Methodology – Global Oil & Gas Exit List (GOGEL)

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Urgewald's Global Oil & Gas Exit List (GOGEL) is an extensive public data set providing information on companies operating in the oil and gas industry. The data set presents different metrics designed to depict the size and composition of a company's oil & gas operations and its expansion activities in the upstream, midstream, and power subsectors.

The companies listed in GOGEL's Upstream tab account for over 90% of annual global hydrocarbons production, over 90% of planned short-term upstream expansion, and over 90% of exploration expenditures.

GOGEL data is gathered using various sources: The underlying data for the information on hydrocarbons production including unconventional production percentages as well as the data on short-term expansion and exploration, which can be found in the Upstream tab, is based on information obtained from Rystad Energy. Rystad Energy compiles asset-level data on hydrocarbons production, resources, and the associated economics. Their information is based on government and industry documents, as well as Rystad Energy's own modeling.

The Midstream Expansion and O&G Power Expansion tabs contain information about companies developing new pipelines, LNG terminals and fossil fuel-fired power plants. All research is carried out by Urgewald mainly utilizing information provided by companies and government institutions. We would like to thank our colleagues at Global Energy Monitor (GEM) and Beyond Fossil Fuels (BFF) for facilitating our project detection process.

We research our revenue and power portfolio data based on company sources, like annual reports, financial statements, and investor presentations.

GOGEL will be updated each fall and amended over time by including further subsectors of the oil & gas industry and by increasing coverage.

We are always happy to receive questions, comments, and suggestions that might lead to the improvement of GOGEL and eventually, a fossil-free future. Please contact Urgewald via gogel@urgewald.org.

Below, we provide a detailed description of the content and the underlying definitions for each column.

Data description

Abbreviations:

NA	Not available: Insufficient reporting or data unavailable
/	Not applicable
(empty cell)	The respective information for this cell was not researched
mmboe	million barrels of oil equivalent
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure

MUSD	Million US Dollars
IEA NZE	International Energy Agency Net Zero by 2050 Scenario
km	Kilometer
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
GFP	Gas-fired power
OFP	Oil-fired power
FFP	Fossil-fired power
MW	Megawatt
FFSPP	Fossil Fuel Share of Power Production
FFSR	Fossil Fuel Share of Revenue
PAB	Paris-Aligned Benchmark

QUICK FILTERS

xlsx / csv

GOGEL Tab / gogel_tab

Indicates on which tab a company is listed. Multiple entries possible.

Production ≥ 20 mmboe / production_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our production threshold (≥ 20 mmboe).

Unconventional Production ≥ 2 mmboe / unconventional_production_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our unconventional production threshold (≥ 2 mmboe).

Short-Term Expansion ≥ 20 mmboe / ste_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our Short-Term Expansion threshold (≥ 20 mmboe).

Exploration CAPEX ≥ 10 MUSD / exploration_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our Exploration CAPEX threshold (≥ 10 MUSD).

IEA NZE incompatible Upstream Expansion / iea_nze_upstream_incompatibility

This column indicates if a company has IEA NZE incompatible expansion plans. A company is marked if it has an IEA NZE Expansion Overshoot > 0% and/or Exploration CAPEX > 0 MUSD. The column can be used as an indicator to assess the credibility of oil and gas companies' transition plans.

Pipeline Expansion ≥ 100 km / pipeline_expansion_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our pipeline expansion threshold

LNG Expansion ≥ 1 Mtpa / lng_expansion_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our LNG Terminal expansion threshold

Gas-Fired Power Expansion ≥ 100 MW / gfp_expansion_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our GFP expansion threshold

Oil-Fired Power Expansion ≥ 100 MW / ofp_expansion_threshold

This column indicates if a company meets our OFP expansion threshold

COMPANY INFORMATION

Parent Company / name_parent

The legal name of a company's parent entity. Please note that GOGEL always lists the highest GOGEL-eligible entity as parent company (i.e. the highest entity in a corporate structure that still meets at least one threshold).

Company / name_company

The legal name of the company.

Company (Original Language) / name_company_original_language
The legal name of a company in its original language.

