

**Shell Injunction - Petrol Stations**

**For trial on October 21st 2024**

**Final Hearing**

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**SKELETON ARGUMENT FOR EMMA IRELAND**

**INTRODUCTION**

We do not agree that this injunction is necessary. We believe that Shell should not be protected from lawful protest. We have not yet faced criminal trial for the acts that led to our inclusion on this injunction, so it remains to be seen whether the protest will be judged as lawful. We believe our actions have to date, been entirely within the law as it stood on 24.08.22. Since then the Government has, after much lobbying from Fossil Fuel Companies, passed even stronger laws protecting companies such as Shell.

For clarity, I am asking for the Shell Petrol Station injunction to be discontinued.

Please read this document in conjunction with Emma Ireland Witness Statement.

**MISS IRELAND'S CASE**

1. I, the 7th Defendant, Miss Emma Ireland, seek permission to defend the claim against me and participate in the hearing by way of submissions in relation to the injunction sought.
2. My statement on the events that led to my inclusion on the injunction is as follows (from witness statement):

Events of August 24<sup>th</sup> 2022

On that day, I attended Cobham Service Station with other supporters of the Just Stop Oil campaign. Upon arrival at the petrol station a number of police officers were already in attendance. I walked towards the entrance of the forecourt and sat down on the ground. There were 5 others who sat down too. There was a banner that read Just Stop Oil. The entrance to the forecourt was blocked. Cars continued to leave the petrol station via the exit road. When asked to move I continued to stay seated on the ground. I had my back to the

petrol pumps. I am aware that there was damage caused to 2 petrol pump screens by one or two other people.

13. I sat in the entrance of the Shell Petrol station, as an act of protest, to demand that the government stop issuing new licences for the discovery, development and production of new oil and gas in the UK.

14. I also took this action to get this message out to Shell and to the public, who were there on the day, and others members of the public and the government via the media. To raise the alarm that we are in a climate emergency and we have to act like it. I put my body on the line and 2 petrol pump screens were decommissioned, to temporarily pause the flow of new petrol into some cars for a limited time. By jolting the status quo, I hoped that this more embodied message, would get through to some more people. Because we all need to be doing more, every day, at all times, to reduce our harmful impact on the climate and to encourage others to do so as well.

15. I was arrested for causing a public nuisance, and was taken to Staines police station. I pleaded not guilty at the first appearance at Guildford Crown Court. I have been released on unconditional bail for this matter and the trial is currently listed for 11 August 2025.

3. My spiritual faith, beliefs and views regarding climate change are set out in my witness statement. These views are sincerely held, reflecting those of many citizens who are concerned about climate change and the role of fossil fuels in perpetuating further man-made global warming.
4. I deny that my actions on 24 August 2022 constituted a public nuisance. In the circumstances, my actions were a lawful exercise of the European Convention on Human Rights Articles 10 (freedom of expression) and 11 (freedom of assembly) rights.

## **5. THE TERMS OF THE INJUNCTION CURRENTLY IN FORCE:**

The Order prohibits:

1. Directly blocking or impeding access to any pedestrian or vehicular entrance to a Shell Petrol Station forecourt or to a building within the Shell Petrol Station;
2. Causing damage to any part of a Shell Petrol Station or to any equipment or infrastructure (including but not limited to fuel pumps) upon it;
3. Operating or disabling any switch or other device in or on a Shell Petrol Station so as to interrupt the supply of fuel from that Shell Petrol Station, or from one of its fuel pumps, or so as to prevent the emergency interruption of the supply of fuel at the Shell Petrol Station.
4. Causing damage to any part of a Shell Petrol Station, whether by:

a. affixing or locking themselves, or any object or person, to any part of a Shell Petrol Station, or to any other person or object on or in a Shell Petrol Station;

b. erecting any structure in, on or against any part of a Shell Petrol Station;

c. spraying, painting, pouring, depositing or writing in any substance on to any part of a Shell Petrol Station.

You must not do any of the above acts either yourself or by means of another person acting on your behalf, instructions, encouragement or assistance. Anyone in breach of the Order will be in contempt of court and may be imprisoned, fined or have their assets seized. The persons affected by the Order are Persons Unknown acting in connection with, and associated to, environmental campaigns and protests with the intention of disrupting the sale or supply of fuel to or from Shell Petrol Stations.

