

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002719/25
to the Commission**

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(3 July 2025)

Subject: Simplifying Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on methane

Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions, which entered into force in August 2024, is not without its flaws, as made evident by the Polish Presidency's mid-June proposal at the European Council to include the regulation as part of the Omnibus simplification package.

This regulation could compromise the EU's energy flexibility because its obligations are difficult to implement and ignore operational realities and its requirements are too complex for importers.

Streamlined rules and clearer laws are needed if the EU is to safeguard its energy resilience.

In the light of the above:

1. Will the Commission examine the aspects of Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 that are the most challenging to implement, and by means of which legislative procedures?
2. How will the Commission simplify the aforementioned Regulation so that it is easier to implement and use?

Submitted: 3.7.2025

Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(30 September 2025)

The Commission takes addressing the implementation challenges of Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 ⁽¹⁾ very seriously. The Commission has analysed the issues raised by Member States at the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy (TTE) Council of 16 June 2025 and has concluded that the most efficient way to tackle them is to focus on advancing the implementation with a pragmatic approach.

The main focus of the Commission is to facilitate the implementation of the regulation. This involves developing an EU reporting framework based on existing industry best practices for the quantification, reporting, monitoring and abatement of methane emissions.

The Commission is also working on an implementing act on leak detection and repair measures and the formulation of technical standards together with the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) while facilitating coordination among Competent Authorities through a dedicated expert group.

Furthermore, dialogue with industry and informal stakeholder consultations on the upcoming non-legislative acts provide crucial feedback to examine challenges and to address them.

The Commission has organised multiple workshops in that respect and is working on several elements of guidance such as recommendations on model clauses for supply contracts.

Finally, the regulation itself provides flexibility for industry to develop compliance solutions that fit specific supply chain needs, and ongoing discussions demonstrate that practical options exist.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1787/oj/eng>.