

## Flash Report – CCE Task Force Meeting on 4 May 2022

Participants: [REDACTED] DG ENER [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ENAGAS [REDACTED]  
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## Discussion

- Regarding the **gas storage proposal**, the absence of a proper impact assessment was mentioned several times, especially in the context of measures for a short-term situation having an impact in the mid-/long-term. Accordingly, several participants called for the storage proposal to be limited in time.
- Further, the target of **filling underground gas storage to 80% of its capacity** by 1 November 2022 was also met with broad support from the participants. However, participants cautioned that the 90% target as envisioned by the European Parliament would be difficult to achieve. Participants also emphasized the different situations across Member States regarding storage facilities, and raised the question of how to properly ensure solidarity between Member States.
- **REPower EU** was met with broad support from participants. However, comments were made on how the proposal is running short on including blue hydrogen production, e.g. from indigenous European oil and gas. It was further pointed out that the proposal as of now would mean 250% of the current deployment rate of renewables.
- In addition, the importance of both **hydrogen** as well as **biomethane** was stressed; for hydrogen especially in the context of the Delegated Act on additionality to implement article 27.3 of the Renewable Energy Directive.
- On **demand**, the question was raised on which measures to implement in order to effectively reduce demand (also in industry) without disrupting the energy markets. In this line, participants stated that market-based price signals play an important role in saving energy. Market intervention on the other hand is seen as counterproductive, as e.g. reducing the market price leads to higher demand.
- The importance of **LNG** was also discussed. In order to increase the European import capacity of LNG, participants called for a more effective use of the already available LNG infrastructure, as well as for policy clarity on the use of LNG. Participants further cautioned that increased usage of LNG involves high-cost infrastructure projects, which would also require private investment.
- Another point raised was the need to **simplify the permitting** of new renewable energy projects.