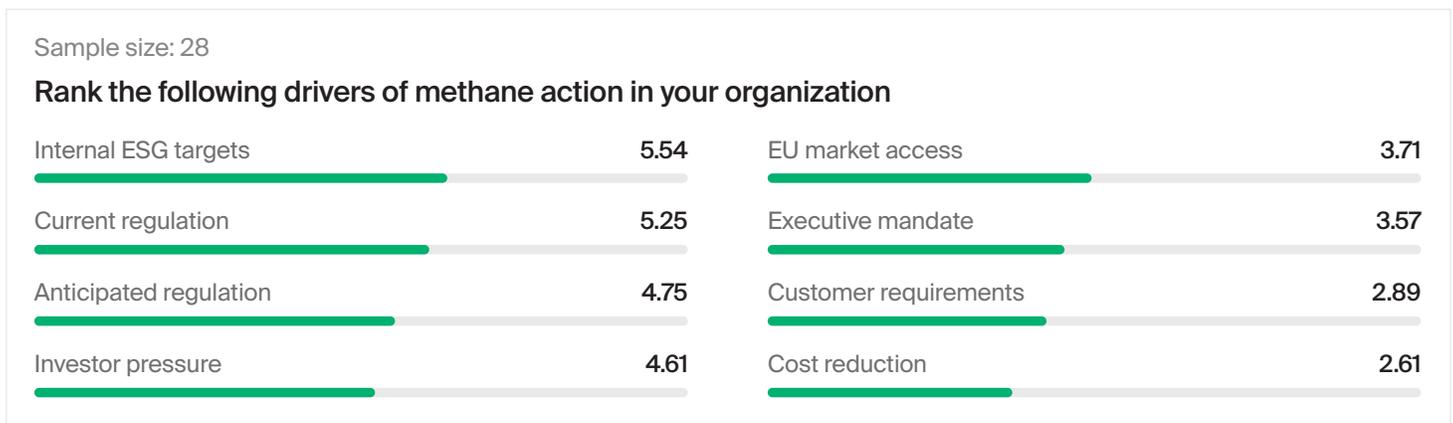
Findings and takeaways

1. Internal ESG targets and regulation are setting the pace for methane action, and regulatory deadlines remain the strongest trigger for investment decisions.
2. Monitoring programs are already built around aerial detection and continuous monitoring, but scaling from pilot to standard deployment remains slow and monitoring continues to absorb a large share of budget.
3. The next constraint is operational. Multiple inventories, moderate inventory confidence, data-heavy workflows, limited current AI use, and unresolved verification requirements continue to slow execution.

Note that results are representative only of the attendees who chose to participate. Some companies (e.g., super-majors) had higher attendance and results may skew accordingly.

🌱 Methane action is primarily driven by internal targets and regulatory pressure

Participants ranked internal ESG targets and current regulation as the strongest drivers of methane action, followed by anticipated regulation and investor pressure. Operational factors such as cost reduction ranked significantly lower, indicating that compliance and corporate commitments remain the primary drivers of methane action.

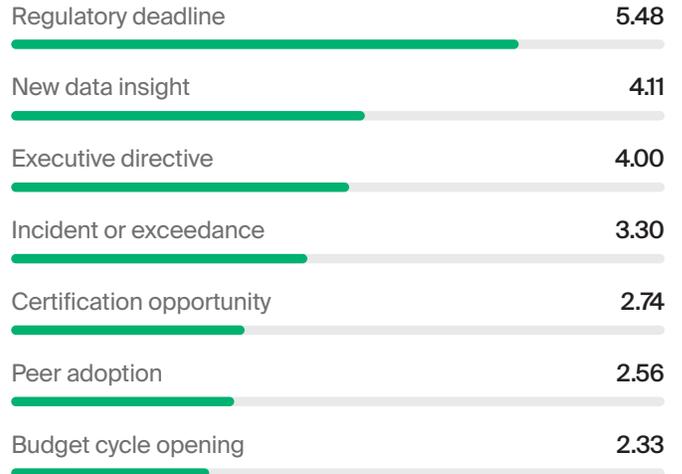


🌱 Regulatory deadlines are the most common trigger for methane investment decisions

When asked what typically triggers methane-related investments, regulatory deadlines ranked highest, followed by new data insights and executive directives. Peer adoption and budget cycles ranked lowest, underscoring the role of policy and compliance in shaping industry action.

Sample size: 27

What typically triggers a methane investment decision?

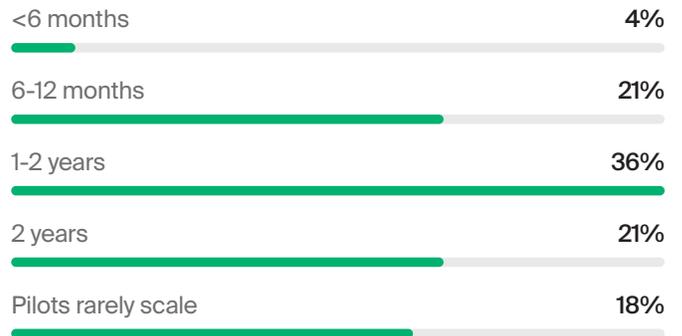


🌱 Scaling methane programs remains slow and difficult

Only 25% of respondents reported scaling pilots within 12 months, while 36% said it takes 1–2 years, 21% said more than two years, and 18% reported that pilots rarely scale at all. The results point to a persistent gap between pilot activity and full operational deployment.

Sample size: 28

How long does it typically take to move from pilot to scaled deployment?



Aerial surveys and continuous monitoring dominate current monitoring strategies

Among site-level monitoring technologies currently deployed, aerial detection was most common (90%), followed by continuous monitoring systems* (68%), satellite monitoring (39%), and drones (32%). Truck-based inspections were used by only 6% of respondents.