## **6. FACTS GIVING RISE TO THE CLAIM AND THE INTERIM PETROL STATION INJUNCTION**

On 28 April and 24 August 2022 groups of protestors associated with the Just Stop Oil environmental protest campaign targeted two petrol stations on the M25 motorway. One of those was a Shell Petrol Station at the motorway services known as Cobham Service Station.

The actions of the protestors on 28 April and 24 August 2022, variously included the following:

- Smashing the screens of petrol pumps by hitting them with hammers;
- Spraying or writing graffiti on the petrol pump screens;
- Blocking access to incoming and outgoing cars;
- Gluing themselves to pumps and/or parts of the forecourt;
- Climbing onto a tanker, and gluing themselves to its cab.

On 28th April the protestors arrived at around 7am and were on site until they were removed by the Surrey Police Force. The said acts significantly prevented or impeded the sale of the Claimant's fuels from the Shell Petrol Station for a significant period, causing it loss and damage.

On 24 August 2022, Shell's Petrol Station at Cobham Services was targeted again (along with two other non-Shell petrol stations on the M25 Motorway) with protestors executing near identical attacks and carrying out the activities described above and which resulted in two pump screens (which are an integral part of the fuel pump structure) being damaged.

On 26 August 2022, Shell's Petrol Stations at Acton Park and Acton Vale, protestors blocked the entrance to the petrol station and caused damage to 10 fuel pumps in total across the two Shell Petrol Stations. This was s part of what Just Stop Oil described as a week-long "series of actions disrupting oil terminals and petrol stations in support of [Just Stop Oil's] demand that the UK government end new oil and gas projects in the UK".

## 7. Impact evidence

The health and safety concerns of potential future actions at Shell petrol stations has been discussed in evidence. I too take this point very seriously. I agree that a protest should not be allowed that causes physical harm to staff, customers, passers by and protestors.

All the major climate and environmental protest groups in the UK insist on non-violent protest. An action is taken with keen consideration as to the safety of all people involved. Training is given on how to be non-violent and only those who have completed the training and are deemed to be able to adhere to this practice, are able to take action with the campaigns. There is nothing in evidence of the public or staff being injured on a Shell or any other branded petrol station premises. I can understand the fear of what could happen, if protestors were to carry out more elaborate activity at petrol stations in the future. However, this evidential submission is a fear being expressed. There is nothing in evidence to show that this is likely to happen. In fact, there is no evidence of any actions on any branded petrol station, be it those injuncted or those without that protection, since August 2022.

I acknowledge that there has been a monetary cost of the repair of the petrol pump screens that were damaged. I understand that if found guilty at criminal trial, that these repair costs may be recuperated from me and others at this point. I hold the belief that if those that run Shell fully understood the part that they were playing in the climate crisis, in the deepest part of their heart and sole, they would have consented to the damage having been caused the the pumps and the disruption to the sale of their fuel.

## **MISS IRELAND'S SUBMISSIONS**

8. My objections to the injunction are set out below:

- a) The injunction prohibits my right to protest under articles 10 and 11 the Human rights act.

### European Convention of Human Rights

The following quote is presented in isolation.

All forms of peaceful (i.e. non-violent) assembly fall within the ambit of Articles 10 and 11. As underscored by Laws LJ in *Tabernacle v Secretary of State for Defence* [2009] EWCA Civ 23, §43: "Rights worth having are unruly things. Demonstrations

and protests are liable to be a nuisance. They are liable to be inconvenient and tiresome, or at least perceived as such by others...”.

When determining whether a restriction on any Articles 10 or 11 right is justified, “it is not enough to assert that the decision was taken was a reasonable one” and “a close and penetrating examination of the factual justification for the restriction is needed.” (Lord Neuberger of Abbotsbury MR in *R (Gaunt) v Office of Communications (Liberty Intervening)* [2011] EWCA Civ 692 at para. 33 referring to the Opinion of Lord Hope in *R v Shayler* [2003] AC 247, at [59]-[61])

I understand that these rights are sometimes trumped by other’s rights, like that of a business like Shell to sell it’s products. My ask is that this injunction not be extended, so that each individual’s human rights be weighed up on a case by case basis against those of Shell’s. This is already being done proficiently in the criminal courts. Some cases for protests at petrol stations have found the defendants guilty and some have been found not guilty. This injunction would cause a full prohibition on certain acts of protest, which could be an infringement of a person’s human rights.

b) This case means I am being tried twice for the same act of protest. The Aarhus Convention Protects Environmental Defenders from excessive use of the law.

