

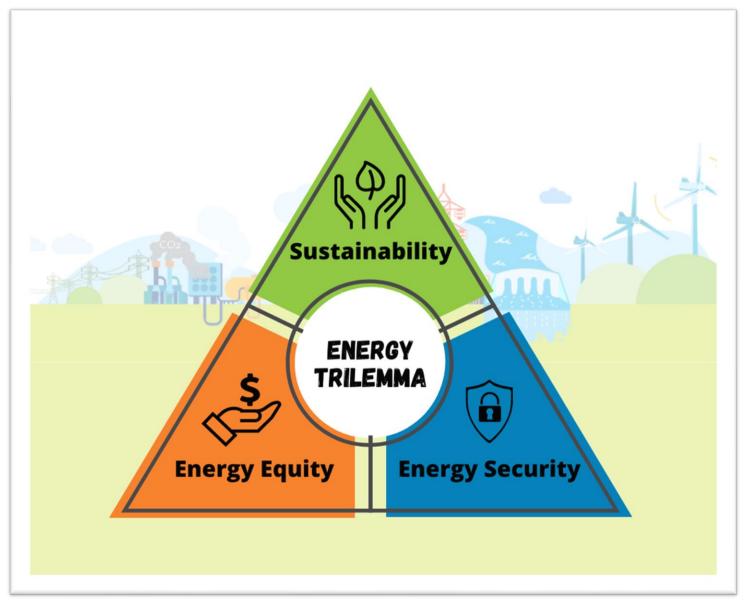
The Commission's view on the energy trilemma in the context of the energy crisis

