### Meeting Conclusions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Meeting with IOGP Representatives</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>28/3/2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>Ext: [name], COM: Commissioner Kadri Simson, [DG ENER]</td>
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<td>Ares Initial Request:</td>
<td>(2022)855312 – (2022)2135269</td>
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<td>Disclosure Authorization:</td>
<td>YES – NO – Partial (pls highlight unauthorized parts)</td>
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#### Summary

The main topic of the meeting was the contribution of oil and gas companies to REPOWER EU objectives and the creation of the energy supply platform.

The Commissioner introduced the main elements of the Repower EU Communication and the need to phase out fossil fuels from Russia.

IOGP, which represents gas and oil companies responsible for 90% of global energy emissions, briefed on the different actions that they are undertaking to help in the Ukraine crisis (coordinate assistance to their Ukrainian company members as well as coordinating their members’ voluntary decision to quit the Russian market and stop Russian imports). To decrease dependency on RU, IOGP is focused on accelerating production projects to boost domestic output. They are also assessing the impact of Russian invasion on energy legislation.

IOGP conveyed the concern of its members on the Russia call for making payments in roubles and comply with the EU sanctions.

As regards way on how to phase out Russian fossil fuels, IOGP thinks that two types of actions can be taken:

- Short term (2022): Looking how to divert LNG to Europe, and looking for regasification capacities (mobile ones to relocate to Europe on the short run).
- Longer term (2027-2030): To accelerate gas production but on green transition (e.g. green hydrogen).

As regards how MS are addressing the high gas prices, IOGP considers that gas price caps are understandable on the short run, but on mid-term we need to be very cautious with them.

Finally, IOGP expressed its willingness to help in a concrete way by:

- Assessing what the EU needs on short term (e.g. LNG terminals, regulatory issues).
- Providing data and expert assessment on potential domestic production and feasibility of projects for green H2, LNG plants etc.
- MS could also inform the Commission about their production potential through the National Energy and Climate Plans.
- Analysing barriers and enablers for domestic production (e.g. administrative barriers faced by German LNG terminals).

Also, as regards the Platform, IOGP said that they could organise workshops on demand and supply data, LNG infrastructure options and gas price caps.
The Commissioner thanked IOGP representatives for their input and suggested that discussions on concrete cooperation could continue at service level. On the platform, she updated IOGP of the different steps for its creation and informed them that while there would be some consultation mechanism with companies, the Platform would be established at the level of MS and the Commission.