Company Hierarchy / company_hierarchy

This column indicates the company's position within the corporate structure:

- GOGEL Parent: Highest level within the corporate structure of a company that fulfills at least one GOGEL criterion
- GOGEL Parent / Subsidiary of Non-Eligible Company: The company's parent entity is not included on GOGEL because it is either primarily an IT & Communications company, or a certain type of financial institution (bank, insurance company, traditional asset manager). Both categories are exempt from GOGEL inclusion
- GOGEL Subsidiary: Majority-owned company, that meets at least one GOGEL criterion
- GOGEL Finance Subsidiary: Companies dedicated to providing financial services to their parents

Country of Headquarters / hq_country

Region of Headquarters / hq_region

Primary Business Sectors / primary_business_sectors

This column lists the main business sectors relating to all business activities carried out by the company. The entries are sorted by revenue whenever company sources allow for it. The categories used are based on NACE codes. Possible entries are: Oil & Gas, Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Power, Water & Waste, Construction, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Transportation, Hospitality, IT & Communication, Finance, Real Estate, Services, Health Care, Recreation, Multi-Sector Holdings (if more than five categories apply).

Oil & Gas Subsector / og_subsectors

This column includes oil and gas subsector information, which specifies the business activities carried out by a company along the oil and gas value chain. The entries are sorted by revenue whenever company sources allow for it. Possible entries are:

Entry	Explanation
O&G E&P	Exploration, development and production of oil and gas
O&G Equipment & Services	Provision of oil- and gas-related equipment and support activities
O&G Midstream	Transmission, transportation and storage of oil and gas
O&G Downstream	Refining and marketing of petroleum products
O&G Petrochemicals	Manufacturing based on petrochemical feedstock as the main input factor
Gas Distribution	Distribution of gaseous fuels
O&G Power	Power generation, distribution and trading
O&G Trade	Oil and gas trading

Rystad Energy Upstream Industry Segment / upstream_industry_segment

This column classifies companies according to one of the following 11 categories:

Entry	Explanation
Major	The six publicly listed oil and gas companies commonly referred to as majors (ExxonMobil, BP, Shell, Chevron, TotalEnergies and Eni)
NOC	National oil company
INOC	National oil company with substantial international activities
Integrated	Companies operating in upstream, midstream, and downstream subsectors
Independent	Upstream-oriented companies with production exceeding 50 kboe/day
E&P company	Upstream-oriented companies with production below 50 kboe/day
Exploration company	Companies with exploration licenses only
Industrial	Companies operating across various industry branches
Investor	Companies investing directly into oil and gas fields
Operating Company	Companies operating oil and gas assets for third parties
Supplier	Companies that provide oil field services

PRODUCTION

Hydrocarbons Production in 2025 (Oil, Gas, Condensate, NGL) / production_mmboe

This column contains information on the total volume of fossil hydrocarbons a company produced in 2025. The numbers are denoted in million barrels of oil equivalent (mmboe) and include the production of oil, natural gas, condensate, and natural gas liquids (NGL). GOGEL aims to include all companies that produced ≥ 20 mmboe in 2025.

Production Countries / production_countries

This column allows users to filter companies by countries of production.

UNCONVENTIONALS

Fracking / production_fracking_share

This column represents the proportion of a company's hydrocarbons production, which stems from resources that can only be extracted through hydraulic fracturing (fracking). Fracking is used to access oil and gas trapped in deep rock formations. Our assessment includes production from shale oil, shale gas, tight liquids, and tight gas reservoirs. Fracking poses severe social and environmental risks as it typically results in high methane emissions, can increase the risk of earthquakes, requires extensive use of water, and usually requires chemicals which can contaminate groundwater and negatively affect the health of local residents and ecosystems. GOGEL aims to cover all companies that produced ≥ 2 mmboe through hydraulic fracturing in 2025.

