



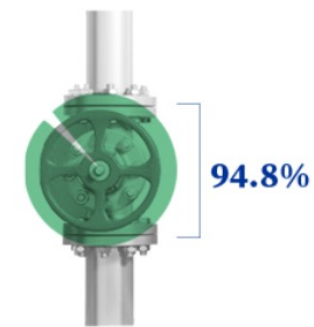
# Between two crucial winters: the outlook for gas markets in Europe. EU actions and policies.

Florence School of Regulation debate

8/03/2023

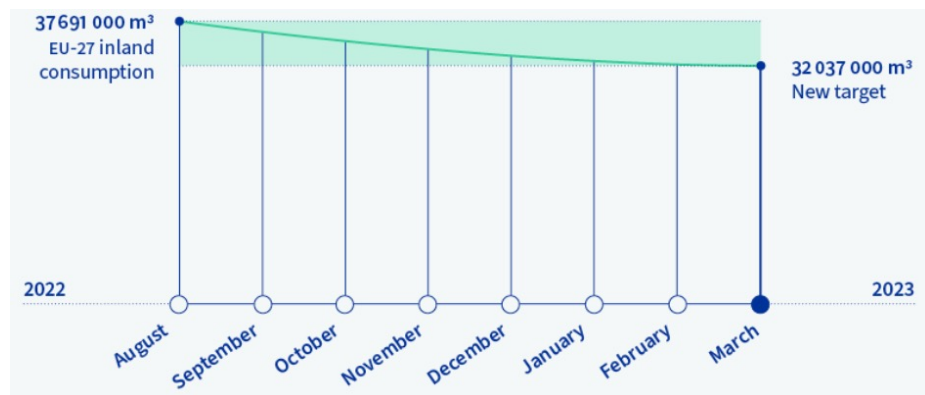
# What have we done? #1

- EU **obligatory storage target** of 80% for the winter 2022/23 and 90% as of 2023/24 based on national contributions. The measure includes intermediary targets based on the technical capabilities of each Member State.



EU gas storage filling level

(November 2022)



- The **Gas Demand Reduction Regulation** sets a voluntary target to reduce gas demand of at least 15% between August 2022 and March 2023 and a mechanism to make the target obligatory in case of a significant deterioration of the gas supply situation.

## What have we done? #2

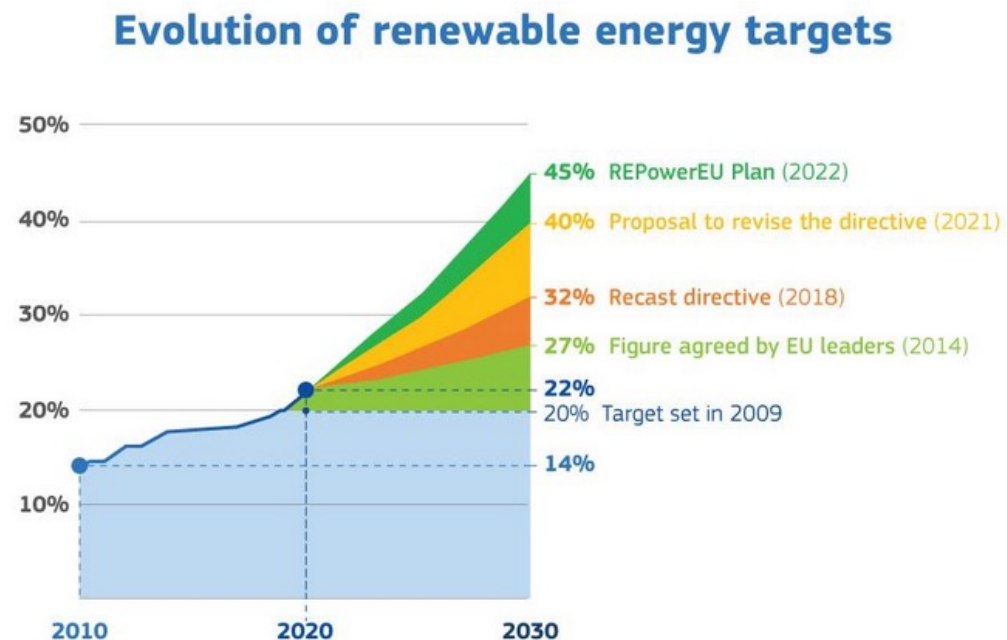
- The **EU Energy Platform** and international outreach are supporting increased LNG inflows from suppliers and maximised inflows from pipelines suppliers such as Norway, Algeria and Azerbaijan and with the US in the framework of the EU-U.S. Task Force on Energy Security
- Some essential investments, particularly **LNG terminals**, have been realised in 2022 in very short timelines.

■ operational ■ operational and expansion planned ■ planned ■ under construction



# What have we done? #2

- As part of the REPowerEU Plan, the European Commission has proposed an increase of the **EU's 2030 target for renewables to 45%**. The EU has adopted emergency measures to accelerate permitting of renewables.



# What is the outlook?

- **AggregateEU** will start gas tenders in April. It will offer every two months in 2023 tenders for deliveries for the next rolling 12 months.
- The EU intends to prolong to 15% demand reduction target throughout 2023.
- Our analysis show that with demand reduction maintained and even with an uptick in Chinese demand or with full interruption of flows from Russia, **storage objectives will be attained.**



Thank you for your attention