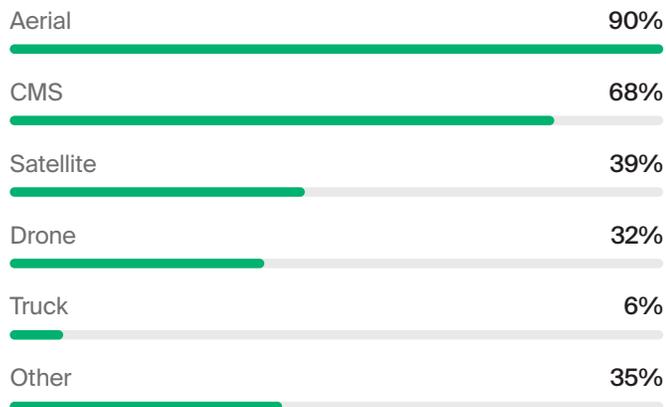
Three years from now, operators expect increased use of continuous monitoring systems and drones. This points to movement toward higher-frequency, automated, and internationally scalable monitoring approaches.

***Note:** This survey did not differentiate between full-scale deployment and pilots. Currently, aerial systems are generally scaled more extensively than continuous monitoring systems.

Current vs future monitoring technologies (aerial, CMS, satellite, drones)

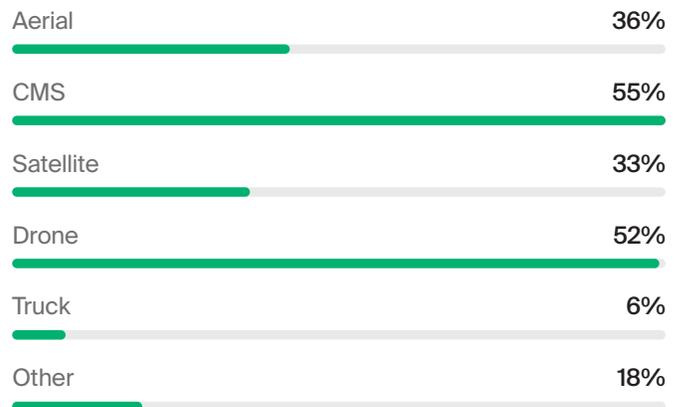
Sample size: 31

Which of the following site-level tech does your company currently use?



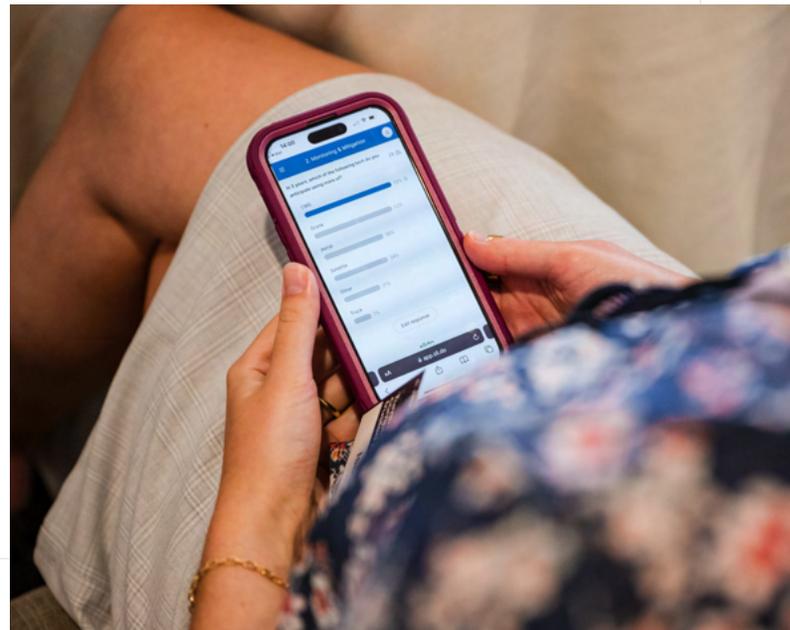
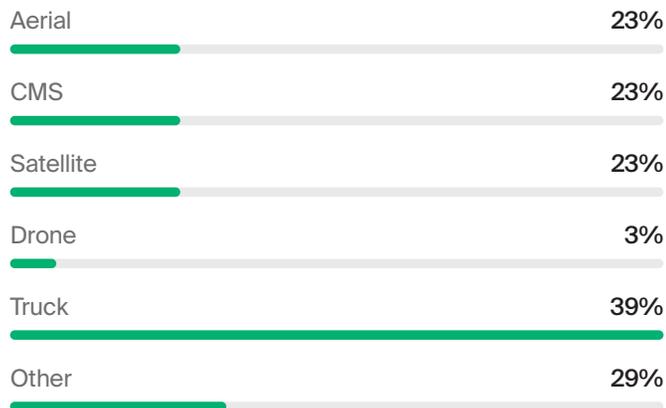
Sample size: 33

In 3 years, which of the following tech do you anticipate using more of?