On 23 January 2024 Michel Forst, Special Rapporteur for Environmental Defenders under the Aarhus Convention, issued a mission statement. After visiting the UK from 10-12 January 2024, he stated:

“In addition to the new criminal offences, I am deeply troubled at the use of civil injunctions to ban protest in certain areas, including on public roadways”.

He said, regarding environmental defenders facing criminal and civil proceedings for the same action “...and in sense are being tried twice for the same action, is also of grave concern”.

(See Michel Forst’s full mission statement - send with Skeleton Argument)

My understanding of the injunction is that it effectively takes the judge and jury out of the person’s human right to protest in certain ways, against Shell Oil. From my understanding if any of the behaviours on the injunction are exhibited, then the person is found guilty in the high court, being told there is no defence, and is punished with near unlimited boundaries. This injunction is therefore saying that no matter what the person’s defence, no matter what the company may have done/may be doing, the company has the power, and is sided by by the legal system. The legal system is on Shell’s side, not just because of the terms of the injunction, but also due to the legal fees being so high for defending injunctions, that few can afford professional solicitors/barristers to support them. This is why myself and Mr Laurie are representing ourselves. This feels like excessive use of the law.

c) Since the injunction was made the law relating to protest has changed significantly, offering greater protection to the fossil fuel industry. For instance, s.7 Public Order Act 2023 means that people can be arrested

almost immediately after the protest begins and they will face up to a year in prison. I do not understand why there is any need for the injunction to continue to exist in addition to these draconian laws;

Shell requested the interim injunction when these new laws were not yet in force. I propose that the criminal laws of this country are protection enough for Shell to be able to continue to effectively and safely sell petrol to the public. Who can say whether it is the injunction, or the criminal laws, or something else that has meant that there have been no more actions by environmental groups on any petrol station of any brand in England and Wales since August 2022. The evidence since August 2022 given by the claimant talks about other types of actions on other sites in the UK, that are not petrol stations.

d) The actual loss and disruption caused is entirely proportional to the loss and damage being committed every hour of every day by the claimant, in pursuit of their business. Which is within the setting of the current climate emergency.

The evidence from the claimant said that as of May 2022 Shell had 1,062 petrol stations in England and Wales. The petrol stations affected by the peaceful yet disruptive protests were at 3 of these sites and on 4 different occasions. These all fall on or within the M25, as opposed to UK wide. The protests were time limited and were an act of protest with a reasonable demand.

Conversely, analysis from Carbon Majors Database, has proposed that just 57 oil, gas and cement producers are directly linked to 80% of the world's global fossil fuel CO2 emissions since the 2016 Paris Agreement. Shell has been named as one of these.

(See press release PDF of the report - sent with Skeleton Argument)

## 9. **CONCLUSION**

Environmental defenders have not made any further protests on any petrol stations of any brand in the England or Wales since August 2022, whether injunctioned or not.

There are other legal frameworks, under criminal law, to deter protest in the UK.

Were an act of protest at a Shell petrol station to occur in the future, the criminal laws in the UK can be used to prosecute protestors. This offers protection to Shell's business - on the same terms as any other petrol station business. At trial the individual case would be fully scrutinised and a judgement made.

We are in a climate emergency. Let us not be a country that continues to use injunctions to create new laws that are overly harsh for environmental defenders and protect big oil companies.

I ask that this injunction be discontinued.





