

## Gas market intervention to respond to abuse of dominant position

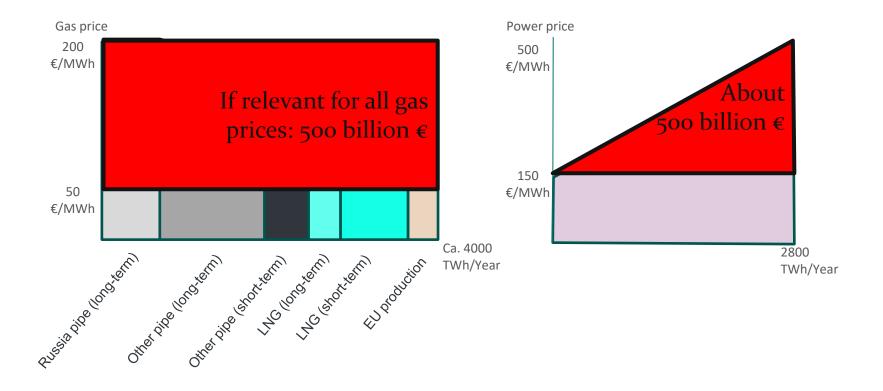
- Gasprom as pivotal supplier creates shortage with uncertain and extremely high gas prices
- EU bears extreme economic costs in gas and power markets
- National compensation for energy prices put strain on budgets and green strategies and create economic and political tensions

## **Compounding effect:**

- EU retail market regulation induced a shift of long-term import contracts from oil indexation to short-term TTF indexation
- As a result, high spot prices affect entire energy delivered (in contrast to Asian LNG importers secured with oil index LT-contracts)