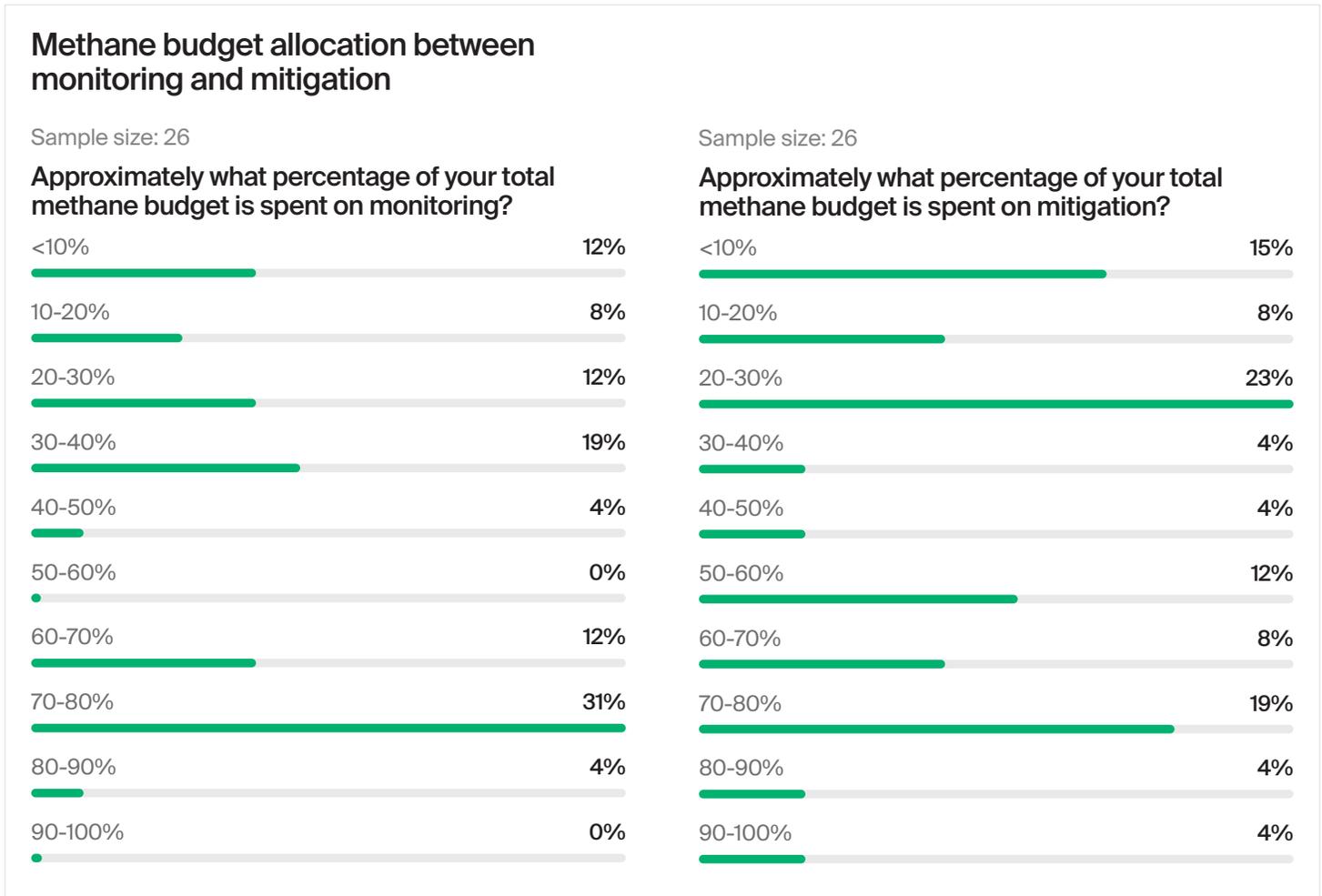
Sample size: 31

In 3 years, which of the following tech do you anticipate using less of?



Monitoring consumes a large share of methane budgets

Monitoring represented a significant portion of methane program spending. Many organizations reported allocating 30–40% of their methane budgets to monitoring, while 31% indicated spending 70–80% of their budget on monitoring activities.

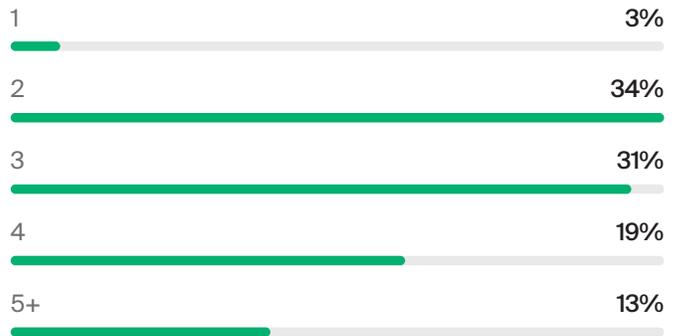


💡 Most companies rely on multiple methane inventories

Only 3% of participants maintain a single emissions inventory, while 34% maintain two, 31% maintain three, and 32% maintain four or more. This reflects the complexity of aligning regulatory reporting, voluntary frameworks, and internal data systems.

Sample size: 32

Number of methane inventories maintained per company

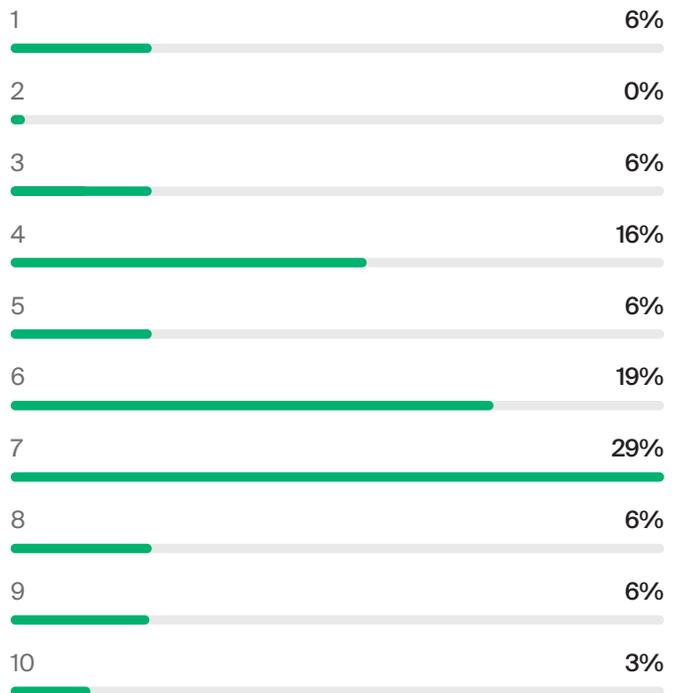


💡 Confidence in inventories remains moderate

While some organizations report high confidence, the majority cluster around the middle of the scale, with the largest share rating their confidence 6 or 7 out of 10 when asked whether their inventories accurately reflect real emissions, including intermittent or anomalous events.