Convention on Access to Information,  
Public Participation in Decision-making and  
Access to Justice in Environmental Matters  
(Aarhus Convention)

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**Michel Forst**  
**UN Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders under the Aarhus Convention\***

**Visit to London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 10-12 January 2024**  
**End of mission statement**

On 10 – 12 January 2024, I made my first visit to the United Kingdom since I was elected as UN Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders under the Aarhus Convention in June 2022. During my visit I met with government officials and with environmental defenders, including NGOs, climate activists and lawyers. I am issuing this statement in the light of the extremely worrying information I received in the course of these meetings regarding the increasingly severe crackdowns on environmental defenders in the United Kingdom, including in relation to the exercise of the right to peaceful protest.

These developments are a matter of concern for any member of the public in the UK who may wish to take action for the climate or environmental protection. The right to peaceful protest is a basic human right. It is also an essential part of a healthy democracy. Protests, which aim to express dissent and to draw attention to a particular issue, are by their nature disruptive. The fact that they cause disruption or involve civil disobedience do not mean they are not peaceful. As the UN Human Rights Committee has made clear, States have a duty to facilitate the right to protest, and private entities and broader society may be expected to accept some level of disruption as a result of the exercise of this right.

During my visit, however, I learned that, in the UK, peaceful protesters are being prosecuted and convicted under the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, for the criminal offence of “public nuisance”, which is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment. I was also informed that the Public Order Act 2023 is being used to further criminalize peaceful protest. In December 2023, a peaceful climate protester who took part for approximately 30 minutes in a slow march on a public road was sentenced to six months imprisonment under the 2023 law.

That case is currently on appeal, but it is important to highlight that, prior to these legislative developments, it had been almost unheard of since the 1930s for members of the public to be imprisoned for peaceful protest in the UK. I am therefore seriously concerned by these regressive new laws.

I was also alarmed to learn that, in some recent cases, presiding judges have forbidden environmental defenders from explaining to the jury their motivation for participating in a given protest or from mentioning climate change at all. It is very difficult to understand what could justify denying the jury the opportunity to hear the reason for the defendant’s action, and how a jury could reach a properly informed decision without hearing it, in particular at the time of environmental defenders’ peaceful but ever more urgent calls for the government to take pressing action for the climate.

I also received highly concerning information regarding the harsh bail conditions being imposed on peaceful environmental defenders while awaiting their criminal trial. These have included prohibitions on engaging in any protest, from having contact with others involved in their environmental movement or from going to particular areas. Some environmental defenders have also been required to wear electronic ankle tags, some including a 10pm-7am curfew, and others, GPS tracking. Under the current timeframes of the criminal justice system, environmental defenders may be on bail for up to 2 years from the date of arrest to their eventual criminal trial. Such severe bail conditions have significant impacts on the environmental defenders’ personal lives and mental health and I seriously question the necessity and proportionality of such conditions for persons engaging in peaceful protest.

In addition to the new criminal offences, I am deeply troubled at the use of civil injunctions to ban protest in certain areas, including on public roadways. Anyone who breaches these injunctions is liable for up to 2 years imprisonment and an unlimited fine. Even persons who have been named on one of these injunctions without first



being informed about it – which, to date, has largely been the case – can be held liable for the legal costs incurred to obtain the injunction and face an unlimited fine and imprisonment for breaching it. The fact that a significant number of environmental defenders are currently facing both a criminal trial and civil injunction proceedings for their involvement in a climate protest on a UK public road or motorway, and hence are being punished twice for the same action, is also a matter of grave concern to me.

I am also distressed to see how environmental defenders are derided by some of the mainstream UK media and in the political sphere. By deriding environmental defenders, the media and political figures put them at risk of threats, abuse and even physical attacks from unscrupulous persons who rely on the toxic discourse to justify their own aggression. The toxic discourse may also be used by the State as justification for adopting increasingly severe and draconian measures against environmental defenders. In the course of my visit, I witnessed firsthand that this is precisely what is taking place in the UK right now. This has a significant chilling effect on civil society and the exercise of fundamental freedoms.

As a final note, during my visit, UK environmental defenders told me that, despite the personal risks they face, they will continue to protest for urgent and effective action to address climate change. For them, the threat of climate change and its devastating impacts are far too serious and significant not to continue raising their voice, even when faced with imprisonment.

We are in the midst of a triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Environmental defenders are acting for the benefit of us all. It is therefore imperative that we ensure that they are protected.