Hans van Steen

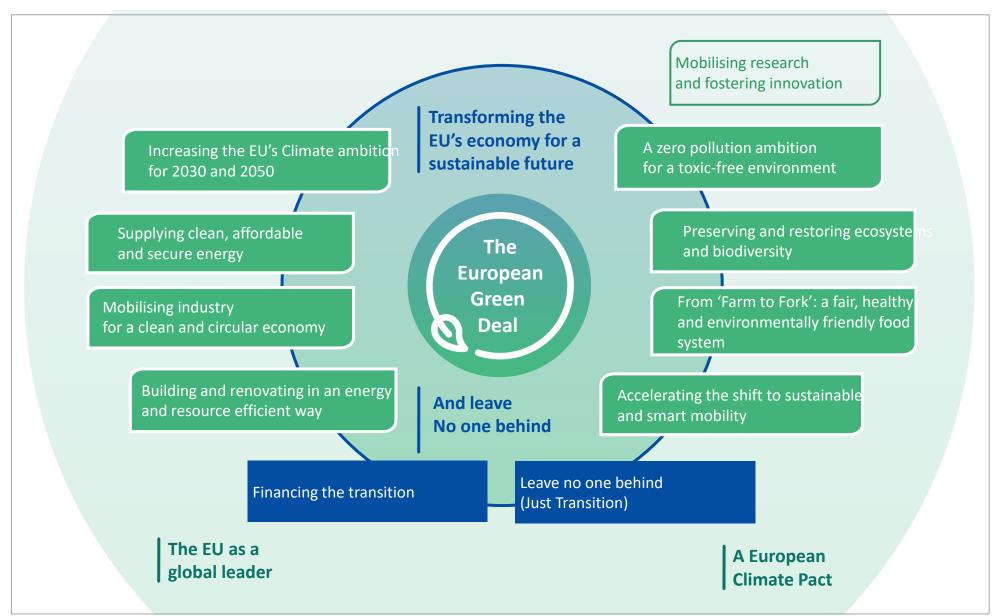
Principal Advisor

DG Energy - European Commission

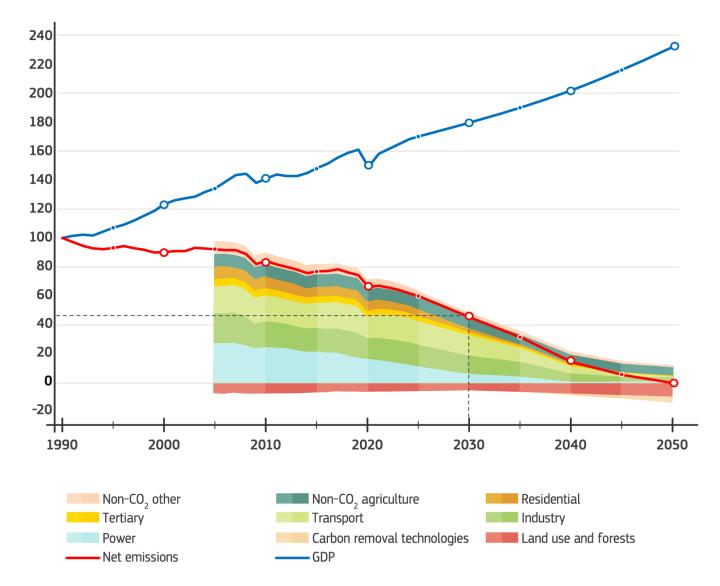
The energy trilemma



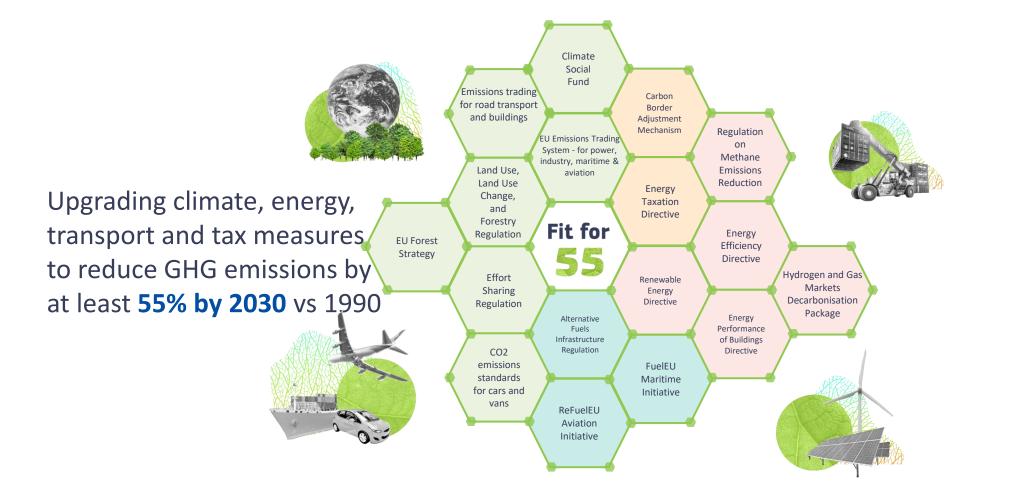
The European Green Deal



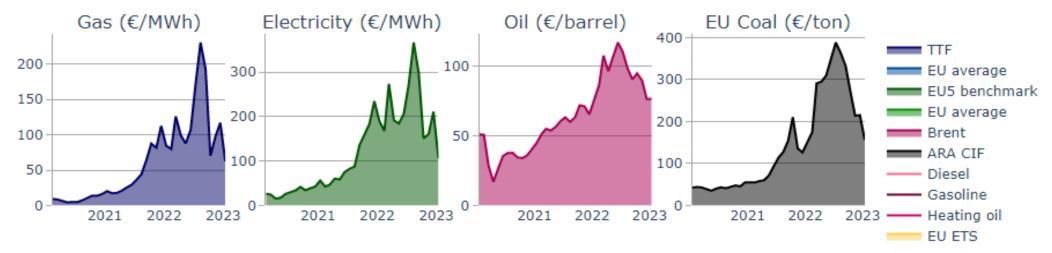
