

Executive
summary

Truth and lies at El Musel

A story of hypocrisy and Spain's addiction
to US liquefied gas



GREENPEACE



Energy Justice
investigations

GREENPEACE

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Authors

Amadeo Ghiotto
and Conrado García del Vado

Editor

Lauren Kemp

Designed by

Kyle McKibbin
and Noemí Alonso Moreno

Cover image
by Pedro Armestre / Greenpeace

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Executive summary

One of the impacts of the Russia/Ukraine war has been reduced gas supplies to Europe. This created a rare opportunity. Transforming Europe into a major market for US liquified gas had been a strategic objective for several years¹ and so, within weeks of the invasion US President Biden promised to fill the gas gap initially by rerouting supplies from Asia to Europe.²

The European oil and gas industry also seized their chance. Up until the Russian invasion, Europe was pushing the need for an energy transition in response to climate change and the need to move away from fossil fuel energy sources. But suddenly they adopted the “Shock Doctrine” philosophy³, using the fear among politicians of threats to gas supplies caused by the war, the oil and gas industry changed the narrative espousing the need for “energy security”. To satisfy this there was a need to massively expand the infrastructure to take the gas offered by the US. Across Europe, the gas industry rapidly developed new proposals and resurrected old ones.

This move was eagerly taken up in Spain by two companies. Enagás S.A., a gas company that owns and operates the national gas grid, and Endesa S.A. the multinational electric and gas utility company which is a majority-owned subsidiary of the Italian company, Enel.

They claimed:

1. US liquified gas and new infrastructure are necessary for Spain and its neighbour countries to satisfy the future gas demand and secure energy for Europe.⁴
2. The boom of US liquified gas would help phase out Russian gas imports to Spain.⁵

As part of this infrastructure expansion, Enagás opened an existing regasification terminal, El Musel in Gijón, Asturias, a region in north-western Spain that has suffered industrial decline and unemployment, partly because of unfulfilled promises. El Musel, which was built in 2012, but never used - until this year; it has already taken shipments of US liquified gas⁶. It is one of seven regasification terminals in Spain, all of which are under-used because Spain has more gas than it needs.

The contract with Enagás for the extra gas capacity in El Musel went to Endesa.⁷ This means they can use this terminal to bring US liquified gas to Europe. In 2014 Endesa signed two contracts with US company, Cheniere Energy Inc for a total of 2.25 million tonnes (3.06 bcm)⁸. The contracts last until 2039⁹ and started delivering in 2019¹⁰. This forms the backbone of Endesa’s gas portfolio, with their gas tankers being used for their cross Atlantic trade.¹¹ These add to the already apparent boom of US liquified gas trade to Spain.

- 1 **Offshore Energy**, Europe gets first Sabine Pass LNG export cargo, (2016) <https://www.offshore-energy.biz/europe-gets-first-sabine-pass-lng-export-cargo/>
- 2 **The White House**, Remarks by President Biden and European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen in Joint Press Statement (2022) <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2022/03/25/remarks-by-president-biden-and-european-commission-president-ursula-von-der-leyen-in-joint-press-statement/>
- 3 **Naomi Klein**, About the Book <https://naomiklein.org/the-shock-doctrine/>
- 4 **Enagás**, Enagás and Reganosa create an energy hub in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula (2023) <https://www.enagas.es/en/press-room/news-room/press-releases/completed-transaction-enagas-reganosa/>
- 5 **La Moncloa**, Teresa Ribera: "Irun's increased interconnection capacity will strengthen Europe's security of supply" (2022) https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/lang/en/gobierno/news/Paginas/2022/20220922_gas-supply.aspx
- 6 **La Voz de Asturias** Llegada del «Cool Racer» a Gijón, el primer metanero para la regasificadora de El Musel (2023) <https://www.lavozdeasturias.es/noticia/asturias/2023/07/01/llegada-cool-racer-gijon-primer-metanero-regasificadora-musel/00031688210856685917865.htm>
- 7 **Endesa**, El Musel LNG plant has received the first commercial shipment (2023) <https://www.endesa.com/en/press/press-room/news/customers/musel-lng-plant-received-first-commercial-shipment>
- 8 **Converted using BP**, Approximate conversion factors (2022) <https://www.bp.com/content/dam/bp/business-sites/en/global/corporate/pdfs/energy-economics/statistical-review/bp-stats-review-2022-approximate-conversion-factors.pdf>
- 9 **Cheniere Energy**, Cheniere and Endesa Sign 20-Year LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement (2014) <https://lngir.cheniere.com/news-events/press-releases/detail/119/cheniere-and-endesa-sign-20-year-lng-sale-and-purchase>
- 10 **Endesa**, Informative Dossier: Endesa's first LNG carrier to guarantee the shipment of its purchases of two billion m3 per year in the US (2019) Converted using BP, Approximate conversion factors (2022) [https://www.endesa.com/content/dam/endesa-com/endesa-en/home/prensa/noticias/documentos/2019/03/en_1903-dossier-metanero-endesa-para-transporte-gnl-\(003\)v2.pdf](https://www.endesa.com/content/dam/endesa-com/endesa-en/home/prensa/noticias/documentos/2019/03/en_1903-dossier-metanero-endesa-para-transporte-gnl-(003)v2.pdf)
- 11 **Endesa**, Endesa will charter its second LNG carrier to guarantee the maritime transport of its LNG acquisitions after 2021 (2019) <https://www.endesa.com/en/press/press-room/news/energy-sector/endesa-will-charter-its-second-lng-carrier>