Sample size: 31

Ranking of methane inventory confidence



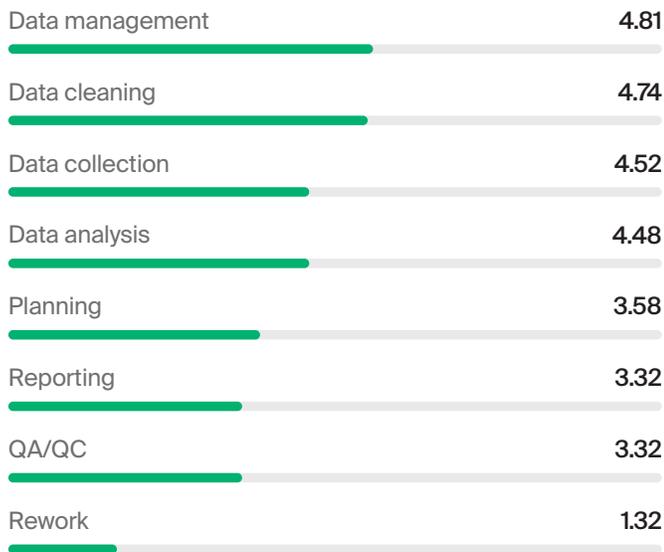
Data management remains a major operational burden

Teams reported spending most of their time on data management, data cleaning, and data collection. In contrast, participants indicated they would ideally like to spend far more time on data analysis and planning, pointing to a clear efficiency gap in current digital workflows.

Current vs ideal allocation of team time (data cleaning vs analysis)

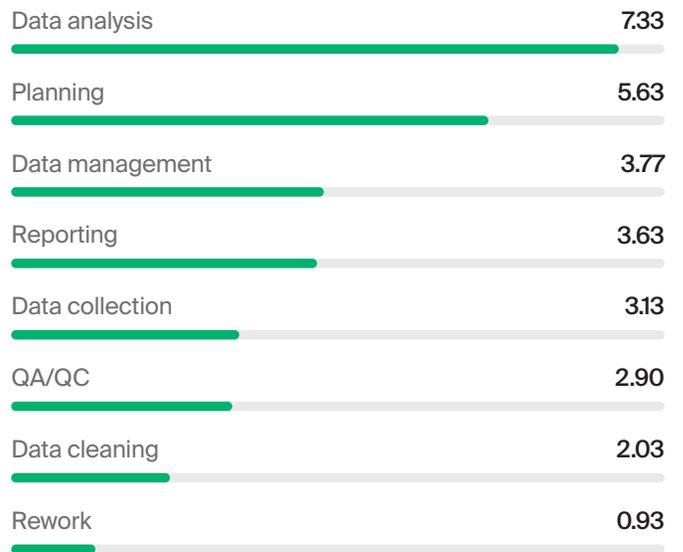
Sample size: 31

Rank order: where does your team spend most of its time?



Sample size: 30

Rank order: in an ideal world, where would you like your team to spend most of its time?



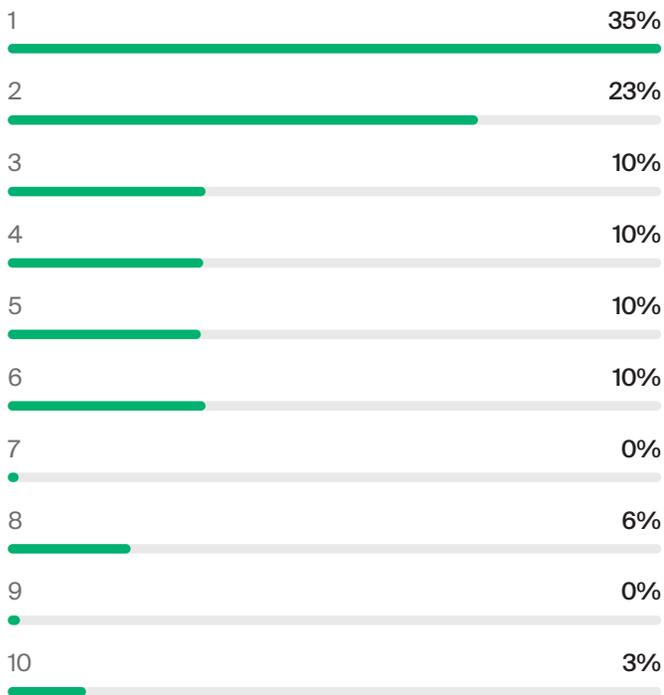
💡 AI remains a low priority in methane strategies today

Despite growing industry attention, 58% of respondents rated AI's importance between 1 and 3 out of 10 in their methane strategy. Sentiment on long-term impact was bullish, with responses distributed across mid-to-high scores for AI's long-term impact on methane management.

AI importance vs perceived future impact in methane management

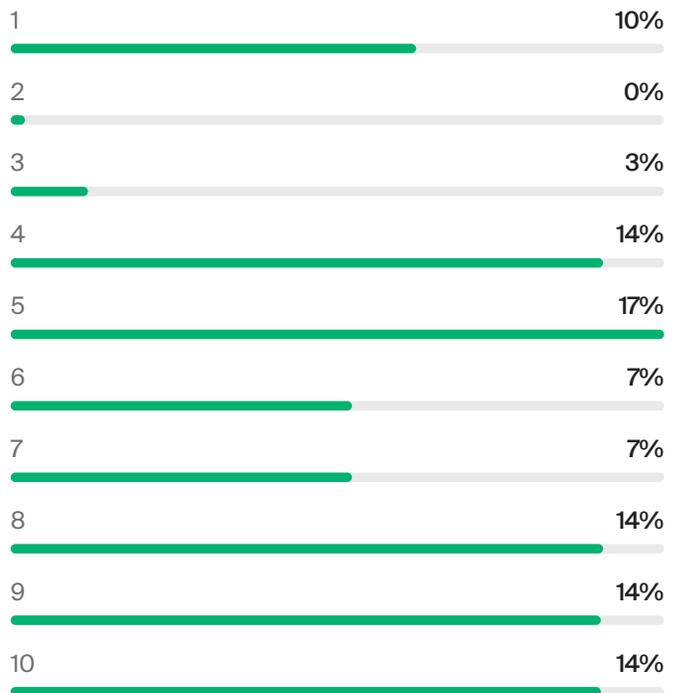
Sample size: 31

On a scale of 1-10, how important is AI in your organization's methane strategy?



Sample size: 30

On a scale of 1-10, how bullish are you on the impact that AI will have on helping to understand, track, and mitigate methane?



💡 Verification and regulatory uncertainty remain major concerns

Qualitative responses highlighted recurring challenges around data quality, documentation requirements, evolving regulatory frameworks such as EUMR, and verifier capacity constraints. Participants also expressed strong interest in learning from peers about successful pilots, mitigation strategies, and the practical implementation of measurement-informed inventories.