The road towards 2050

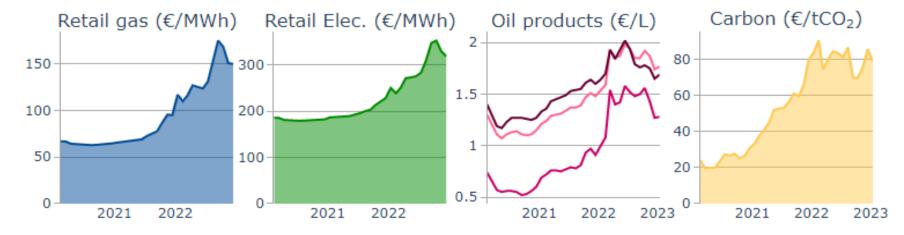


The Fit for 55 Package – implementing the Green Deal



Energy prices in Europe

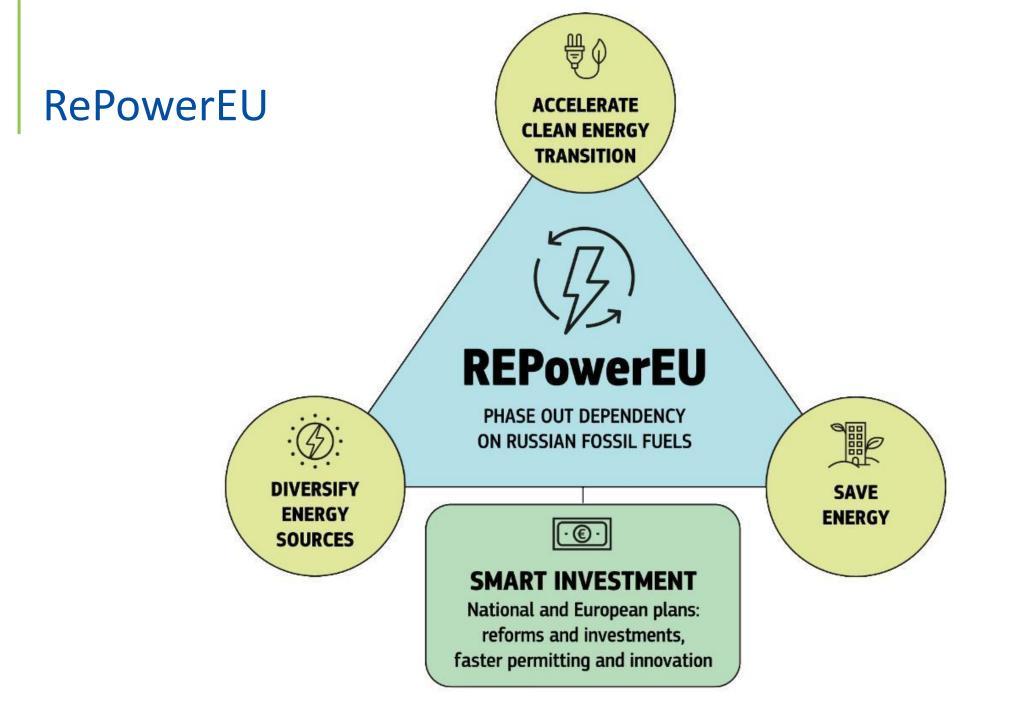




Sources: S&P Global Platts, VaasaETT, Weekly Oil Bulletin (Commission) - monthly averages