Investigations by Greenpeace Spain reveal that the rationale used to justify the opening of El Musel and expanding the gas infrastructure do not stand up to scrutiny. Firstly, satisfying the ‘future gas demand for Europe’ is not possible as Spain only has two low volume pipelines connecting to France (two others go to Portugal). Secondly, as in Spain, there is an over-capacity of gas across Europe and, thirdly, many EU countries are building their own regasification facilities.¹²

The claim of “helping to phase out Russian gas imports” is also false. Spain is currently the largest EU importer of Russian liquified gas, thus keeping the Russian war coffers filled with fossil fuel profits.¹³

A third argument proposes that this will help the industrial renaissance of the Asturias region. This is false because ‘business as usual’ is both unjust and unsustainable. The people and communities of Asturias deserve a just transition to a reliable alternative to fossil fuels. This can be achieved using initiatives like energy-efficient renovations and the installation of renewable energy sources which create more jobs than those in fossil fuels and would boost the region’s economy¹⁴. The shift would help achieve the goal of sustainable self-sufficiency in electricity through renewables¹⁵, resulting in reduced emissions and an improved quality of life for Asturian citizens. This is possible with support from both the central and regional governments, in the form of appropriate tax policies and training.

The reality is that Enagás is using the “energy crisis” simply to add more infrastructure to its portfolio and shore up profits and shareholder payouts while locking Spain into decades of gas dependency.

According to an investigation by [elDiario.es](https://www.eldiario.es) reported in Euractiv¹⁶, Spanish gas is the second most expensive in Europe, due to the following costs:

1. Maintenance of the regasification plant of El Musel in Gijon, northern Spain, which has never been used (€23.6m in 2019).
2. Compensation to Algerian company Sonatrach for price revisions (€33m a year from 2015)
3. Accumulated system deficit since 2014 (more than €100m in 2019).
4. A debt of €1,350m for the failed Castor gas storage facility.

Another reason that Enagás is so eager to ‘invest’ in El Musel and new infrastructure is that the company does not actually pay for these investments. Rather, the tolls and charges for using the gas system (pipelines, storage and regasification facilities) are paid for by the State in the ‘regulated market’ - that is by Spanish consumers. In 2022 the company reported that ‘regulated income’ accounted for 99.3% of their total €957 million revenue¹⁷.

Ultimately this means that the more Enagás builds, the more revenue it receives from the Spanish State, even unused infrastructure is profitable. Enagás has increased its payout to shareholders year on year. In 2013 it was 24%, which has risen to 46% or €450 million in 2022, despite falling revenue. This is money that comes from the Spanish people, goes to the Spanish Government and ends up in the pockets of shareholders scattered across the globe. A total of €3.651 billion in the last 10 years.