Qualitative insights into challenges and peer learning opportunities

Sample size: 22

What is your biggest independent verification challenge right now?



Sample size: 23

What do you hope to learn from your peers?



MIIs for mitigation: Operator dialogue



Krystina Edwards
Product Owner, Highwood



Session objective

A candid dialogue with a large U.S. operator examined how they are using OGMP 2.0 reconciliation and measurement-informed inventories to test the reliability of reported emissions, refine mitigation priorities, and assess where AI-enabled workflows can improve response time and operational decision-making.

Methods and approach

The session was structured as a moderated operator interview followed by peer discussion and audience Q&A.



Findings and takeaways

1. Reconciliation is most useful when it reveals missing sources and inventory gaps, not when it forces agreement between uncertain estimates.
2. Operators are still balancing measurement accuracy against temporal coverage, with limited Level 5 experience to guide those choices.
3. AI is beginning to connect measurement data to root-cause analysis, work-order routing, and earlier intervention.

The interview discussion centered on what improves mitigation decisions.

Reconciliation was described as most useful when it exposes new emission sources or operating assumptions that had not previously been captured or challenged.

It was noted that operators can make defensible decisions at any OGMP level, but there is still limited shared experience to show how early methodological choices hold up as reconciliation matures.

Audience discussion sharpened the same issue: companies are making different trade-offs between measurement accuracy and temporal coverage, and some still default to conservative estimates because confidence in the reported number remains low.

That challenge is greater in operating environments where common top-down methods are less practical and sample sizes are limited (e.g., offshore).

The discussion also pointed to AI workflows that combine flyovers, satellites, continuous monitoring, and operational data to support root-cause analysis, automate work orders, and shift maintenance toward earlier intervention rather than post-event response.

Finding the Tensions: Structured Networking Activity



Krystina Edwards
Product Owner, Highwood

Findings and takeaways

1. Attendees were evenly split across all three debate topics, suggesting no dominant industry position and reinforcing the value of structured dialogue (Figure 1).
2. Verification drew the strongest interest for continued discussion and remained a focus during the remainder of programming.
3. Participants asked for more scenario-based and case study discussion, signaling demand for more applied and decision-relevant forums.

Session objective

This activity was designed to accelerate peer-to-peer exchanges, giving attendees a structured way to test assumptions, identify disagreements, and build new relationships with strangers.

Methods and approach

Attendees were randomly assigned to opposing viewpoints across three topics:

- Whether measurement-informed inventories (MIIs) are sufficiently robust to inform capital allocation decisions today;
- Whether verification is constrained primarily by technical alignment or by governance and interpretation; and
- Whether greater public comparison strengthens methane performance or risks introducing distortion.

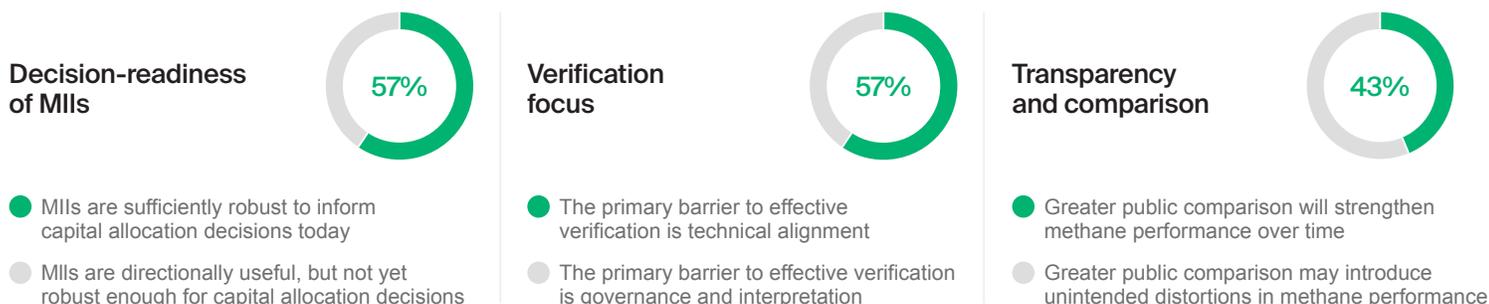
The session confirmed that several priority issues in methane management remain contested among industry leaders, particularly around MII decision-readiness, verification barriers, and the value of public comparison. Feedback was highly positive.

The format was effective not only in creating new peer connections but also in catalyzing great conversations. There was a clear appetite for deeper, more practical discussion grounded in specific scenarios, technical trade-offs, and real-world implementation challenges.

Participants moved around the room and rotated through short discussions with new connections for each topic. By asking attendees to argue from an assigned position before declaring their own view, the format reduced default consensus behavior and encouraged more candid examination of the reasoning behind each position.

Key data points

Figure 1: Post-Networking Session Survey with Participants on Debate Topic Stance



Independent verification in practice



Michael Rabbani
Senior Consultant, Highwood

Session objective

This session examined the intricacies and challenges of independent verification of measurement-informed methane inventories, a topic of elevated interest because of the EU Methane Regulation. While the fate of import standards remains murky, the discussion framed the pressure of looming verification requirements as an opportunity for industry to strengthen data quality, data management systems, and justifications for measurement and quantification method selection.

Methods and approach

The format combined technical framing, audience polling, and operator Q&A. The session opened with a technical presentation and matrix illustrating a gap in a widely followed systematized and measurement-informed framework.

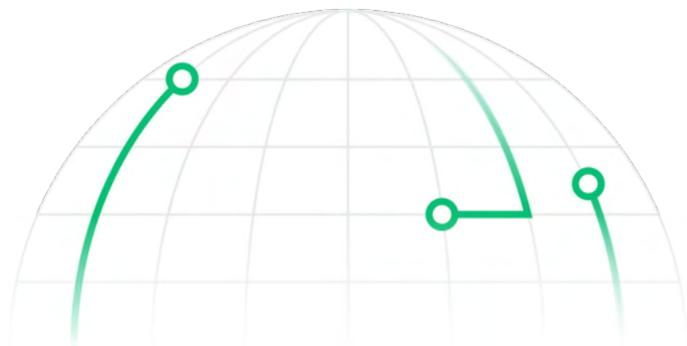
The audience was then polled on topics including data sources with the highest QA/QC risk, technical frameworks that operators are referencing to prepare for EUMR reporting, and their current level of confidence in their inventory management systems. An operator from a major independent upstream oil and natural gas company joined for the second half of the session to provide an operator view on building repeatable, audit-ready systems.