While the gravity of the information I received during my visit leads me to issue the present statement to express my concerns without delay, I will continue to look more deeply into each of the issues raised during my visit and in the formal complaints submitted to my mandate. In this regard, I also look forward to engaging in a constructive dialogue with the Government of the United Kingdom in order to ensure that members of the public in the UK seeking to protect the environment are not subject to persecution, penalization or harassment for doing so.

23 January 2024

**\*About the UN Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders  
under the Aarhus Convention**

The mandate of [Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders](#) was established under the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters ([Aarhus Convention](#)).

In October 2021, the Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention adopted, by consensus, [Decision VII/9 establishing a rapid response mechanism for the protection of environmental defenders](#) in the form of a Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders, to deal with cases related to article 3 (8) of the Convention. Article 3 (8) requires that: *“Each Party shall ensure that persons exercising their rights in conformity with the provisions of this Convention shall not be penalized, persecuted or harassed in any way for their involvement.”*

The role of the Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders is to take measures to protect any person experiencing, or at imminent threat of experiencing, penalization, persecution, or harassment for seeking to exercise their rights under the Aarhus Convention.

The Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders is the first mechanism specifically safeguarding environmental defenders to be established within a legally binding framework either under the United Nations system or other intergovernmental structure.

Mr. Michel Forst was elected by consensus as the first Special Rapporteur on Environmental Defenders at the [third extraordinary session](#) of the Meeting of the Parties to the Aarhus Convention, on 24 June 2022.

The Aarhus Convention is an international instrument open for accession to any UN Member State. There are currently [47 Parties](#) to the Aarhus Convention (the list is available [here](#)). The United Kingdom has been a Party to the Aarhus Convention since 2005.

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Special Rapporteur's [Website](#) – [X \(formerly Twitter\)](#) - [LinkedIn](#) - [Instagram](#) – [Facebook](#)  
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## Carbon Majors: 57 fossil fuel and cement producers linked to 80% of global fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since the Paris Agreement

- 88% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels and cement from 2016 through 2022 can be linked to 117 producers.
- Most fossil fuel companies produced more fossil fuels in the seven years after the Paris Agreement than in the seven years before the Agreement's adoption.
- Over 72% of fossil fuel and cement CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since the Industrial Revolution can be traced to the 122 entities in the Carbon Majors database.

A new report by [InfluenceMap](#) using the Carbon Majors database quantifies the contribution of the world's largest oil, gas, coal, and cement producers to global carbon emissions, which are the primary driver of climate change. This report shows that the majority of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions produced since the Paris Agreement can be traced to a small group of high emitters who are failing to slow production. These 57 corporate and state entities can be linked to 80% of fossil fuel and cement CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 2016 through 2022. Nation-state producers account for 38% of emissions in the database since the Paris Agreement, while state-owned entities account for 37%, and investor-owned companies for 25%.

The Carbon Majors dataset contains emissions data from 1854 through 2022. New analysis of the whole dataset reveals that over 70% of global fossil fuel and cement CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since the Industrial Revolution can be traced to 78 corporate and state producing entities. Over the same period, just 19 entities contributed 50% of these CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Top 10 entities historically (1854–2022)

Top 10 companies since Paris Agreement (2016–2022)<sup>1</sup>

Entity	Total emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percentage of global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Company	Total emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percentage of global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions
China (Coal)	276,458	14.0%	Saudi Aramco	13,256	4.8%
Former Soviet Union	135,113	6.8%	Gazprom	10,127	3.3%
Saudi Aramco	68,832	3.6%	Coal India	8,509	3.0%
Chevron	57,898	3.0%	National Iranian Oil Co.	8,176	2.8%
ExxonMobil	55,105	2.8%	Rosneft	5,734	2.1%
Gazprom	50,687	2.3%	CNPC	4,966	1.7%
National Iranian Oil Co.	43,112	2.2%	Abu Dhabi National Oil Co.	4,746	1.7%
BP	42,530	2.2%	ExxonMobil	4,086	1.4%
Shell	40,674	2.1%	Iraq National Oil Co.	3,695	1.4%
Coal India	29,391	1.5%	Shell	3,621	1.2%

Carbon Majors holds global significance as the first and only provider of this comprehensive view of corporate fossil fuel producers' contributions to greenhouse gas emissions. The Carbon Majors dataset was first established in 2013 by Richard Heede of the Climate Accountability Institute<sup>2</sup> and will now be hosted by InfluenceMap on the Carbon Majors website: [carbonmajors.org](https://carbonmajors.org).