¹² IEEFA, Over half of Europe’s LNG infrastructure assets could be left unused by 2030 (2023)

<https://ieefa.org/articles/over-half-europes-lng-infrastructure-assets-could-be-left-unused-2030>

¹³ Global Witness, EU imports of Russian LNG have jumped by 40% since the invasion of Ukraine (2023)

<https://www.globalwitness.org/en/press-releases/eu-imports-russian-lng-have-jumped-40-invasion-ukraine/>

¹⁴ Greenpeace Spain, La recuperación económica con renovables (2014)

<http://archivo-es.greenpeace.org/espana/es/Informes-2014/Octubre/La-recuperacion-economica-con-renovables/>

¹⁵ Greenpeace Spain, Informes Renovables 2050 (2007) <https://archivo-es.greenpeace.org/espana/es/reports/informes-renovables-2050/>

¹⁶ F. Simon, Spain’s ‘luxurious’ gas infrastructure under the spotlight (2023)

<https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/spains-luxurious-gas-infrastructure-under-the-spotlight/>

¹⁷ Enagás, Annual Report 2022 (2023) p331

https://www.enagas.es/content/dam/enagas/en/files/enagas-communication-room/publications/informe-anual/Annual_Report_2022_Enagas.pdf



Regasification plant of El Musel in Gijón.

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Liquefied gas threatens the climate and destroys the hope of sustainability. Allowing and encouraging its import from the US is hugely hypocritical of the government and corporations. The imported gas comes from fracking - a process that has been banned in Spain¹⁸ and across Europe¹⁹ because it severely impacts the environment and the people and communities who live and work among the fracking fields.

The shift away from energy transition puts us all on a suicide path with more frequent and extreme weather events. Urgent calls from scientists, the UN and even the International Energy Authority (IEA), have made it clear that we must end reliance on fossil fuels to ensure a safe

future and there is no need for investment in new coal, oil and gas on a net zero pathway.²⁰

Enagás, and many other oil and gas companies, continue to try and achieve the impossible by expanding fossil fuel infrastructure at the same time as “decarbonising”. They propose a vague time in the future where gas infrastructure could be used to transport hydrogen.²¹ This is a mirage. The technical and economic viability of hydrogen transportation through such pipelines is questionable and there are no concrete plans to generate the requisite quantities of “green” hydrogen from renewable sources.

The oil and gas industry together with weak governments want to take us in the opposite direction. The opening of El Musel is a clear example of exactly what we should not be doing.

¹⁸ Boletín Oficial del Estado, Artículo 9. Exploración, investigación y explotación de hidrocarburos (2021) <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2021-8447>

¹⁹ Greenpeace, Who Profits from War p55 (2023) <https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-international-stateless/2023/04/b48c5661-who-profits-from-war.pdf#page=55>

²⁰ IEA, Net Zero by 2050 (2021) <https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050>

²¹ Enagás, Enagás boosts the development of renewable hydrogen in Spain (2023) <https://www.enagas.es/en/press-room/news-room/press-releases/2023-01-19-np-dia-hidrogeno-enagas/>

Conclusions

While we witness the devastating impacts caused by the changing climate, Enagás is driving to make things worse by increasing Spain's dependence on gas. Fueling this dependence are the close ties between political and economic interests. But it is the citizens of Spain who will pay, both financially and environmentally.

As noted by the International Energy Agency; on a net zero pathway²² there is no need for investment in new coal, oil and gas. This is the only pathway to a safer future.

The opening of the El Musel plant and inviting ever more gas imports, particularly from the US, stands in stark contrast to the phasing out of fossil gas consumption by 2035, which Europe needs if it is to meet climate change goals.

Spain's growing reliance on fossil gas imports from US fracked gas is the height of hypocrisy. Fracking is a practice banned in Spain due to its environmental and human impacts .

Even aside from the fact that our survival on reducing and eventually eliminating our reliance on fossil fuels; and ignoring the hypocrisy of importing fracked gas the arguments that Enagás has put forward to justify the opening of El Musel and expanding the gas infrastructure do not stand up to scrutiny.

- The need for energy security? - False - there is an over-abundance of gas in Spain and across Europe.
- Reducing the reliance on imports from Russia? - False - Spain is currently the largest EU importer of Russian liquified gas, keeping the Russian war coffers filled with fossil fuel profits.
- The need for an industrial renaissance in Asturias? - False - a just transition with support for renewable energy sources and efficiency creates more jobs and would boost the economy.
- The need to build infrastructure for Hydrogen? - False - fallacious ideas about the need to turn Spain into a hydrogen hub to supply other European countries are falsely being used to justify building more gas infrastructure; hydrogen only really has a place in the transition if generated locally by

renewable energy and used for sectors that are difficult to decarbonise.

- To enable Spain to be a major gas supplier of gas to the rest of Europe? - False - Spain has only two low volume pipelines connecting to France; Europe has an over-capacity of gas; and many countries are building their own regasification facilities.