Tar Sands / production_tar_sands_share

This column depicts which percentage of a company's hydrocarbons production stems from tar sands. Tar sands contain bitumen – a very dense and viscous form of petroleum – that cannot be pumped like conventional oil. Tar sands are either strip-mined or bitumen is extracted in-situ by means of various different extraction methods. Oil production from tar sands degrades large areas of land, requires excessive amounts of water and energy, and produces enormous amounts of toxic waste. On a lifecycle basis, fuel derived from tar sands generates up to 37% more greenhouse gas emissions than fuel from conventional oil. And spills of tar sands oil cannot be cleaned up with conventional technology. GOGEL aims to cover all companies that produced ≥ 2 mmboe from tar sands in 2025.

Coalbed Methane / production_coalbed_methane_share

This column portrays the percentage of coalbed methane (CBM) extraction with regard to the overall hydrocarbons production of a company. CBM is natural gas extracted from underground coal formations, often through fracking. Its production can result in methane leaks, lowers groundwater levels, and can lead to contamination of surface water, destruction of ecosystems, and health risks for local populations. GOGEL aims to cover all companies that produced ≥ 2 mmboe of CBM in 2025.

Extra Heavy Oil / production_extra_heavy_oil_share

This column depicts which percentage of a company's hydrocarbons production stems from extra heavy oil not derived from tar sands assets (oil with API gravity < 15°). Due to its composition, extraction and upgrading process, extra heavy oil production is very energy-intensive and associated with high levels of emissions. Furthermore, it generates substantial amounts of toxic waste that burden the environment and pose grave risks to human health. GOGEL aims to cover all companies that produced ≥ 2 mmboe of extra heavy oil in 2025.

Ultra Deepwater / production_ultra_deepwater_share

This column indicates the percentage of hydrocarbons a company produced from offshore wells in water depths > 1500 meters. Operating wells in ultra deepwater is extremely hazardous as potential leaks are virtually impossible to contain at such depths and result in disastrous environmental consequences. GOGEL aims to cover all companies that produced ≥ 2 mmboe from ultra deep offshore wells in 2025.

Arctic / production_arctic_share

This column provides information on companies producing hydrocarbons from assets in the Arctic. For its assessment, GOGEL uses the geographic borders provided by the Arctic Monitoring & Assessment Programme (AMAP) of the Arctic Council (https://www.amap.no/about/geographical-coverage). Offshore hydrocarbons production in the Arctic is particularly problematic because potential spills cannot be mitigated in cold waters and would have disastrous consequences for fragile Arctic marine and coastal ecosystems. Onshore production has different, but similarly severe consequences for the region, since the ongoing industrialization through new oil and gas developments leads to the fragmentation and degradation of natural habitats. In addition, the exploitation of Arctic fossil fuel resources and the associated black carbon emissions through fossil fuel combustion endanger the region's immense capacity to reflect solar irradiance, which helps to limit climate change (https://www.osti.gov/etdeweb/biblio/1036786). In Arctic Russia, an increasing amount of gas that is extracted onshore will be transported along LNG shipping routes, which have to be kept ice-free by nuclear-powered icebreakers. This leads to more shipping traffic in a region with very sensitive marine ecosystems and thus to an increasing risk of accidents, which are always more devastating in Arctic waters. Furthermore, there are known maintenance issues, especially with regard to Russian pipeline systems. Operating pipeline infrastructure in areas with thawing permafrost poses additional risks. GOGEL aims to cover all companies that produced ≥ 2 mmboe in the Arctic in 2025.

Unconventional Production / production_unconventional_total_share

This column depicts the share of a company's unconventional fossil hydrocarbons production in 2025. The provided figure is based on the unconventional categories defined above and presented without overlaps. It, however, also includes Oil Shale (Kerogen). Oil Shale is an extremely emission-intensive hydrocarbon that is currently only produced in Estonia, China, Brazil, Russia and Jordan. Oil Shale production is not presented in a dedicated column because it contributes less than 0.1% to global oil and gas production.