<sup>1</sup> Excluding nation-state actors.

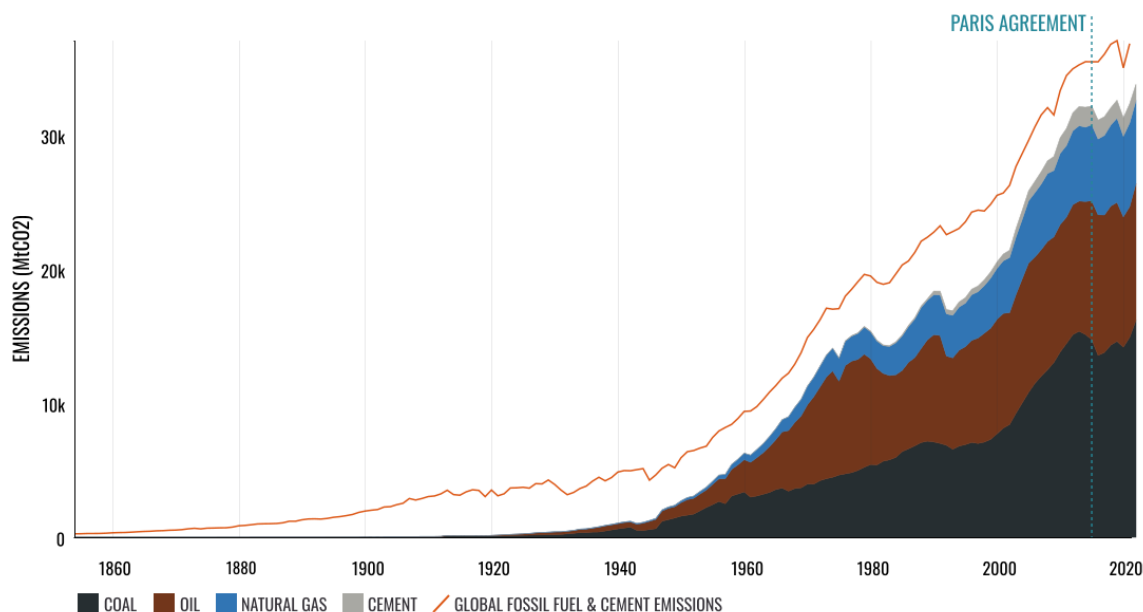
<sup>2</sup> Heede, R. [Tracing anthropogenic carbon dioxide and methane emissions to fossil fuel and cement producers, 1854–2010](#). *Climatic Change* 122, 229–241 (2014).

Daan Van Acker, Program Manager at InfluenceMap said:

*“The Carbon Majors database is a key tool in attributing responsibility for climate change to the fossil fuel producers with the most significant role in driving global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. InfluenceMap’s new analysis shows that this group is not slowing down production, with most entities increasing production after the Paris Agreement. This research provides a crucial link in holding these energy giants to account on the consequences of their activities.”*

The Carbon Majors dataset has proved crucial in holding fossil fuel producers to account for their climate-related impacts in academic, regulatory, and legal contexts. Examples include quantifying the contribution these entities have made to global surface temperature, sea level, and atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> rise<sup>3</sup>; and establishing corporate accountability for climate-related human rights violations in the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines’ 2022 [National Inquiry on Climate Change](#).

