PLANET WRECKERS | FACTSHEET

Only 20 countries are responsible for nearly 90% of planned extraction from new oil and gas fields and fracking wells through to 2050.

Among those, five global north countries with the greatest economic means to rapidly phase out fossil fuel production are responsible for a majority (51%) of carbon-dioxide (CO2) pollution threatened by new oil and gas fields through 2050. None of these countries come anywhere close to fulfilling the UN Secretary-General's demands for a 1.5°C-aligned oil and gas phase-out.

Planet Wrecker-In-Chief » United States

THIS PLANET WRECKER THREATENS TO BE THE WORLD'S LARGEST EXPANDER OF OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION FROM 2023 TO 2050, SINGLE HANDEDLY REPRESENTING MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF CARBON POLLUTION FROM NEW PRODUCTION.

1 in every 5

barrels of oil and gas extracted globally in 2022

The U.S. is by far the largest oil and gas producer in the world.

Cumulative CO_2 pollution (72.5 Gt CO_2) threatened by new extraction until 2050 equals:

Lifetime emissions of **454** new coal plants

1 ... 13

13 years of U.S. domestic emissions

Non-Compliance with UN Secretary-General oil and gas demands:

- ✗ End new oil and gas licensing
- ✗ End funding for new oil and gas (Promise Breaker)
- ✗ Cease new extraction projects
- ✗ Commit to 1.5°C-aligned and equitable oil and gas phase-out

PHASED OUT ↑1.5 °C

Much of the U.S. planned expansion is tied to oil and gas fracking and liquefied fossil gas exports (LNG), centered in the Permian Basin of Texas and New Mexico and along the U.S. Gulf Coast. Communities that have long borne the toxic burden of oil and gas industry pollution, especially BIPOC and low-income communities, are fighting a wave of new infrastructure primarily designed to serve export markets.

In 2023 alone, the Biden administration greenlit the Alaska Willow Project; approved multiple liquefied natural gas (LNG) export facilities in Alaska and along the Gulf Coast; held a massive oil and gas lease sale in the Gulf of Mexico; fast-tracked the Mountain Valley Pipeline; and supported the weakening of bedrock environmental laws making it easier for fossil fuel infrastructure to move forward. More U.S. onshore and offshore oil and gas lease sales are planned in 2023.

While the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), which President Biden touts as his flagship climate achievement, incentivizes new renewable energy and clean technology deployment, it does not guarantee any reduction in U.S. oil and gas production. In fact, the IRA encourages its expansion by mandating new fossil fuel leasing.

Despite the U.S.'s abysmal record in reigning in oil and gas production, examples of local leadership on this issue have emerged. In response to advocacy by communities on the frontlines of neighborhood drilling in California, Governor Gavin Newsom adopted measures to limit oil and gas production. These measures led to California becoming the first U.S. state to join the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance, although at associate member level because California has not yet committed to end new oil and gas drilling. Much work remains to protect communities – the Newsom administration must stop issuing new drilling permits and phase out existing extraction happening next to homes, schools, and parks. But these measures set a precedent for how major oil and gas-producing states in the U.S. can start leading a phase out of production absent stronger federal action. Washington State also joined the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance during COP27.

Read the full report priceofoil.org/planet-wreckers

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