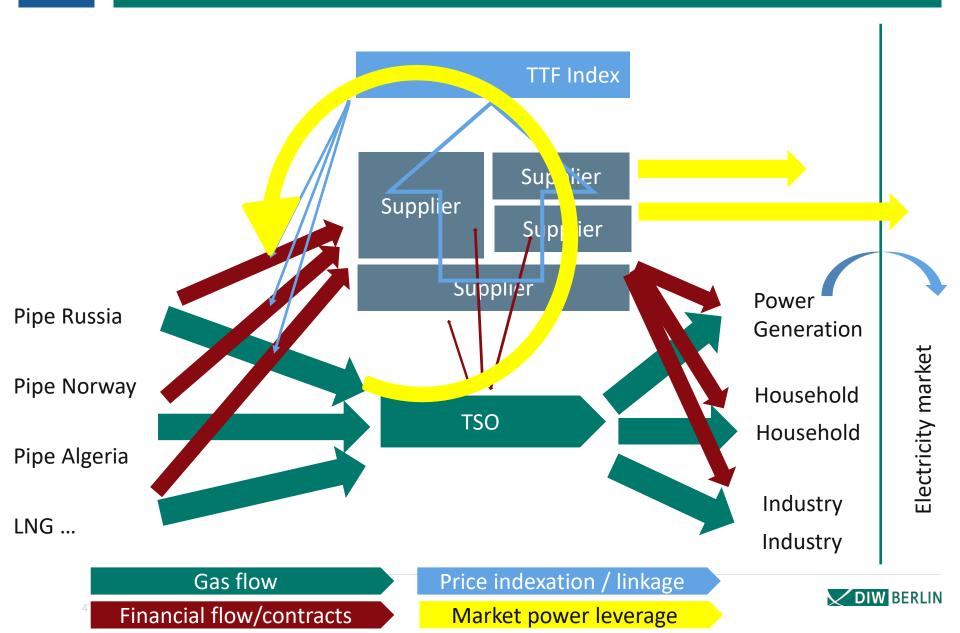


## Cost imposed by Russian gas interruptions

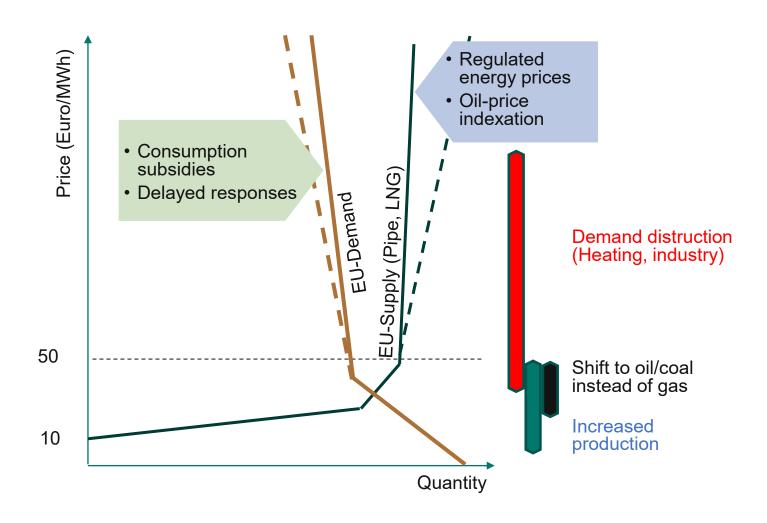




# How can Gazprom/Russia abuse dominant position?

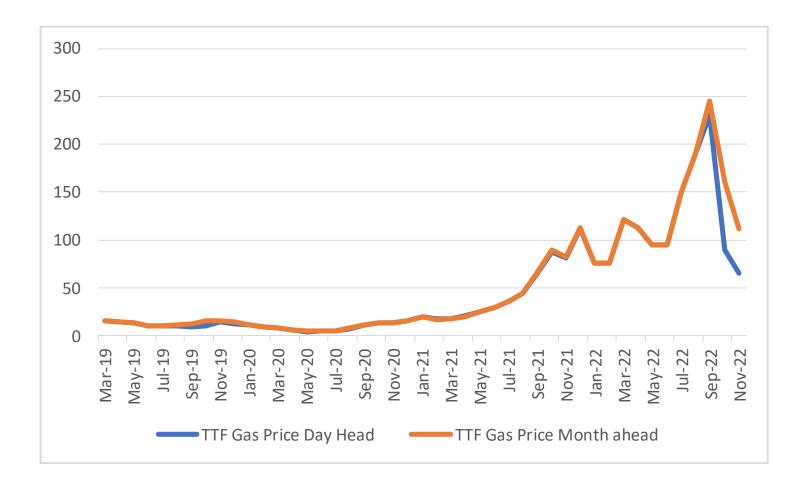


# Why are gas prices so volatile - I





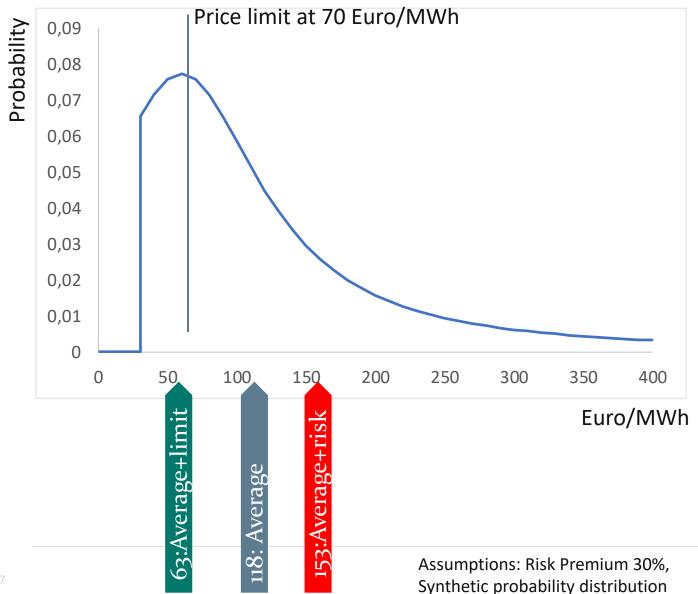
## Why are gas prices so volatile - II



Forward prices have driven spot prices as long as there was storage capacity

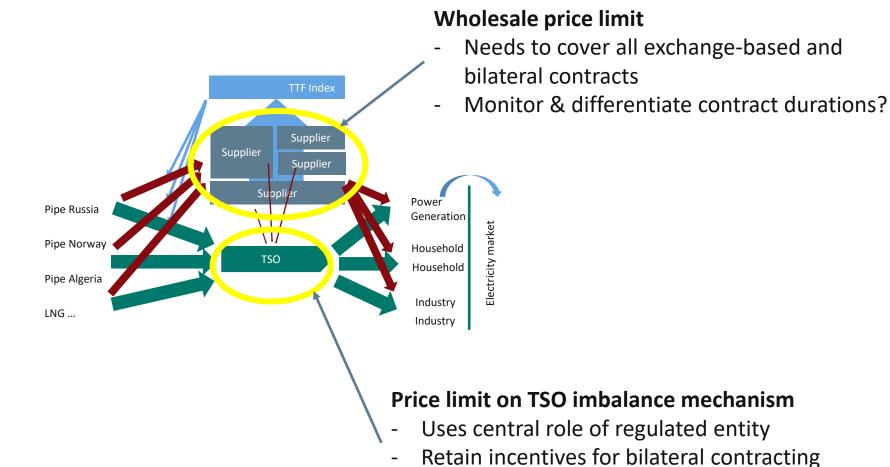


# What would be the effect of a price limit on forward prices?



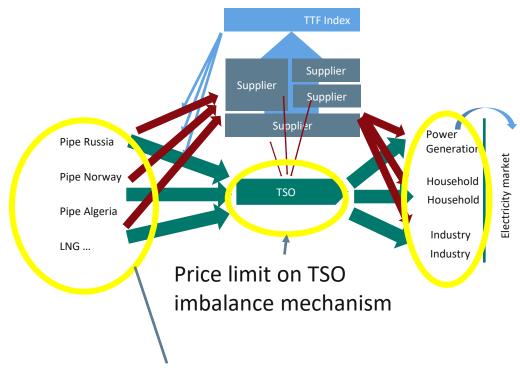


## Options to implement a price limit at EU scale





## What are challenges / risks of implementing a price limit - supply?



Will delivery on long-term contracts continue?

Will pipeline partners deliver beyond long-term contracts?

What happens to short-term LNG imports?



# What triggered additional LNG imports to EU in 2022?

#### Demand response to high LNG prices varied widely among the main importers in Asia

Gas demand impacts of high spot LNG prices across Asia

#### Pakistan

- Deep energy crisis with economy-wide implications
- Rolling blackouts of up to 12 hours
- LNG imports down 19% y-o-y in January-August 2022
- · Spot LNG purchases down to a bare minimum
- Oil-fired generation up fivefold

#### 7 TWh

#### Bangladesh

- No spot LNG purchases in July-August 2022
- Load shedding of up to 20% in mid-July
- Mandatory conservation measures

#### 47 TWh

23 TWh

#### India

Legend:

- Power sector gas burn down 28% y-o-y in January-August 2022 (partly replaced with coal)
- Reduced gas use in refining (down 29%) and chemicals (down 23%) mostly replaced with oil

#### China

- Power sector gas use down by 9% y-o-y in January-August 2022
- Evidence of demand destruction in industry and transport

#### 0 TWh

>90 TWh

#### Japan

- Accelerated restart of 7 nuclear reactors from mid-2023
- Contingency plan for LNG supply cut scenario

#### Korea

10 TWh