Activists blocking LNG gas tanker coming from the USA in Sagunto, Spain.

© Pedro Armestre / Greenpeace

Simply put... Enagás is using the “energy crisis” to add more infrastructure to its portfolio. Locking Spain into decades of gas dependency, and guaranteeing huge profits and payouts for its shareholders. To add insult to injury, the regulatory regime ensures that it is the Spanish people that are paying for these investments but reaping no benefits. This serves to undermine the development of clean renewable energy sources of which Spain has been a leader. Fossil fuels have no part in this.

At a time when there is an urgent need to reverse, not expand, fossil fuels and in light of the devastation to communities and the environment caused by fracking, any attempt at justification is exposed for what it really is - an unconscionable drive for shareholder profits that actively ignores the human, environmental and economic damage caused.

²² IEA, Net Zero by 2050 (2021) <https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050>

Demands for Europe

Change the system

1. Remove fossil fuels from politics, by:

- **Instituting a firewall to end their access to decision-making** including through lobby meetings and seats on expert, advisory, or public research bodies;
- **Ending conflicts of interest**, revolving doors between public office and industry, hirings of industry consultants, and other ways of protecting and facilitating vested interests;
- **Excluding fossil fuel industry representatives** from climate negotiations, government delegations, trade missions, or other positions of co-opted influence.

2. End ENTSOG's lobbying on behalf of the gas industry

ENTSOG - created to ensure, inter alia, "optimal management", has a privileged relationship with European policy-makers and the fact that it has assumed the role of predicting future gas use and proposing the infrastructure projects to meet it presents a clear conflict of interest. ENTSOG has consistently overestimated future gas demand²³ and projects backed by ENTSOG members have raked in the vast bulk of European public funds for such infrastructure.²⁴

3. Ensure the independent governance of the future hydrogen by taking it from the hands of ENTSOG

The role of planner of future hydrogen networks should be given to a new structure (ENNOH, European Network for Network Operators of Hydrogen) in charge of developing the very specific features of this new hydrogen infrastructure. Future hydrogen networks will be very different from the current gas ones as their end uses will also be significantly different. Outsourcing the entire responsibility of hydrogen planning to the gas transmission operators (ENTSOG) will bias the outcome in favor of the gas industry's interest and risks resulting in a new conflict of interest.

4. Ensure full transparency of all available data

Especially on the gas flows into, within and out of the EU, including and separating into import, export, re-export and transshipments (including ship-to-ship transfers), as well as on utilisation rates of regasification capacity and trans-border pipeline connections.

Specifically in Spain

Stop the unlimited power of Enagás in policy-making and the planning of gas infrastructure

This locks us into an unsustainable transition path for decades. Part of ENTSOG, Enagás has enjoyed for years a privileged position in predicting the national gas demand, proposing the associated infrastructure and receiving public money to realise and operate those projects. As a result of this conflict of interest, Enagás has a track record of developing unnecessary infrastructure and stranded assets, including the El Musel regasification plant.

Enagás has now taken on a similar leading role regarding the planning, development and operation of hydrogen production and transport infrastructure. Its plans, based on an oversized hydrogen production, ignore the fact that there is no certainty that there will be enough renewable energy to make such production viable. These plans include the development of the H2MED, the so-called Iberian Hydrogen Backbone and the Hydrogen Valleys, which risk ending up suffering the same fate as past stranded projects.

²³ Corporate Europe Observatory, The Great Gas Lock-in: Industry lobbying behind the EU push for new gas infrastructure (2017) https://corporateeurope.org/sites/default/files/the_great_gas_lock_in_english_.pdf

²⁴ Global Witness, Pipe Down (2020) <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/oil-gas-and-mining/pipe-down/>

Phase out gas

1. Set mandatory gas reduction targets at EU and national levels

Gradually increasing the current (still voluntary) target of -15%. In order to reduce energy demand fairly, energy savings must be sought in industrial sectors first, then commercial sectors, and then at the level of wealthy households and individuals.

2. Properly account for the higher lifecycle emissions of LNG compared to pipelined gas

With European LNG imports being responsible for up to four times more CO₂ than pipelined gas, as well as the increased risk of methane leakage in the more complex production chain, failing to do so risks jeopardising climate targets.