SHORT-TERM EXPANSION

Resources under Development and Field Evaluation as of September 2026 / ste_resources_under_development_mmboe

This metric displays Estimated Ultimate Recovery (EUR) figures associated with assets that were in the two asset life cycle stages that precede production as of September 2026. Assets in “field evaluation” are assets in which a company has already made considerable investments: A Plan for Development and Operation (PDO) has been finalized and Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) has been confirmed. Assets “under development” are oil & gas assets which will soon enter production, since all necessary permits have been granted and a Final Investment Decision (FID) has been made. This is the most expensive phase during the life cycle of an oil/gas project as it includes the construction of wells and related infrastructure. GOGEL covers all companies that intend to add ≥ 20 mmboe of resources to their production portfolio in the near future. The figures in this column depict economically recoverable hydrocarbons, which a company is extremely likely to add to its production portfolio in the "short term" (approx. 1-7 years depending on the type of asset). For shale assets, “field evaluation” corresponds to wells, which are very likely to be drilled according to the current market environment, while the “under development” stage is equivalent to drilled but uncompleted wells (DUCs).

Upstream Short-Term Expansion Countries / ste_countries

This column allows users to filter companies by the countries in which they have short-term expansion plans.

Unconventional Expansion / ste_unconventional_share

This column indicates the total percentage of unconventional resources in companies' short-term expansion plans. The provided figure is based on the unconventional categories defined above and presented without overlaps. It, however, also includes Oil Shale (Kerogen). Oil Shale is an extremely emission-intensive hydrocarbon that is currently only produced in Estonia, China, Brazil, Russia and Jordan.

1.5°C Expansion Overshoot based on IEA NZE (2021/2022) / ste_nze21_overshoot_share

This column depicts the share of a company's Short-Term Expansion which is not aligned with the IEA's original Net Zero by 2050 scenario (NZE), published in 2021 and updated in 2022. For non-shale assets, this Overshoot includes all non-producing assets which were approved for development after December 31, 2021 or are currently in the process of being approved (field evaluation). For shale assets, this Overshoot includes all short-term expansion.

According to the model assumptions of the NZE scenario (2021/2022), the resources depicted in this column exceed the IEA-modeled oil & gas demand in a 1.5°C world. Therefore, the underlying assets are at risk of becoming stranded and represent severe transition risks.

The IEA's NZE pathway targets a 50% chance to limit the increase of global average surface temperature to 1.5°C. However, the scenario is partially based on very optimistic assumptions. This includes a rapid growth in the utilization of carbon capture and storage solutions and a drastic decrease of the GHG intensity of natural gas production. The IEA's NZE "requirements" should therefore be considered a minimum standard.

Please note: The IEA updated its NZE fossil fuel supply pathway in September/October 2023. More information on the 2023 NZE update is available on request.

EXPLORATION

Exploration CAPEX 3-year average (2024-2026) / exploration_capex_musd

This column provides information on a company's capital expenditure (CAPEX) on exploration activities in USD million. In order to even out significant annual variations, the figure represents the 3-year average (2024-2026) of a company's exploration CAPEX. GOGEL covers all companies with an average exploration CAPEX ≥ USD 10 million. The IEA's NZE scenario does not require any new exploration to cover oil & gas demand in a 1.5°C world. Thus, all expenditure displayed in this column contributes to an overshoot of the NZE scenario, which means underlying assets are at risk of becoming stranded and represent severe transition and litigation risks. Please note that components of this figure are modelled by Rystad Energy as GOGEL 2026 was published before the end of 2026.

Exploration Countries / exploration_countries

This column allows users to filter companies by country of exploration.

MIDSTREAM EXPANSION

Length of Pipelines under Development / pipeline_expansion_length_km

This column provides information on the aggregated prorated length (in km) of all oil, gas, and NGL pipeline projects – proposed, under construction and in commissioning – which a company is involved in. Investments in new pipeline infrastructure increase fossil fuel dependency and often incentivize new hydrocarbon extraction in pipeline proximity. GOGEL covers all companies responsible for ≥ 100 km of pipelines under development.

Pipeline Expansion Countries / pipeline_expansion_countries

This column allows users to filter companies by country of pipeline expansion.

Liquefaction Capacity (Export) / lng_expansion_capacity_liquefaction_mtpa

This column presents the aggregated prorated annual capacity (in Mt) of liquefaction terminals – proposed, under construction and in commissioning – which a company is involved in.

Regasification Capacity (Import) / lng_expansion_capacity_regasification_mtpa

This column presents the aggregated prorated annual capacity (in Mt) of regasification terminals – proposed, under construction and in commissioning – which a company is involved in.