Energy crisis measures





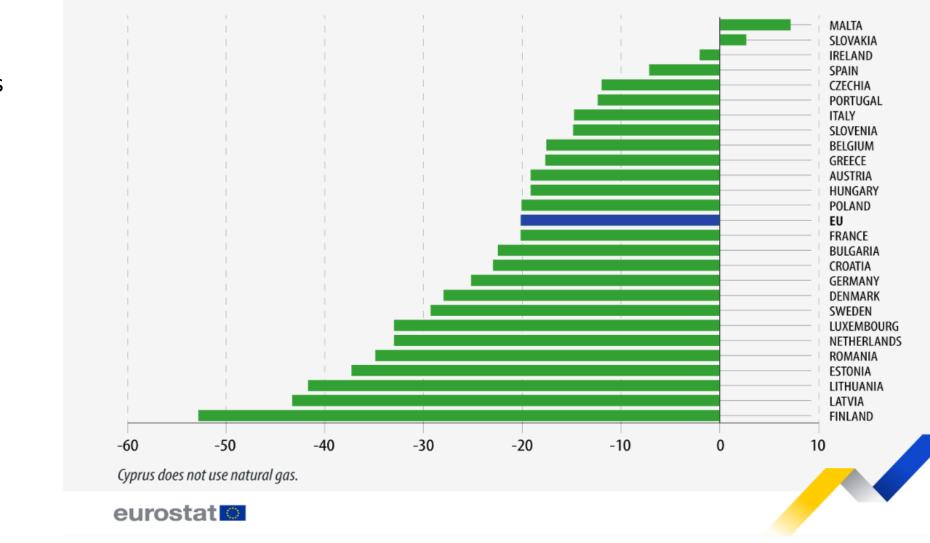
Demand reduction

Natural gas consumption reduction

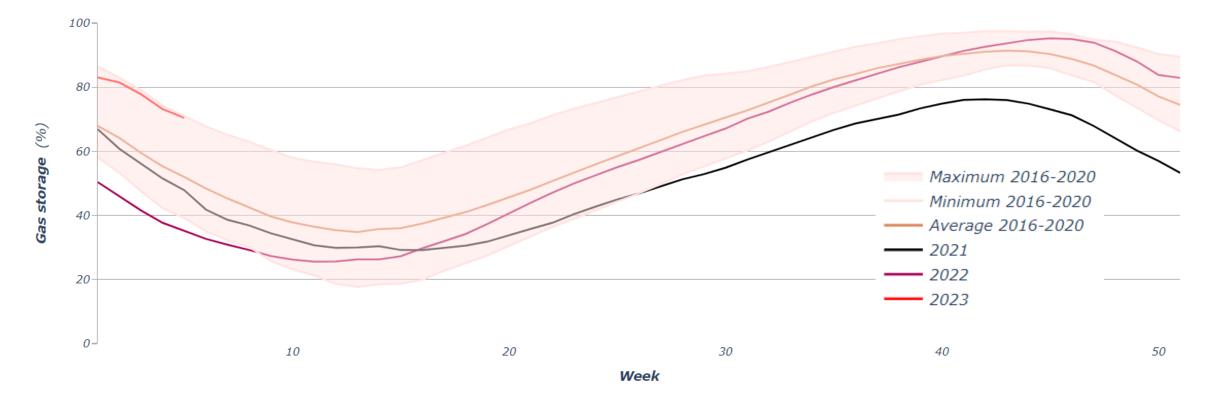
(August-November 2022 vs. 2017-2021)

EU gas consumption from August to November 2022 was 20.1% down from the 2017-2021 monthly average, with 21 Member States able to reduce their gas consumption by more than 15%.

> Source: ENER/CET calculations based on Eurostat series NRG_CB_GASM, sub-series IC_CAL_MG in TJ (GCV) as of 15Dec 2022, 8:00. EUROSTAT: EU gas consumption down by 20.1%



EU Gas Storage Reached 95% in November



Source: GIE AGSI

Key Statistics on Diversification

In 2021, more than 40% of all gas to EU came from Russia via pipeline.

In December 2022 it was reduced to 9%

2021 vs 2022

Imports from non-Russia increased considerably from close to 190 bcm in 2021 to 255 bcm in 2022 (+35%). LNG was the main source of gas replacing Russian imports with an increase from 80 bcm in 2021 to 135 bcm in 2022 (+60%) EU bridged the gap of more than 70 bcm of Russian gas with increased supplies from Non-Russian suppliers and demand reduction.

The revision of the EU electricity market design

3 main objectives:



Boost renewable energy investments

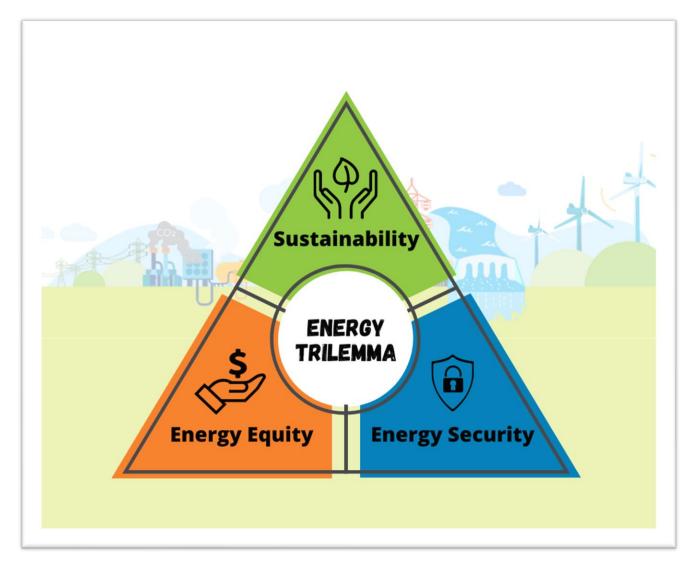


Better protect and empower EU consumers



Enhance the competitiveness of EU industry

What is next?



Thank you

For more info: <u>REPowerEU</u>: affordable, secure and sustainable energy for Europe | European Commission (europa.eu)