




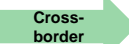
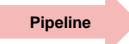


• April 2022

Natural Gas in EU27 and UK: LNG & pipe imports, storage and cross-border Transmission Capacity







LNG & pipe imports, storage and cross-border Transmission Capacity









Pipelines Import and Cross - border Capacities (bcm/yr)
LNG Regasification Capacities (bcm/yr)

-  LNG
-  Cross-border
-  Pipeline
-  LNG terminals
-  Working Gas volume (bcm)



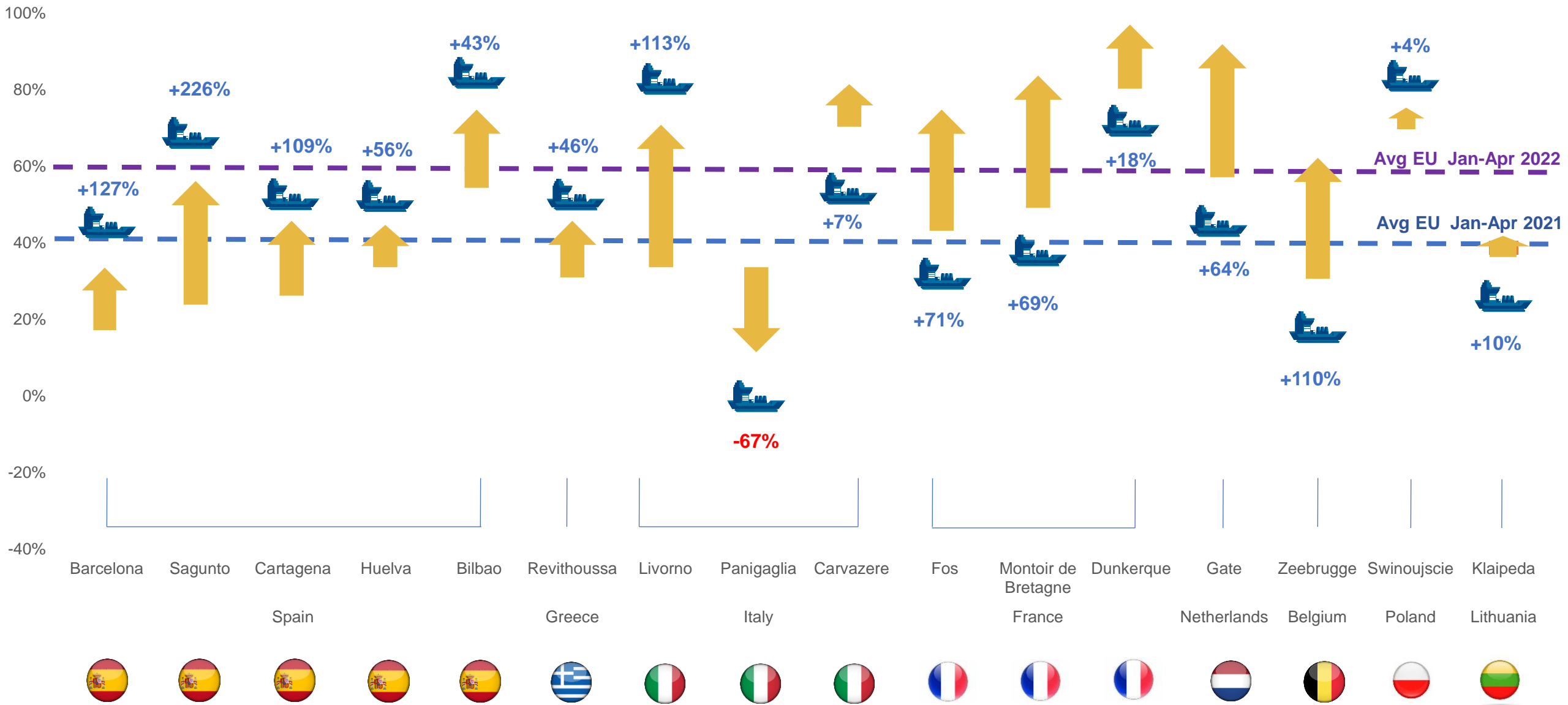
-  **EU NG consumption (2021): 412 bcm**
▲ 4% compared to 2020
-  **EU NG production (2021): 50.6 bcm**
▼ 7% compared to 2020
-  **NG net imports (2021): 337.5 bcm**
▲ 3% compared to 2020
-  **LNG imports (2021): 80 bcm**

EU gas import bill (2021) €120.8 billion	
Russian gas on pipelines	€41.5 billion
EU LNG imported gas	€35.8 billion
Norwegian gas on pipelines	€32.9 billion
Algerian gas on pipelines	€6.6 billion
TAP	€3.4 billion
Libyan gas	€0.6 billion

	253,6 bcm/yr	NG Import Technical Capacities  Total 101 bcm  12,7 bcm
	152,6 bcm/yr	
	61,4 bcm/yr	
	11,3 bcm/yr	
	1,6 bcm/yr	
	208 bcm/yr	

Source: GIE, ENTSOG

LNG Terminals Average Utilization Rate Jan-Apr 2021 vs Jan-Apr 2022





LNG imports reached 80 bcm in the EU in 2021 and accounted for 23% of the total NG imports.



Spain is the country with the most LNG terminals in the EU (60bcm/yr.), having at the same time limited pipeline interconnection capacity with the rest of the EU (7 bcm/yr. with France).



The average utilization rate of EU LNG terminals increased from around 40% to 60% in the Q1 2022 compared to Q1 2021, due to high NG prices and diversification of natural gas sources in the view of RU-UA war.



The majority of UGS capacity is located in Germany, Italy, Netherlands and France, representing 64% of total EU-27 capacity and Gazprom Germania owns 12% (around 12 bcm) of total EU-27 capacity.



Two (2) FSRU terminals are under construction and sixteen (16) FSRU terminals are planned. Only five (5) large onshore LNG terminals are planned.



The annual regasification capacity of LNG terminals will increase by 17bcm/yr (under construction-expansion) and an additional 105bcm/yr (as planned) by 2030.

In the view of REPowerEU and the need for increased LNG imports, EU prepares its energy future without Russian gas. New LNG terminals (mostly FSRU) are planned within the next years increasing LNG regasification capacities across EU. Physical bottlenecks (such as limited pipeline interconnections in countries with high LNG import capacity) and reliance on Russian-controlled storage assets have to be resolved.



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