3. Pursue an active fossil gas phase-out by 2035

In line with a 1.5°C temperature limit and Europe's historical responsibility for the climate crisis:

- **Put an immediate end to new investments and subsidies to fossil gas.** This includes **cancelling all projects for the construction of new LNG import terminals and expansion of existing terminals** across the EU. Current capacity is being underutilised and EU gas demand is set to fall under climate targets²⁵ leading to even lower utilisation rates and higher risks of stranded assets²⁶. This also includes stopping the extension of gas distribution networks, ending subsidies for power plants, including capacity mechanisms, and for homes to purchase domestic boilers and gas vehicles, whose sale should instead be banned.
- **Phase out gas imports. No gas supply contract should be allowed to run beyond 2035**, nor create a barrier for the development of renewables. **Start by phasing out imports of gas from Russia, fracking and LNG** (the last two associated with

significantly higher impacts on the environment, human health and /or the climate). In doing so, halt the conclusion of new long-term contracts for the delivery of LNG, and ban the extension of existing contracts.

- **Critically assess hydrogen projections and projects pushed by the fossil fuel industry**, including claims of “hydrogen readiness” and “terminal conversion” (which has been shown to be a technical and financial challenge²⁷) to **avoid hydrogen becoming an excuse for fossil gas lock-in in the coming decades and prioritize renewable hydrogen and its derivatives for hard-to-abate sectors**. Hydrogen is a highly inefficient energy vector and its use comes with associated risks. Therefore, it should only be used as input in industrial processes and in those cases where direct electrification is not possible. Under no circumstances should renewable hydrogen replace natural gas or other fuel demand of buildings or private vehicles.

4. Ban advertising and sponsorship of fossil fuels in the EU

Gas companies succeeded at mainstreaming the idea that fossil gas is a low-carbon alternative necessary for the transition. It is not by coincidence that it is commonly known as “natural gas” and enjoys greater social acceptance than other fuels. Gas companies should not be allowed to continue with a greenwashing strategy that confuses people and shifts public debate away from the real solutions needed to decarbonize our societies.

5. Work proactively to ensure that an agreement on a rapid, just, and equitable global phase out of fossil fuels

In all sectors by 2050 at the latest, in line with a 1.5°C temperature limit, is reached at COP28. The EU should support a full phase-out and refrain from referring to ‘unabated’ fossil fuel phaseout at the negotiations.

²⁵ Ben McWilliams, Giovanni Sgaravatti, Simone Tagliapietra and Georg Zachmann, A grand bargain to steer through the European Union's energy crisis (2022) https://www.bruegel.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/PC%2014%202022_2.pdf

²⁶ IEEFA, Over half of Europe's LNG infrastructure assets could be left unused by 2030 (2023) <https://ieefa.org/articles/over-half-europes-lng-infrastructure-assets-could-be-left-unused-2030>

²⁷ Fraunhofer, Conversion of LNG Terminals for Liquid Hydrogen or Ammonia (2022) https://www.isi.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/isi/dokumente/cce/2022/Report_Conversion_of_LNG_Terminals_for_Liquid_Hydrogen_or_Ammonia.pdf

Specific demands for Spain

1. Stop burning gas to produce electricity by 2030

Around 38% of the natural gas consumed in Spain is burned to produce electricity²⁸ in 67 combined cycle power plants²⁹ operating across the country. A roadmap is necessary for the progressive decommissioning and dismantling of power plants based on their age and their viability in the electrical system. The closures must go hand in hand with the deployment of a 100% renewable, efficient, smart, democratic and just electricity system and just transition programs for its workers.

2. Stop burning gas in buildings and for industrial processes by 2035

More than 14% of the total gas consumed goes to the residential, commercial and SMEs sector³⁰, through a vast network made of around 8 million connections³¹, while almost 45% is consumed by an industrial sector³² comprising around 2000 large industrial users³³. We need a plan to fully decarbonise these two sectors through sufficiency and efficiency measures, electrification and self consumption of renewable energy. This roadmap must prioritise and effectively support the transition of vulnerable households, including those who do not own a property, through financial support schemes to meet their basic energy needs, renovate their homes to improve energy efficiency and install renewables, and through a ban on disconnections.

3. The El Musel regasification plant must cease its activity and a plan for its dismantling must be put in place

Furthermore, the money that the unnecessary plant, which has been declared illegal, has received since 2012, and will continue to receive for five decades until the investments are amortised, must be returned. Hundreds of millions paid by gas consumers, both domestic and industrial - and indirectly also electricity consumers.