The session confirmed that verification-ready systems depend on both existing data management systems and the interpretation of measurements.

More measurement-informed inventories can better reflect asset performance, but they also increase the complexity of devising a consistent monitoring and reporting plan.

Findings and takeaways

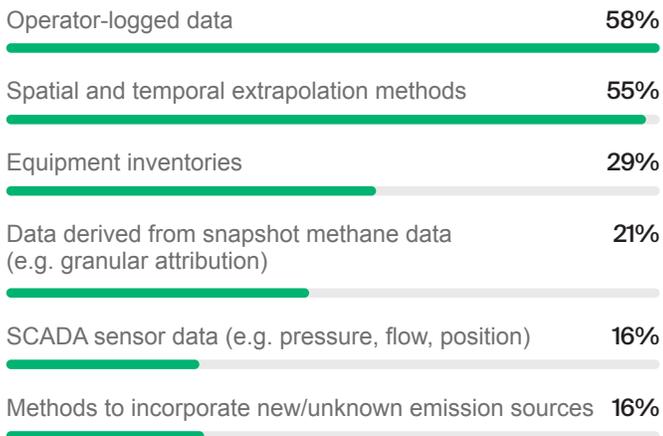
1. Data QA/QC risk is perceived most strongly in operator-logged data (58%) and spatial and temporal extrapolation (55%). Equipment inventories, process data, attribution, and unknown source category inclusion also had many votes.
2. Most of the audience responded that they are following OGMP 2.0 Level 5 guidance for EU reporting readiness (65%), but the technical basis for verification is still far from settled.
3. The audience's perception of the readiness of their inventories for a compliance-driven MRV program remains limited. Half of respondents said they are gap assessing or improving systems, while only 14% believe their 2026 reporting systems are ready for reasonable assurance.



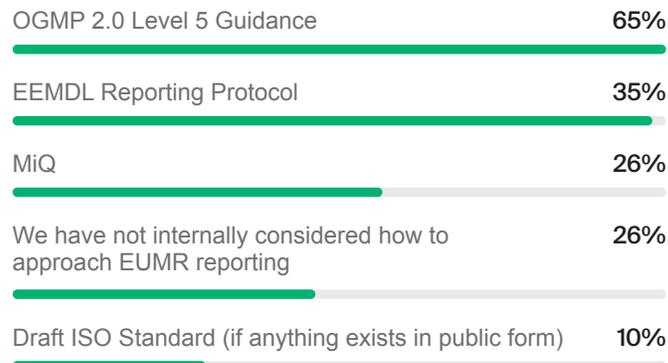
Where reporting protocols may not contain enough prescription on source categorization, method selection, measurement integration, and final estimate development, assurance becomes harder as inventory systems and reported results become less comparable. However, too much prescription can hamper innovative mitigation strategies that may not fit nicely within a reporting protocol, a tension that Chelsea Goral and Brendan Moorhouse's session explores in the next section. An operator in the closing discussion confirmed that readiness assessments are actively occurring and noted that the community of assurance providers requires more oil and gas-specific training to assess these systems consistently.

Key Data Points

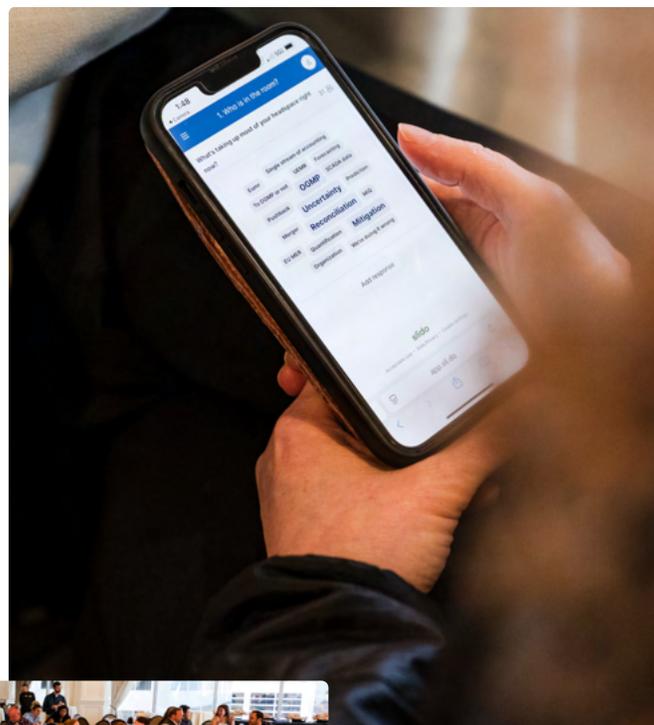
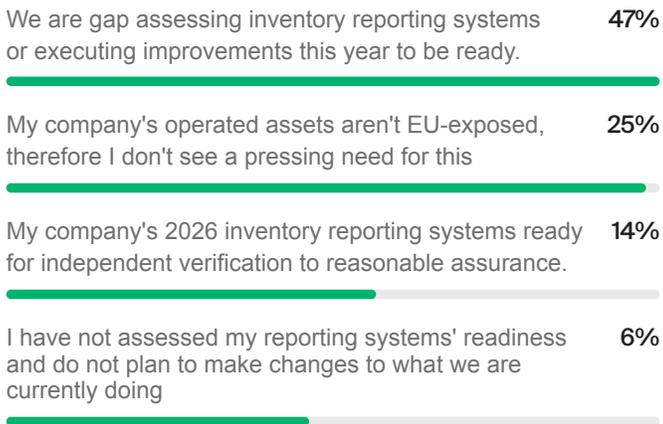
Assuming a measurement-informed reporting protocol of "sufficient" detail exists, what 3 sources of data do you think will have the biggest QA/QC risk?