## Carbon Majors & Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (1854–2022)



*“Richard Heede’s landmark Carbon Majors research transformed the landscape of climate accountability by using the fossil fuel industry’s own reported production and operation figures to calculate and expose the true scale of its role in the climate crisis. By updating and extending that research—and making it more widely accessible and usable for researchers, decisionmakers, and litigators alike—InfluenceMap’s new Carbon Majors database will transform that landscape yet again. The Carbon Majors database makes it dramatically easier to document, calculate, and visually demonstrate the growing chasm between the urgent demands of climate reality and the continued reckless and intentional growth of oil and gas production. Critically, it enables us to track changes in corporate behavior and production across discrete and clearly defined timescales that will be relevant to investors, investigators, and litigators alike. It is a vital and powerful new tool in the work toward climate action and climate accountability.”*

Carroll Muffett, President and CEO of the Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Other key findings from this new analysis include:

- The top 5 investor-owned companies, Chevron, ExxonMobil, BP, Shell, and ConocoPhillips, are responsible for 11.1% of historical fossil fuel and cement CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (196 GtCO<sub>2</sub>).
- The top 5 state-owned companies, Saudi Aramco, Gazprom, the National Iranian Oil Company, Coal India, and Pemex, are responsible for 10.9% of historical fossil fuel and cement CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (194 GtCO<sub>2</sub>).
- Coal supply since 2015 has shifted from investor-owned to state-owned entities. Investor-owned coal production emissions dropped by 939 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, a decrease of 27.9%, from 2015 to 2022. However, emissions

<sup>3</sup> Ekwurzel, Boneham, Dalton, et al. [The rise in global atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>, surface temperature, and sea level from emissions traced to major carbon producers](#). *Climatic Change* 144, 579–590 (2017).

from nation-state and state-owned producers grew by 2,208 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and 343 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e between 2015 and 2022, increases of 19% and 29%, respectively.

- The majority of fossil fuel companies totaled higher production in the seven years after the Paris Agreement compared to the seven-year period before. 65% of state-owned companies and 55% of investor-owned companies showed higher production in 2016–2022 than in 2009–2015.
- The increase in production by state- and investor-owned companies after the Paris Agreement compared to before is most prevalent in Asia. All 5 Asian investor-owned companies and 8 out of the 10 Asian state-owned entities are linked to higher emissions in 2016–2022 compared to 2009–2015. This is primarily shaped by rising emissions from Asian coal production.

*"The Carbon Majors research shows us exactly who is responsible for the lethal heat, extreme weather, and air pollution that is threatening lives and wreaking havoc on our oceans and forests. These companies have made billions of dollars in profits while denying the problem and delaying and obstructing climate policy. They are spending millions on advertising campaigns about being part of a sustainable solution, all the while continuing to invest in more fossil fuel extraction. These findings emphasize that, more than ever, we need our governments to stand up to these companies, and we need new international cooperation through a Fossil Fuel Treaty to end the expansion of fossil fuels and ensure a truly just transition."*

Tzeporah Berman, International Program Director at Stand.earth and Chair at Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty

**[Full report, graphics, and quotes on this landing page.](#)**

**For further information or to arrange interviews, please contact:**

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## About the methodology

Carbon Majors selects the largest fossil fuel and cement producing entities that meet a  $\geq 8\text{MtC/yr}$  threshold. The assessed entities are divided into three entity types: investor-owned companies, state-owned companies, and nation-state producers. Nation-state producers are used primarily in the coal sector and are included only when investor-owned or state-owned companies haven't been established or played a minor role in the relevant country. For oil, gas, and coal producers, the earliest production records are found. The data is standardized to a common commodity (Oil & Natural Gas Liquids, Natural Gas, and Coal) and multiplied by emissions factors that estimate the carbon content of each fuel type. This results in the emissions from marketed products (Scope 3) that constitute about 90% of the database's total. Direct scope 1 emissions from the production are then also estimated using additional emission factors. This results in the total annual CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions produced by each entity.

Cement production emissions differ, estimated as a proportion of gross emissions reported by major cement companies to the Cement Sustainability Initiative. This proportion represents process emissions from limestone calcination, excluding fuel and electricity inputs to prevent double counting of fossil fuel emissions already considered in Carbon Majors.

This research compares the emissions tracked by the Carbon Majors database to total global fossil fuel and cement CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in 1751. Data from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC), and more recently the [Global Carbon Project](#), provides this total.

For a more detailed look at the methodology please refer to Rick Heede's 2014 paper "Carbon Majors: Methods & Results Report" available [here](#).

## About InfluenceMap

InfluenceMap is a London-based think tank providing data driven analysis to investors, corporations and the media on issues related to energy and climate change. Our metrics for measuring corporate influence over climate policy are used by investors, including the global Climate Action 100+ investor engagement process.