- Voluntary coal restrictions suspended for summer 2022
- Accelerated start-up of new coal-fired and nuclear units

#### 11 TWh

#### Thailand

- Power sector gas burn down by 6% y-o-y in January-July 2022, diesel generation up 16-fold
- Buy tenders cancelled or unawarded due to high price

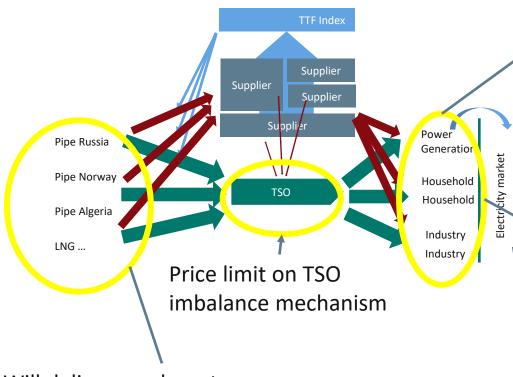
Primarily demand destruction\_\_\_\_\_Pr

Primarily fuel-shift

Graph from IEA Gas Outlook 10/2022, preliminary numbers added



## What are challenges / risks of implementing a price limit – demand?



Will delivery on long-term contracts continue?

Will pipeline partners deliver beyond long-term contracts?

## How to ensure households save gas?

- Extra charge for demand exceeding 80% of previous year
- Establish a gas saving norm
- Frequent information for learning
- Support retrofit, heat pumps ...

## How to ensure industry saves gas?

- Extra charge for demand exceeding 80% of previous year
- Tender to pay for firms to save gas

## How to reduce gas power generation?

- Electricity saving target
- Redispatch or 2nd clearing to limit operation of gas power stations

Firm gas savings targets at EU scale essential

What happens to short-term LNG imports?



# Conclusion: An EU deal on gas saving targets with saving incentives and a price limit

- Pivotal supplier Gazprom can create shortage with uncertain and extremely high gas prices – escalating its revenue and cost for EU
- Price limit at EU scale has potential to effectively respond to abuse of dominant position
- Price limit needs to be combined with firm gas saving targets at EU scale
- EU agreement on gas saving targets can also involve commitment to retain marginal incentives
- An effective solidarity mechanism requires both gas-saving targets and a price limit
- Combination of firm gas saving targets and price limit makes an EU agreement attractive for all EU countries
- Price limit at EU scale will mitigate risks for developing countries