With EUMR reporting requirements for 2026 data possibly requiring "source-level quantification complemented by site-level measurements" what protocol are you considering reporting against for 2026 data for your EU-exposed assets? Multiple answers allowed.



What is the status of your company's methane measurement and reporting systems as it relates to independent verification?



Transparency, disclosure, and comparison of methane data



Chelsea Goral
Strategic Advisory Lead, Highwood



Brendan Moorhouse
Fugitive Emissions Lead, Highwood



Session objective

Methane measurement and reporting practices are evolving fast, and new frameworks are still taking shape. This session examined what operators need from methane reporting frameworks as disclosure requirements tighten and market scrutiny increases. The discussion focused on the trade-off between flexibility and standardization, and between implementation efficiency and technical rigor. The aim was to identify what makes methane data credible, comparable, and decision-useful.

Participants favored a standardized reporting framework, but not one that applies maximum rigor everywhere.

Many said they would accept additional cost and effort where it materially improves reported values. Revised Subpart W came up repeatedly because it allows more company-specific measurement within a common reporting structure.

Measurement was most important where default emission factors are believed to overstate emissions. At the same time, participants said comparability with peers remains necessary, particularly for investor-facing and external reporting.

Methods and approach

Participants completed a live poll on two 1–10 scales: flexible versus standardized, and efficient versus technically rigorous. Results were plotted in real time and used to anchor a facilitated discussion on benchmarking, verification, regulatory reporting, investor use, and market access.

Findings and takeaways

1. Operators favored standardization, but not one-size-fits-all reporting.
2. Comparable data only matters when methods are clear.
3. Rigor should increase where it improves decisions, mitigation, or market confidence.

The discussion pointed to a practical preference: standardized reporting, company-specific measurement where it changes the result, and added rigor where it affects credibility.

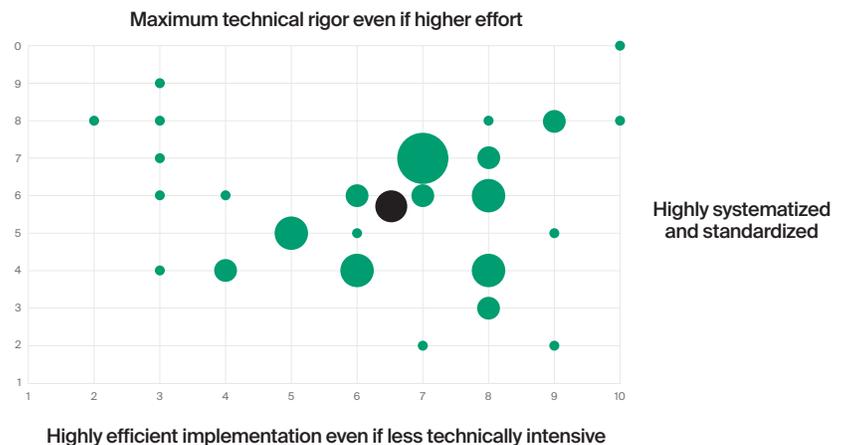
Key data points

Figure 1: Methane measurement and reporting trade-off matrix

Sample size: 46

- 1 or more votes
- Average of all votes

Highly flexible and context specific



Build an MII workshop

Exploring the “Switches and dials” of measurement-informed inventories



Jeff Rutherford
Director R&D, Highwood

Session objective

This workshop examined the operator choices that determine the outcome of a measurement-informed inventory (MII). The focus was reconciliation in practice: how technology selection, site coverage, and source-by-source treatment change the final inventory, its uncertainty, and the effort required to support it.

Methods and approach

Participants worked in table groups using the MII Design Tool populated with real, anonymized data from a 50-site Permian Basin operator. Each group could select aerial monitoring, continuous monitoring, or both; set site coverage; and choose a reconciliation treatment for each source category. Options included best measured, best calculated, and additive treatment, in which unexplained measured emissions were added to the bottom-up estimate. Half the room worked to minimize cost while maintaining acceptable accuracy; the other half optimized for rigor. The tool returned total emissions and program cost for each design. Cost values were illustrative only.

Please reach out to Highwood to access the MII Design Tool used in the session.

Key data points

Figure 1: Reconciliation approach by source category (Fraction of responses per source)

Cost Constrained				Most Rigorous			
Source Category	Best-measured	Additive	Best-calculated	Source Category	Best-measured	Additive	Best-calculated
Flaring	-	71%	29%	Flaring	-	67%	33%
Fugitives	43%	57%	-	Fugitives	-	100%	-
Other Sources	43%	14%	43%	Other Sources	67%	33%	-
Compressors	43%	29%	29%	Compressors	33%	67%	-
Tanks	14%	57%	29%	Tanks	-	100%	-

Findings and takeaways

1. Reconciliation was set source by source, with additive used selectively rather than by default.
2. Additive reconciliation was prioritized by teams tasked with developing the “most rigorous” inventory.
3. Acceptable coverage and uncertainty treatment remained open questions.

Across the workshop, participants did not treat MII as a single method. Tables adjusted technology, coverage, and reconciliation by source category. Additive reconciliation was used where measurements could capture emissions not represented in the bottom-up inventory, while best calculated approaches were retained where bottom-up methods were viewed as sufficient. When the objective shifted to rigor, groups increased coverage, added more continuous monitoring, and used additive reconciliation more often. The exercise also showed how much these choices move the result. In a 50-site dataset, low-coverage cases produced wide variability, and discussion returned to the same implementation questions: what level of coverage is acceptable under current guidance, when should measurements augment rather than replace bottom-up estimates, and how should uncertainty be carried into the final inventory?

Partnership case study

From measurement to defensible methane management



Session objective

This session described how one operator's methane program matured over five years from isolated measurement campaigns into a structured, measurement-informed workflow.

Methods and approach

The work began with aerial surveys by Bridger Photonics, which supplied localized, quantified observations that field teams could act on directly. The value was not limited to detection. Repeated measurements helped the operator identify persistent sources, test field hypotheses, and build operational trust in measured data. Over time, methane measurement moved beyond event response into inventory development, technology evaluation, and mitigation planning.