4. Postpone investments in H2Med and other oversized hydrogen infrastructure

Aimed at perpetuating the power of the gas industry and the overproduction of hydrogen for exports, which by no means should be the purpose of hydrogen. No new infrastructure should be built before a proper assessment of the energy demand needed to decarbonise hard-to-abate sectors.

28 Enagás, 2022 Spanish Gas System Report (2022) <https://www.enagas.es/content/dam/enagas/en/files/enagas-communication-room/publications/informe-sistema-gasista/2022-Spanish-Gas-System-Report.pdf>

29 Fundación Renovables, Greenpeace, El papel del gas fósil en España (2021) <https://fundacionrenovables.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/El-papel-del-gas-fosil-en-Espana.pdf>

30 Enagás, 2022 Spanish Gas System Report (2022) <https://www.enagas.es/content/dam/enagas/en/files/enagas-communication-room/publications/informe-sistema-gasista/2022-Spanish-Gas-System-Report.pdf>

31 Sedigas, Informe anual 2021. El gas en España (2022) <https://www.sedigas.es/informe-anual/2021/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/El-gas-en-Espa%C3%BA-Informe-Anual-2021-Sedigas.pdf>

32 Enagás, 2022 Spanish Gas System Report (2022) <https://www.enagas.es/content/dam/enagas/en/files/enagas-communication-room/publications/informe-sistema-gasista/2022-Spanish-Gas-System-Report.pdf>

33 CNMC, Informe de Supervisión del Mercado de Gas Natural en España (2020) <https://www.cnmcs.es/sites/default/files/3085923.pdf>

Demands for the US

The passage of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) marks a turning point in the U.S. Climate Policy. For the first time, Congress has acted to curb demand for fossil fuels, but has left fossil supply unconstrained. As a result, the U.S. finds itself in a trap where declining domestic demand coupled with high production could fuel a surge of exports. Long-term gas supply contracts will lock-in both the U.S. and EU into decades of emissions at the expense of our climate and the health and safety of communities.

A more robust climate policy would pair demand-side reductions with policies to phase out fossil fuel production. **US policy makers must take the following steps to align LNG exports with strong climate goals:**

- 1. Reject federal permits for any new infrastructure projects** that would increase greenhouse gas emissions or worsen the climate crisis. This requires that any new pipelines or new LNG export terminals be rejected. As a first test, Biden must reject all permits for the CP2 LNG export terminal³⁴ that is proposed to be built in Louisiana and which is up for approval later this year.
 - 2. Reject federal approval for any LNG export shipments from existing or approved terminals** that are inconsistent with 1.5°C pathways, worsen domestic energy poverty, or pose health threats to nearby communities.
- The Department of Energy (DOE) has the authority to overhaul its “public interest” determination (which governs LNG exports to non-free trade agreement countries) to explicitly consider climate change, environmental justice and energy justice.
 - DOE should hold hearings and take the necessary steps to document that the cumulative lifecycle emissions associated with LNG exports are inconsistent with our climate goals and contrary to the public interest. Where needed, DOE should revoke approvals or set time limits for exports from existing terminals.

- 3. DOE should make public the long-term contracts** signed between LNG sellers and buyers.
- 4. President Biden must wield his global leadership and support ending international public finance for fossil fuels**, including LNG, at the G7, G20 and COP28.

Both Biden and Congress must take further steps to **protect the climate and communities living on the fence lines of the fossil fuel supply chain**. Such policies include:

- 1. Establish a national plan and targets to wind down existing fossil fuel** production and infrastructure.
- 2. Eliminate** federal fossil fuel **subsidies**.
- 3. Ban new fossil fuel leasing and permitting** on public lands and waters, and phase out existing leases.
- 4. Phase out exports of crude oil** and reject federal permits for any new crude oil export terminals.
- 5. Enact regulations to eliminate methane emissions** and flaring from oil and gas facilities.
- 6. Require air and water pollution reductions** in polluted communities by implementing a comprehensive “No Pollution Hotspots” policy.
- 7. Pass the Environmental Justice for All Act** to provide legal remedies to citizens, improve equity mapping tools, expand grant programs, and strengthen consultation with impacted communities.
- 8. Build on the renewable energy incentives** in the IRA **to enact a Green New Deal that will direct trillions of dollars in public investments** to create millions of green union jobs, rectify past injustices, and ensure that energy-dependent workers and communities are left better off through the transition.

³⁴ T. Donaghy, Biden can halt the out of control LNG build out (2023) <https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/biden-can-halt-the-out-of-control-lng-build-out/>

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