Total Capacity under Development / lng_expansion_capacity_total_mtpa

This column presents the aggregated prorated annual capacity (in Mt) of LNG terminals – proposed, under construction and in commissioning – which a company is involved in. Investments in new LNG terminals increase dependency on fossil fuels and create incentives to develop new gas extraction. GOGEL covers all companies responsible for ≥ 1 Mt of annual LNG terminal capacity under development.

LNG Expansion Countries / lng_expansion_countries

This column allows users to filter companies by country of LNG expansion.

POWER CAPACITY EXPANSION

Gas-Fired Power Capacity Expansion / gfp_expansion_capacity_mw

This column presents the aggregated prorated capacity (in MW) of gas-fired power (GFP) projects – proposed, under construction and in commissioning – which a company is involved in. Similar to new midstream projects, investments in new gas-fired power plants increase dependency on fossil fuels and create incentives to develop new gas extraction. GOGEL covers all companies responsible for ≥ 100 MW of GFP capacity under development. Figures include capacity expansion of existing power plants as well as coal-to-gas conversion and replacement projects.

Oil-Fired Power Capacity Expansion / ofp_expansion_capacity_mw

This column presents the aggregated prorated capacity (in MW) of oil-fired power (OFP) projects – proposed, under construction and in commissioning – which a company is involved in. Similar to new midstream projects, investments in new oil-fired power plants increase dependency on fossil fuels

and create incentives to develop new oil extraction. GOGEL covers all companies responsible for ≥ 100 MW of OFP capacity under development. Figures include capacity expansion of existing power plants.

Power Expansion Countries / ffp_expansion_countries

This column allows users to filter companies by country of fossil fuel power expansion.

POWER PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Total Installed Fossil Fuel Power Capacity / power_fossil_fuel_capacity_mw

This column depicts the total installed fossil fuel power capacity a company owns (in MW).

Countries of Installed Fossil Fuel Capacity / power_fossil_fuel_capacity_countries

This column allows users to filter companies by country of installed fossil fuel-fired power generation capacity.

Fossil Fuel Share of Power Production / power_fossil_fuel_share

This column presents a company's fossil fuel-fired share of power production.

Share of Power Production based on generation/capacity / power_fossil_fuel_share_type

This column indicates whether the share of fossil fuel-fired power production was calculated based on generation or capacity figures.

REVENUE ANALYSIS

Fossil Fuel Share of Revenue / revenue_fossil_fuel_share

This column indicates which percentage of a company's total (operational) revenue is generated from fossil fuel related business activities. All business activities related to the fossil fuel value chain are included in this assessment (O&G E&P, O&G Equipment & Services, O&G Midstream, O&G Downstream, O&G Petrochemicals, Gas Distribution, O&G Power, O&G Trade). The figures also include coal-related revenues of oil and gas companies.

Data Description / revenue_estimate_type

Entry	Explanation
data unavailable	The company does not have an accessible website and/or does not provide public annual financial reporting documents.
insufficient reporting	The company does not adequately differentiate between fossil fuel related and fossil fuel unrelated business activities when reporting segment and/or product revenues.
estimated minimum	No financial statements are available or data are insufficient for an estimated lower bound. Using available information, we provide a conservative estimate based on the following values: 0%; 5%; 10%; 20%; 30%; 40%; 50%; 60%; 70%; 80%; 90%.
estimated lower bound	The company's reporting allows us to provide a lower bound fossil fuel share of revenue estimate. Usually, estimated lower bound entries rely on certain

	conservative assumptions e.g. about a company's segment composition. The company's actual fossil fuel share of revenue is extremely likely to exceed this value.
exact lower bound	The company's reporting allows us calculate an exact lower bound fossil fuel share of revenue. The company's actual fossil fuel share of revenue is extremely likely to exceed this value.
exact number	The company's reporting allows us to calculate an exact fossil fuel share of revenue.

Reporting Year / revenue_fy

Provides information on the fiscal year to which the fossil fuel share of revenue refers.