Findings and takeaways

1. Shadowing OGMP 2.0 created the need for an independent framework to interpret a growing mix of top-down, bottom-up, and continuous-monitoring data.
2. The central technical challenge was determining which measurements were decision-grade, how conflicting signals should be reconciled, and which results could support auditable reporting.
3. Bridger measurements delivered the most value when they were integrated into a defined review workflow that connected measurement, independent analysis, and decision-making.

When the operator began shadowing OGMP 2.0, an independent advisory team was brought in to identify gaps, reconcile data streams, and translate Bridger observations into defensible interpretations and decisions.

The session showed that the value of the approach extended beyond a single deployment. Combining rigorous measurement with independent analytics and a defined data-to-decision process strengthened reporting readiness and provided a more consistent basis for mitigation planning, inventory development, and auditable reporting.

Highwood's Innovation Trajectory



Adrian Harding
Director of Product

Findings and takeaways

1. Regulatory uncertainty set the tone, with recurring concern around EUMR, U.S. policy volatility, and geopolitical fragmentation.
2. Data readiness was the most cited response capability, centered on flexible, organized, reportable emissions data and adaptable processes.
3. AI drew the most disagreement, surfacing in four breakout groups as both a needed tool and an unresolved operational question.

Session objective

The intent of this session was to leverage the collective expertise of participants to forecast where oil and gas methane is headed and define what will be required for success.

Methods and approach

The session began with individual brainstorming followed by small group work and a whole-room read-out. Participants identified forces acting on the industry over the next one to two years and the capabilities needed to respond.

Forces

Regulatory uncertainty was the clearest shared concern across the breakout groups. Participants pointed to the EU Methane Regulation, continued ambiguity in the U.S., the possible removal of Subpart W, and the operational burden of planning for multiple regulatory paths at once. Several groups also noted geopolitical change and international fragmentation, while two additional issues appeared less broadly but still matter: weakening cultural alignment around mitigation and the rise of AI as a source of operational disruption, not just a tool.

Capabilities

The strongest capability signal was data readiness. Participants consistently described the need for emissions data that is organized, accessible, and flexible enough to support changing reporting requirements. Other needs were more uneven but still recurring: applying AI and ML to analysis, building processes that can absorb regulatory change, improving internal alignment, and using standardization and benchmarking to reduce interpretation gaps.

Disagreements

AI was the least settled topic in the session. Some participants focused on its analytical value, while others questioned where it fits in workflows, how quickly useful tools will mature, and whether its energy and societal impacts outweigh its operational benefits. A separate point of tension was stakeholder pressure, particularly where external expectations are moving faster than internal capacity.





Conclusions

Next steps



Thomas Fox
Chief Executive Officer, Highwood

We did not leave the Forum with consensus, nor did we expect to.

What we did leave with was a sharper picture of where tensions are the greatest.

Our customers and partners are all navigating the same constraints, and expectations are advancing faster than shared understanding. The frustration in the room was palpable, but it reflected an industry striving to do serious work in an environment that is still very uncertain.

What we heard most clearly from participants was that the next phase cannot be about complexity for its own sake; it must be about better decisions.

Participants repeatedly came back to the same priorities: focus on mitigation, improve transparency around methodology, make data more comparable where comparison matters, and spend less time wrangling information that adds little value.

At Highwood, we are delivering solutions that meet these challenges.

Our role as industry's independent partner on methane is to help close the gap between complexity and action.

We must do three things:

- 1** Provide expert guidance where the market lacks clarity, context, and perspective. Highwood's first value is 'People First'. The theme of the Forum was 'Uncertainty'. In these times, expertise, intellectual integrity, and humility are essential. We will continue to invest in our people so that we are equipped to solve industry's biggest challenges.
- 2** Build digital systems that reduce reporting burden without compromising rigor. The Forum revealed frustration. Operators do not want to spend their time fiddling with inventories. Yet they do want trusted, credible, and auditable data. At Highwood, we believe that automation is the answer. We already have a proven workflow foundation, and this year you've asked us to speed everything up. By the end of 2026, our customers will have auditable, rigorous MIIIs and reporting in minutes.
- 3** Continue to convene industry around the problems that are better solved together. Highwood's Emissions Intelligence Steering Committee is now 3 years old. The group is growing in numbers, but the paradigm remains the same: we learn faster together. At the Forum, we heard that our customers crave additional time with their peers. As industry's independent partner on methane, in 2026 we intend to create more opportunities for collaborative problem solving.

Our team at Highwood leaves this year's Innovation Forum energized and committed to help our customers overcome complexity and achieve progress that is both real and trusted.





Appendix

Emissions Intelligence Steering Committee (EISC) Annual General Meeting



Adrian Harding
Director of Product

Session objective

Before Highwood officially opened our event doors on March 2, we convened the first annual general meeting of our Emissions Intelligence Steering Committee (EISC), bringing together methane measurement and mitigation leads from nine oil and gas operators. The session was intended to clarify the committee’s role, identify the issues members want advanced in 2026, and define what support they need to make decisions with confidence.

Methods and approach

The session was run as a working meeting rather than a presentation. Participants moved through structured networking, a lookback on the committee’s development since 2023, a workshop to define the committee’s mandate, and a live polling exercise to rank the most important areas for industry progress in 2026. Chatham House Rules applied.



Findings and takeaways

1. Leaders want a dedicated space for peer collaboration and knowledge sharing, comparing practices, discussing hard-won lessons, and co-developing solutions.
2. Methane leaders need to focus on the highest priority work: linking measurement, reconciliation, reporting, and mitigation more directly.
3. Faster OGMP reporting, better use of existing data, and a scoped approach to AI emerged as the main 2026 priorities.

Participants described a clear need for a forum where operators can compare practice, share lessons, and work through common problems directly with peers.

The clearest shared priority was linking emissions intelligence to action. Members want reconciliation and reporting to inform mitigation decisions, not sit beside them as separate compliance work.

The 2026 priorities were faster OGMP reporting and better use of existing datasets, with a clear push to reduce the time and effort required to reconcile and report emissions data. AI drew interest, but not urgency. Members wanted a deliberate effort to define where it improves current workflows and where joint work across the group could accelerate progress.