

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002911/26
to the Commission
Wouter Beke (PPE)
(14 July 2026)**

Subject: Implementation of Chapter V of the EU Methane Regulation and risks to the security of energy supply

Ongoing geopolitical instability, combined with tight global liquefied natural gas (LNG) and crude oil markets, is limiting the availability of flexible energy supplies. This comes as Member States enter the critical storage filling and winter preparation period.

Chapter V of the EU Methane Regulation introduces new monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) requirements for importers of natural gas, LNG and crude oil. Industry stakeholders and Member States have expressed concerns that important implementing measures are not yet available. This creates legal and practical uncertainty for importers required to comply with the new obligations. Such uncertainty could result in cargoes being delayed, reduced or diverted away from the EU. This would weaken security of supply and diversification, while increasing upward pressure on prices.

1. Does the Commission acknowledge that several measures required for compliance with Chapter V may not be available far enough in advance of 1 January 2027 to allow importers to prepare adequately?
2. Can the Commission explain the legal and operational basis on which importers will be expected to demonstrate compliance with Chapter V from 1 January 2027 in the absence of the necessary compliance tools?
3. Is the Commission considering a targeted amendment to postpone the MRV requirements under Chapter V for importers until the necessary compliance infrastructure is in place?

Submitted: 14.7.2026

**Answer given by Mr Jørgensen on behalf of the European Commission
(5 October 2026)**

Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector⁽¹⁾ provides the necessary flexibility for a pragmatic implementation of its importer requirements.

The regulation itself does not prescribe the means to demonstrate compliance with its import requirements, largely leaving this to Member States.

In order to provide further clarity as regards the application of its provisions, the Commission has recently published a recommendation on optional model clauses⁽²⁾.

The recommendation provides guidance on compliance solutions that importers can use to demonstrate evidence of compliance to national authorities.

It also sets out criteria Member States should use in assessing these compliance solutions. Thus, the recommendation brings precision to oil, gas and coal importers, suppliers and Member States in particular on how to demonstrate compliance with the obligations in the regulation coming into force 1 January 2027.

In the case of more complex supply chains, the guidance clarifies that importers can use solutions such as ‘trace and claim’ and ‘certification’.

It also sets out compliance criteria, which, if met, should be deemed by the national authorities as conforming with the import requirements of the regulation.

Together with the Member States, the Commission will continue to facilitate the pragmatic implementation of the regulation. The Commission is not considering an amendment to the legal act.

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

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reco/2026/1834/oj/eng>.