PAB Assessment / revenue_PAB_assessment

The Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) assessment indicates whether a company meets certain criteria, which are based on the PAB framework. Please note that GOGEL only includes "PAB assessment" for companies fulfilling at least one GOGEL criterion. This means that additional sources such as GCEL, MCEL as well as third party data should be used to reach comprehensive coverage.

We base our analysis on the following PAB criteria:

(a) companies that derive 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;

(b) companies that derive 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;

(c) companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;

(d) companies that derive 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2e/kWh

(Source: Section 3, article 12 of the COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards minimum standards for EU Climate Transition Benchmarks and EU Paris-aligned Benchmarks, link: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R1818)

Entry	**Explanation**
no criteria met	The company has not been found to meet any of the assessed criteria.
≥1% coal revenue	We consider revenue from all coal types (thermal coal incl. lignite, met coal, etc.). Revenue derived from coal chemicals (refining), transportation and trading (distribution), as well as revenue derived from services directly linked to coal-related activities as defined above, such as revenue from the operation of coal mines on behalf of third parties, has been taken into account.
≥10% oil revenue	We consider revenue from crude oil, petroleum products and condensate but exclude revenue from Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs), lubricants and

	other non-fuel products derived from oil. Revenue derived from midstream activities (transport via pipeline, storage and trading) is included in the assessment (distribution) as well as revenue derived from refining (manufacturing). Revenues from petrochemicals are not being considered.
≥50% gas revenue	In addition to revenue generated from fossil gas sales, we consider revenue from storing, trading, transmitting, liquefying, regasifying and distributing fossil gas (distribution) as well as processing revenue (manufacturing). We include revenue from LNG and LPG but exclude revenue from condensate and other NGLs.
≥10% oil revenue and/or ≥50% gas revenue	The available information did not allow us to differentiate between PAB-relevant oil and gas revenue (as described above). However, the aggregated revenue from PAB-relevant oil and gas activities is above 60%. Therefore, the company meets the ≥10% oil revenue and/or the ≥50% gas revenue criterion.
≥50% revenue from electricity generation with an average GHG emission intensity >100g CO2e/kWh	We consider companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from generating electricity (taking revenues from the sale of self-generated electricity into account but excluding transmission or distribution revenues and revenues from the sale of purchased power) AND whose electricity generation has an average GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2e/kWh. Whenever GHG intensity data is not available, we rely on estimations based on the share of coal, gas and oil in the company's energy mix, applying very conservative emission factors for the aforementioned energy sources. Please note that heat sales are not assessed as part of this analysis.
not assessed	The PAB assessment was only carried out for companies with significant activities on financial markets. This includes publicly listed companies as well as entities that issue bonds.
data unavailable	In a small number of cases the available data was insufficient to determine whether a company exceeds the thresholds mentioned above.

REPUTATIONAL RISK PROJECTS

Project Names / reputational_risk_project_names

Oil and gas projects have many adverse effects beyond greenhouse gas emissions. GOGEL provides information on companies' involvement in projects that are so harmful that they pose a reputational risk to their financial backers. This column lists the reputational risk projects a company is involved in.

Project Risks / reputational_risk_project_categories

This column lists the reputational risks associated with projects a company is involved in. The reputational risk projects included on GOGEL are assigned to one or more of four predefined reputational risk categories:

Entry	Explanation
Conflict/Violence	Physical violence triggered or exacerbated by oil and gas projects

Environmental Destruction	Environmental impacts beyond greenhouse gas emissions
Litigation	Legal action potentially delaying or stopping an oil and gas project
Social Harm	Negative social effects on local communities

Project Descriptions / reputational_risk_project_descriptions

Detailed reputational risk project descriptions are available on gogel.org via the links in this column.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Remarks / remarks

Information on name changes and mergers and acquisitions.

Company Website / company_website

Company website

GOGEL ID / gogel_id

Unique company ID that allows to track companies throughout different GOGEL iterations.

GCEL ID / gcel_id

Unique company ID that allows to identify companies also listed on Urgewald's Global Coal Exit List (GCEL).

All Companies row / all_companies_row_id

Unique row ID that allows table sorting to be restored to its original order.